THE SUNDAY GAZETTE AND TELEGRAPH

NO. 8751—33RD YEAR COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1905 TWENTY EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RUSSIAN PRESS IS ALMOST IN DESPAIR

Nobody Was Sick But Many Were Anxious to See Him.

DR. FRANCIS PHILLIPS SETTLED NUMEROUS CLAIMS AT LAST MOMENT—GOODS SECURE SOME THAT HE OVERLOOKED.

Dr. Francis Phillips was in great demand yesterday by several of the business men of this city. He has been doing business in this city under the title of "The New York Doctors," he being one of the doctors.

During the last few days it was noticed that the doctor had men at his house packing his household furniture and early yesterday morning an execution was secured by J. P. Barnes of the firm of Barnes & Son, for the sum of $180 and interest, this being the amount of a judgment held by Mr. Barnes. The doctor at once settled the matter by paying the cash.

This was at once followed by an attachment for $64.20, issued on complaint of C. E. Brady in a suit against the doctor. This also was settled by the payment of the cash and the worthy doctor prepared to catch a train in company with his wife. Before he could get away from the house, however, the constable from Justice Ruby's court again appeared, this time with an attachment for $31.50. Again the doctor went down into his pocket and produced the necessary cash to secure a release of his goods and chattels, from the attachment issued at the complaint of W. P. Larrabee.

Without further delay, the doctor and Mrs. Phillips started for the train, stopping on the way to direct a transfer firm to haul the goods away from the house at once. Dr. Phillips caught the train all right, but before the transfer people could reach the house to remove the goods, Constable Larrabee again appeared upon the scene with an attachment issued at the request of Peter Schmitt, for the sum of $390.

In order to make sure of service, the constable directed the firm of Wandell & Lowe to remove the goods under his direction and all of the household effects, including a fine piano, were removed under the personal supervision of the constable and are now in his possession.

Presidential Compliment to the Dowager.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Sir. Cheng tung Liang Cheng, the Chinese minister, today presented to President Roosevelt an oil painting of the dowager empress of China. The presentation, which was made as a token of good will of China for the United States and in some recognition of the part this country has played in the preservation thus far of the integrity of the Chinese empire, took place in the blue room of the White house. It was attended by the formal exchange of felicitous addresses by the Chinese minister and the president.

Sir. Liang Cheng addressed the president as follows:

Mr. President:

In obedience to the command of her majesty, the empress dowager of China, I have the honor to present to the government of the United States, of which you are the distinguished and honored chief magistrate, the portrait of her majesty, which was on exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase exposition, as a gift from the imperial government of China.

The course of recent events in China has proved to the world that, on the distinctive friendship of the United States, China can place the firmest reliance. In order to show in a signal manner her appreciation of this friendship her majesty has taken advantage of the opportunity afforded by the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the purchase by the United States of the territory of Louisiana. It seems, therefore, fitting that the portrait of her majesty should become the property of the United States government as a memorial of her abounding interest in the welfare and prosperity of the American people.

President Roosevelt replied as follows:

Mr. Minister,

This is for me a most agreeable occasion. In delivering to me as a gift to the United States the portrait of her majesty, the empress dowager of China, which held a distinguished place among the Chinese exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase exposition, you have appropriately expressed the estimation of the disinterested friendship of the United States which is felt by the imperial government, which in turn testifies its reciprocal regard and esteem for this country and it is fitting that this mutual friendship should exist and be maintained and strengthened in all practicable ways whether in the larger field of international relations or by pleasing incidents like that which brings us together today.

I am glad, therefore, in the name of the government and people of the United States to accept the portrait which will be placed in the national museum as a lasting memorial of the good will which unites the two countries and of the strong interest each feels in the other's well being and advancement. I beg that you will appropriately convey my thanks to her majesty with wishes for her health and happiness.

The painting will be hung in a conspicuous place in the national museum.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Secretary Wilson today urged the house committee on appropriations having under consideration the general deficiency bill to provide funds to enable his department to continue the war on insect enemies of crops and stock.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—The Russ and Novosti commenting on the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius, point out how impossible is continuation of the present conditions. The Russ says:

"From the day of the death of Minister of the Interior Von Plehve the fighting organization of the social revolutionists held its peace and the four months at Prince Svyatopolk-Mirsky's command were a period of comparatively powerful propaganda. Now, the blood stream has been shed and although foreigners predict all will end in revolution Russians know the country's not hopeless. Only let representatives of the people be allowed to participate in the government and the nation is directed to the road of peace and progress and our sufferings must end. We do not want blood and terror, but peace and peaceful conditions. In this hope we see our only safety from the tragic incidents that are happening about us."

The Novosti says:

"The victims of the war number tens of thousands. A hundred high officials are among these victims. People are losing lives in the streets of Russian cities. We cannot live longer under such conditions. The happiness of the people should not be bought with blood. Compromises of the bureaucracy cannot save the situation. Enough of this blood and terror. The emperor must honestly and sincerely meet the hopes of the people half way. The throne must join hands with the people against the bureaucracy. This is the only salvation from the horrors that threaten to darken the near future."

DECORATIONS OF DUKE SCATTERED

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19—2:15 a. m.—Several orders and decorations with which Grand Duke Sergius' breast was covered at the time of his assassination fell at the feet of a sentry in the arsenal a hundred yards away. His sword was shattered, but the jeweled rings he wore were recovered from the spectators of the outrage.

MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD AT MOSCOW

MOSCOW, Feb. 19.—A memorial service today at the Alexieff church of the Tsar monastery was attended by Grand Duchesses Elizabeth and Marie and Grand Duke Constantine and Boris, all the high civil and military officials, representatives of the municipality and

SNOW STILL COVERS GROUND AT EL PASO

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 18.—Floods and washouts have again demoralized the traffic in southern Arizona. The bridge at Clifton is reported out and considerable other damage has been done. Trains are still stalled as a result of floods and snow and especially those of the Rock Island and Santa Fe in New Mexico. A washout has caused a freight wreck at Tucumcari on the Rock Island while another washout on the Southern Pacific at Lordsburg has the eastbound [illegible] Snow still covers the ground.

Much-Mooted Pension Ruling Bobbed Up in House.

DECLARED THE DEMOCRATS BUT THE APPROPRIATION PASSED DESPITE MINORITY—TO EULOGIZE QUAY TODAY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The house passed the pensions appropriation bill carrying $138,256,700. The minority, led by Mr. Underwood, made an ineffectual effort to reduce the aggregate of the appropriation so as to restore the provisions allowed under "Order No. 78" which, it was stated would involve about $1,000,000. It was contended that the order is without authority of law. The minority insisted that the majority should bring in a [illegible] bill.

The bill was passed in the form in which it came from the committee. Under a special rule the house today passed about twenty-five private bills. Adjournment was taken until noon tomorrow, when memorial services in honor of the late Senator Quay will be held.

The bill granting Albert Ziegler to the steamer Brooklyn was passed. Mr. Littlefield opposed the measure stating that it met with the objection of the coastwise merchant marine.

Cadet Reinstated.

Another bill was passed authorizing the promotion of Lieut. Thomas Mason to the grade of captain, without extra pay in the revenue cutter service. The bill authorizing the president to reinstate to the United States military academy former Cadet Alexander C. Pendleton, Jr., of Arizona, who was found guilty of hazing and dismissed, was passed. The committee on military affairs did not regard the offense on which the cadet was tried as hazing and favored reinstatement. The secretary of war indorsed the bill.

At 3 p. m. the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Graff (Ills.) in the chair, to consider the pension appropriation bill. Mr. Van Voorhis (Ohio) in charge of the bill explained that it carries $138,256,700, the amount recommended by the pension bureau.

Objects to Order No. 78.

Mr. Underwood (Ala.) gave notice that he would move to strike from the

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Senate Interoceanic Canals Committee Talking Compromise.

IN SOME PARTICULARS BUT WOULD REDUCE MEMBERSHIP OF COMMISSION AND NOT ABOLISH IT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The senate committee on interoceanic canals today amended the Mann canal bill passed by the house to conform to the senate bill introduced by Senator Kittredge. By this course, according to the report of the majority, the proposition would be improved for favorable action on some canal legislation on which both houses can agree. The principal difference between the bills and the matter over which the conferees may be expected to [illegible] is in the house measure abolishing the isthmian canal commission. The senate amendment strikes out this provision and leaves the commission as it is. A compromise has been suggested, looking to the reduction of the commission to three members and placing it wholly under the supervision of the secretary of war.

An amendment of this character has been prepared and probably will be offered while the bill is under consideration in the senate.

FITZSIMMONS IS PLACED UNDER ARREST IN INDIANA.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 18.—The gathering of a large crowd in a saloon room to observe Bob Fitzsimmons making his pledge attracted the attention of Humane Officer Bradbury and unaware of Fitzsimmons' identity he ordered him to cease mistreating the horse. Fitzsimmons resented the interference and the officer left. He filed a charge against the pugilist. Fitzsimmons was later discharged.

QUIET AT LODZ.

LODZ, Feb. 18.—The town continues quiet. There is no change in the strike situation, except that the compositors struck Friday evening and newspapers are not being printed.

Announcement of the death of Grand Duke Sergius was circulated by means of hand bills.

President of Chicago University Says End Is Near.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER IS EXPECTED IN CHICAGO—PRESIDENT'S BROTHER ALSO COMING—OPERATION WEDNESDAY.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—"I have received my death sentence. It is my firm conviction that I will not survive this operation, for I know I am afflicted with cancer."

This, in effect, the Daily News today says, is what Dr. William R. Harper, president of the University of Chicago, uttered in the presence of some of his friends in discussing the operation set for next Wednesday.

He does not expect ever to take up the active presidency again. Friends and relatives of the educator have been notified to this effect.

Rockefeller Coming.

John D. Rockefeller, founder of the university, is expected to arrive in Chicago soon and Professor Robert F. Harper, brother of the president, is expected to reach New York Sunday night from Europe. Gloom overspreads the university for nearly every one realizes the seriousness of Dr. Harper's illness. Dean Harry Pratt Judson will be acting president as soon as Dr. Harper relinquishes work preparatory to undergoing the operations and will continue in that position until Dr. Harper returns or a successor is appointed.

Physicians Agree.

Three separate and thorough examinations of the matter removed at the time Dr. Harper was operated upon for appendicitis have been made by physicians and surgeons studying his case, and the unanimous decision, it is said, is that he had a cancer. It is for this reason that Dr. McBurney of New York, one of the greatest specialists in this line in the United States was called into the case and was asked to perform the operation.

SERGIUS'S THE TOPIC OF PARIS

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The assassination of Grand Duke Sergius absorbs public and official attention as personally the grand duke was well known here owing to his frequent visits, while politically he was regarded in government circles as the real power behind the throne. Accordingly, the authorities are associating themselves with Russia's official period of mourning.

Foreign Minister Delcassé's gala reception which was to take place tonight has been postponed.

The conclusions of the commission of inquiry into the North sea incident may be interrupted owing to the death of Vice Admiral Doubassoff, the Russian representative, not to participate in the obsequies.

Denver Trades Council Will Watch the Contest Vote.

EXPECTS TO PUT 15,000 MEN ON CAPITOL GROUNDS IN INTEREST OF ALVA ADAMS MARCH 2.

DENVER, Feb. 18.—Arrangements are being made for the assembling of 15,000 members of organized labor at the capitol on March 2, when the legislature is to act upon the report of the committee which has been hearing the gubernatorial contest. The Denver building trades council has taken the initiative and has asked other organizations to join in the movement. The labor leaders desire only a peaceful demonstration and will take precautions to prevent any violence or disorder.

The Resolutions.

Following are the resolutions on the subject adopted by the Building Trades' council:

"Whereas, In the gubernatorial contest now being carried on in the state capitol the issues at stake are of immense importance to working people, involving, as they do, the franchise of thousands of our people; and

"Whereas, It is announced that this contest is to be decided on the second of March and further stated that the vote of 109 precincts is to be thrown out in order to destroy the legal majority of Governor Adams and construct a fraudulent showing in the interest of ex-Governor Peabody; and

"Whereas, It is meet and proper that we should see and know the parties who, it is understood, intend to consummate this infamous deal; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we recommend to all affiliated organizations of this council that March 2, 1905, be declared as a holiday and every working man in Denver be requested to attend the joint sessions of the assembly when the vote is taken that we may fasten in our memory the names of the individuals who prove recreant to duty and honor; and be it further

"Resolved, That we ask the trades assembly and all other organized labor bodies to take similar action, and this resolution be spread upon our minutes and a copy be given to the daily papers.

Specials From Other Towns.

Unions affiliated with the building trades council have a membership of 7,000 mechanics and the trades assembly represents probably 16,000 additional workingmen. It has been suggested also to run special trains from Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Boulder and other cities in order to swell the throng at the capitol March 2.

ELECTION JUDGES WERE ON STAND

DENVER, Feb. 18.—The Peabody-Adams contest committee held a brief session today at which testimony in rebuttal for ex-Governor Peabody was heard. The criminal court record of arrests and convictions for election frauds in the November election was made a part of the contest proceedings.

Seven election judges testified that all illiterates were assisted to vote taking oath that they required assistance as provided by law.

Adjournment was taken until Sunday evening when the time allowed by the rules for taking evidence will expire.

R. G. BRECKENRIDGE,
Of Rio Grande County, Republican Leader of the House.

SX INSPECTORS GO TO KANSAS

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 18.—It is expected that the investigation of Standard Oil affairs in Kansas will begin at once. Governor Hoch was notified today that six inspectors had been entered to Kansas to work on the case. They will report their findings to Commissioner of Corporations Garfield. The state officers will aid the inspectors in every way possible.

The anti-discrimination bill, which will go before the house Monday has a good chance of being passed. This with some minor measures yet to be introduced gives the state complete control of the oil business.

BUTCHER KILLED IN HIS MARKET

ST. PAUL, Feb. 18.—The horribly mutilated dead body of Christian H. Schindeldecker, a butcher, was found in a rear room of his meat shop this afternoon by an employe.

That the murder was not committed for purposes of robbery but for revenge is the theory of the police, who say nothing of value in the shop was disturbed.

17 PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH

ISLAND FALLS, Maine, Feb. 18.—Five people were burned to death in a dwelling house at Howe Brook plantation, fifty miles north of here today. The dead:

MRS. SHOREY AND DAUGHTER.

MRS. SAMUEL ANTWORTH AND TWO DAUGHTERS.

Senate Secret Session in Swayne Case Reflected Statement Made to House Committee. Statehood Conference Deferred.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The senate today decided not to admit as testimony in the Swayne impeachment trial the statement made by Judge Swayne before a house committee. This decision was reached in secret session, and after it had been arrived at the court adjourned until Monday in order to permit the senate to pay tribute to the memory of the late Senator Quay to which ceremony the greater part of the day was devoted. The request of the house for a conference on the statehood bill was received and a sharp debate ensued over an effort to have the conference committee appointed immediately. The opponents of joint statehood succeeded in securing a postponement until Monday.

Foraker Gives a Tip.

Mr. Foraker requested a postponement until Monday, and when Mr. Beveridge objected, the Ohio senator said with visible feeling:

"If compelled to consider the matter now we will consider it, and we will keep on considering it, asking no favor and granting none."

It was evident from the utterances which came from other opponents of joint statehood that they were in hearty accord.

"That's what we'll do," said Mr. Teller. "Let's go on with the fight," echoed Mr. Blackburn.

Mr. Beveridge then yielded. He said that his only object had been to get the two houses closer together.

Mr. Nelson said that while he was willing the bill should go over, he objected to the threat contained in Mr. Foraker's remark.

Mr. Foraker replied that he chose his own words, and further recalled the fact that the statehood bill, two years ago, was held up by senators who were now exhibiting haste.

"And under threats," remarked Mr. Gallinger.

"Yes," assented Mr. Foraker, "threats that the bill could not pass."

There being no other objection further consideration of the bill was postponed until Monday.

Colorado Protested.

Mr. Teller presented and had read a protest, from the Colorado legislature against the union of New Mexico and Arizona as one state.

Mr. Penrose from the committee on postoffices and post roads, then reported the postoffice appropriation bill, giving notice that he would ask the senate to take it up at the first opportunity.

Tributes To Quay.

The special order of the day, the eulogies upon the character of the late Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, was then entered upon, Mr. Penrose being the first speaker. He reviewed the career of his late colleague.

The other senators who spoke were Messrs. Scott, Gallinger, McLaurin, Hansbrough, Stewart, Dubois, Fairbanks, Foraker, Clark, (Wyo.) Perkins, Daniel, Nelson, Cockrell and Morgan.

In the absence of Mr. Platt of New York Mr. Penrose asked that his address be printed and the request was granted.

Mr. Knox concluded at 5:06 p. m. and the senate immediately adopted a motion made by him to adjourn as a further mark of respect to Mr. Quay's memory.

MRS. STANFORD POISONED

SAN FRANCISCO PAPER SAYS ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE TO TAKE HER LIFE—NOW IN JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—The bulletin today asserts that an attempt was made to murder Mrs. Jane Stanford in her California street mansion within the past month by placing poison in a bottle of mineral water.

Mrs. Stanford drank three times of the mixture, but the poison had been used in such a large quantity that it served as its own emetic.

Mrs. Stanford was taken violently ill. The contents of her stomach and the water left in the bottle from which she had taken three glasses were analyzed by a chemist. Sufficient poison was found to kill a dozen persons had it been used with any judgment.

Mrs. Stanford has gone to Japan and detectives are working on the case. Several servants, it is said, are being closely watched.

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ORDER NO. 78 AGAIN

(Continued from Page 1.)

bill $1,500,000, the amount which he said was estimated as required to pay pensions under Order No. 78 which became effective April 13, 1904.

Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) defended Order No. 78 as in line of law and in line of justice. The president, he said, had taken a satisfactory, wise and intelligent view of the whole matter. Mr. Grosvenor reviewed the course of Judge Parker in the late campaign, evoking laughter on the Republican side when he said it was not his purpose to criticise him as he had done a great service to the country which every Republican could appreciate. Mr. Grosvenor said he regretted his inability to put on canvass a picture of the visages of the Democrats when they read Mr. Parker's reply on being asked if he would revoke Order No. 78 if he was elected president. Mr. Benton (Mo.) said there would not have been 25 votes against a service pension bill last year but when it was found it would require an appropriation of $25,000,000, the majority thought it would not be wise to increase appropriations to that extent. Order No. 78 followed.

Amendment Rejected.

In accordance with the notice served early Mr. Underwood sought to amend the bill by reducing the total appropriation to $12,500,000 but the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Robinson (Ind.) offered as an amendment a section providing a service pension of $12 a month for all soldiers who served ninety days. The amendment was ruled out on a point of order.

The bill was then passed without amendment.

Among the bills passed were the following:

To authorize the president to bestow medals of honor on persons distinguishing themselves for bravery in saving lives in connection with railroad disasters and in preventing or endeavoring to prevent wrecks on railroads.

To prohibit railroad transportation of insect pests and the use of the United States mails for that purpose. The bill carries with it a penalty of fine and imprisonment for violation of its provisions.

The house at 5:25 p. m. adjourned until noon tomorrow when memorial services will be held in honor of the late Senator Quay.

PRIVATE FUNERAL OF LEW WALLACE

IN ACCORDANCE WITH WISHES OF THE SOLDIER-AUTHOR BUT FEW FRIENDS WITNESSED LAST RITES.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 18.—The funeral of General Lew Wallace this afternoon was private in accordance with his expressed wishes. Only the family and a few intimate friends attended. Until noon the body lay in the library building and was viewed by thousands. Business was suspended and the city did honor to the memory of the dead. The casket was draped with a flag given General Wallace by the ladies of Evansville, Ind., in the beginning of the civil war.

On the breast of the dead was the order bestowed on him by the Sultan of Turkey. The body was placed in a temporary vault.

JOHANN HOCH HAS A DOUBLE

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Johann Hoch has a double in Frank Busch. Today at a police station, where Hoch once received women whom he married, Busch, who also is a prisoner, looked the part of Hoch in every respect and talked with the German accent as does Hoch. In fact Busch looks so much like the man who has confessed to marrying eleven women, that victims whom Busch, it is alleged, had robbed and who had identified Hoch as the swindler, admitted they had made a mistake in identifying Hoch and picked out Busch as the right man.

Busch, like Hoch, was not moved by the identification. He would smile like Hoch and at times utter witty expressions. Busch, it is alleged, preyed on women, but did not bar the men.

Busch's alleged method of swindling was to advertise in a German newspaper for a man and wife to take charge of a big farm in Michigan. Then he would demand a bond and fix the amount at a figure which he thought would be paid by the victims.

The police claim to have evidence that Busch has two wives.

PNEUMONIA RAGING.

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

VICTOR, Feb. 18.—The pneumonia epidemic in this city which was supposed to be overcome some two weeks ago is again raging. During the last week fifteen deaths have been recorded from this terrible disease.

Never before in the history of the city have there been so many cases of this nature and in many cases the efforts of the attending physicians seem to be useless in preventing the disease from taking its victim.

BODY SENT TO LEADVILLE.

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

VICTOR, Feb. 18.—The body of John Burns, who died at the Red Cross hospital last night of pneumonia, was this morning sent to Leadville where interment will take place. The body was accompanied by his aged mother who resides in this city.

ROBBERS MADE HAUL.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—The law firm of McPherson, Hyde & Damon today announced the theft of notes and bonds to the value of $50,000. The names of the owners of the securities or details of the robbery were not disclosed.

The 9th HOME NEEDS

ANNUAL SALE OF CHINA, GLASSWARE, WOODENWARE, EARTHENWARE, TINWARE, GRANITEWARE, NICKELWARE, ETC., ETC., IN THE BASEMENT STORE. AN OCCASION LOOKED FORWARD TO BY ALL INTERESTED IN FURNISHING THE HOME. THESE ITEMS PUBLISHED THIS MORNING ARE ONLY A SMALL PART.

HUNDREDS OF ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS WILL ATTEND THIS SALE. FOR NO WISE BUYER WILL LET SUCH SAVING PASS. AND WHILE WE HAVE PROVIDED EXTRA SELLING FORCE AND MADE EVERYTHING READY FOR RAPID SELLING, WE SUGGEST THAT ALL WHO POSSIBLY CAN SHOP IN THE MORNING AND THUS AVOID THE RUSHED SELLING OF THE AFTERNOON.

THINK OF THIS.

"Kitchen showers" for housekeepers at 39c per shower.

39 CENTS

Count them in the picture, there's 12—a dozen—useful and necessary kitchen utensils.

1 Basting spoon.	1 Nutmeg grater.
1 Bread knife.	1 Wire potato mash.
1 Paring knife.	1 Tea strainer.
1 Cake turner.	1 Vegetable grater.
1 Coffee strainer.	1 Eureka meat fork.
1 Biscuit cutter.	1 Egg whip.

All made of best materials, each set packed in neat box, 12 handy helpers for the kitchen; worth any where on earth 75c to 1.00. In the annual sale at, per set, 12 for....... 39c

The 9th IN BASEMENT

TIME WE HAVE THROWN OPEN THIS IMMENSE STOCK OF HOUSE FURNISHINGS TO THE BUYING PUBLIC OF COLORADO SPGS. AT PRICES FAR LESS THAN ANY STORE PAY FOR LIKE MERCHANDISE. IF AN ARTICLE IS NOT GOOD ENOUGH TO GUARANTEE WE WON'T SELL IT.

FILL EVERY HOUSEKEEPING NEED DURING THE ANNUAL SALE. SINCE THE LAST SALE MANY NEW LINES HAVE BEEN ADDED. EVERY STOCK INCREASED. THE ENTIRE BASEMENT PAINTED WHITE, MAKING THE NINTH SALE OUR GREATEST IN POINT OF ATTRACTIVENESS. VARIETY OF DAINTIEST PRICES. WHETHER AND PRICES. OR HEAVIEST WARES. BUY NOW AT GREAT ECONOMY.

FEATHER DUSTERS—120 count, well made dusters with red polished handle, 42c kind, for [illegible]c

TOILET PAPER—1,500 sheets fine Manila tissue, perforated, pkg., on sale of 3 pkgs for 2[illegible]c

HOUSE BROOMS—3-stitched, select corn, regular 29c broom on sale at [illegible]c

HAVILAND PLATES. All sizes, 3 different decorations, regular 50c plates in the sale 2[illegible]c

FOOD CHOPPERS "Majestic" 3 separate choppers. Regular 1.25, 9[illegible]c

ELECTRIC BULBS Edison screw or push, 16-candle power; 25c kind, [illegible]c

ROCHESTER LAMPS—Nickeled copper, with 10-inch dome shade; $2 lamps at [illegible]9

"1847" SILVERWARE, the famous Rogers Bros. offered in the annual sale at discount of [illegible]%

ASBESTOS SAD IRONS Hold heat longest, handle cool always; regular $2 set for [illegible]9

WATER BOTTLES Crystal white with int. cut bottom; regular 29c; sale price [illegible]c

CUPS AND SAUCERS White semi-porcelain, with dainty design; 65c set, sale price [illegible]c

CARPET SWEEPERS Famous National ball-bearing—3.25 for 2.98, $3 for 2.62, 2.25 for [illegible]

GLASS TUMBLERS Pressed plain crystal, regular 45c dozen kind for, set, [illegible]2½c

BOWL AND PITCHER—White, rolled edge common sense pitcher; regular 1.00 [illegible]c

IRONSTONE COMBINETS, with bail and lid, regular 1.25 kind, in the sale at [illegible]c

IRONSTONE CHAMBERS, lid and side handle, regular 65c kind, sale price, [illegible]c

All dinner sets in the sale

AUSTRIAN CHINA—100-piece sets, white and gold, regular 27.25 set, sale price 21.50

Our EXCLUSIVE "TUSCALANA"—Handsome English pattern, $25 set, sale price, 100 pieces 18.50

JOHNSON'S ENGLISH DINNERWARE—Garland A pattern, very dainty, 100-piece $20 set, now 15.98

JOHNSON'S WHITE semi-porcelain ware in neat border design, regular $12 set, 100 pieces 9.98

DOMESTIC GOLD AND WHITE—Pretty effect in semi-porcelain, 100-piece reg. $15 set....11.98

PEACOCK BLUE, handsome scroll design, notched edges, 100-piece, $10 set, priced now.... 7.50

PLAIN WHITE—Semi-porcelain, wreath border, 44 most desirable pieces, $5 set for 2.98

COTTAGE DINNER SET. Peacock blue, scroll effect, regular $5 set, 44 pieces 2.98

ROSES AND FORGET-ME-NOTS—44-piece cottage dinner set. Regular 6.50, sale price..3.75

44-PIECE COTTAGE DINNER SET—Rose wreath pattern, odd shapes, $7 set, sale price....5.39

Pure white Haviland china

For buying this dainty pure white ware the annual sale offers decided price advantages. For hand painting the ware has no equal. The shapes are novel and and artistic. BUY NOW.

DECORATED HAVILAND CHINA—100-piece sets in our handsome morning glory pattern (open stock), $50 set, sale price 37.50

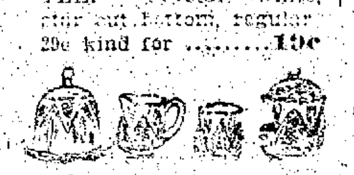
Glassware in the sale

GLASS LAMPS—Footed, complete with chimney, wick and burner, 30c kind for 19c

40c size of the same lamp 33c

50c size of the same lamp 39c

GLASS WATER BOTTLES—Crystal white, star cut bottom, regular 29c kind for 19c



GLASS SUGARS AND CREAMS—Colonial style, regular 35c kinds, sale price 23c

GLASS WATER PITCHERS—2 quart size, beaded edge, regular 50c pitcher for 38c

THIN LEAD BLOWN GLASSES—Plain crystal white, regular 40c set for 29c

THIN BLOWN TUMBLERS, with 3 bands, regular 50c set, sale price 35c

FOOTED GOBLETS—Pressed, 60c set for..48c

CHEESE PLATES—Fine imitation cut glass, regular 19c for 12c

CRIMPED BERRY DISHES—15c kind....10c

2½-lb. CUT GLASS berry dishes, 33c kind for..27c

Dinner Plates in the sale

HAVILAND CHINA—Morning glory pattern, regular 2.10 set for 1.75

TUSCALANA—Our exclusive pattern, regular 1.25 set for....1.05

RICHMOND BLUE—Regular 1.25 set for....1.05

GARLAND "A"—Regular 1.12 set for 98c

PERSIAN BLUE—Regular 1.10 set for....95c

JOHNSON'S WHITE—Regular 75c set for..59c

DOMESTIC DECORATED—Regular 95c set for 75c

GOLD AND WHITE—Regular 89c set for..73c

DOMESTIC BLUE—Regular 60c set for..49c

DOMESTIC WHITE—Regular 59c set for..45c

Heavy white china in the sale

DINNER PLATES—55c set for 42c

INDIVIDUAL CREAMS 8c

SAUCE DISHES—25c set for 19c

PIE PLATES—45c set 29c

Kaufman's

EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY

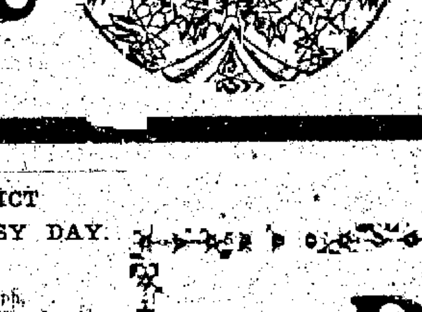
Little needs, big saving

Price Regular		Price Sale
10c	Shelf Paper, 10 yards	4c
10c	Dust Pans, japanned, riveted	7c
6c	Sure Catch Mouse Traps for	3c
10c	Paring Knives, steel, at	3c
10c	Dish Mops, with handle	4c
5c	Ironing Wax in cones for	2½c
10c	Basting Spoons, each	3c
10c	Can Openers, improved style	3c
10c	Asbestos Mats, with rim of tin	4c
8c	Scrubbing Brushes, durable	4c
5c	Marion Harland Egg Whips	2c
12c	Dover Egg Beaters for	8c
10c	Box Shoe Blacking	6c
10c	bottle Household Ammonia	6c
12c	Calcimine Brushes	7c
15c	Butcher Knives	11c
15c	Soup Strainers for	9c
25c	Wardrobe Hooks at, per dozen	10c
20c	Whisk Brooms	13c
50c	Counter Brushes, bristle, for	25c

16c. Glassware assortment, 16c

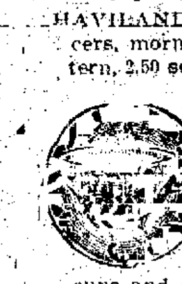
On three big special tables we've arranged hundreds of pieces of choice glassware. These we offer during the sale at 16c for the choice. There's celery trays, sugars, creamers, butters, berry dishes, cake plates, olive dishes, fruit and cake stands, oil bottles, scores of useful pieces that sell at regular 25 cents, 35 cents to 50 cents, choose freely at

16c



Cups and saucers in the sale

HAVILAND cups and saucers, morning glory pattern, 2.50 set for.....1.98



PERSIAN BLUE cups and saucers, regular 1.35 set for 1.05

JOHNSON'S WHITE cups and saucers, regular 90c set for 65c

TUSCALANA cups and saucers, regular 1.45 set, sale price 1.12

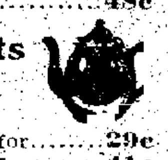
DOMESTIC DECORATED cups and saucers, regular $1 set for 89c

GOLD AND WHITE cups and saucers, regular $1, set for 89c

DOMESTIC BLUE cups and saucers, regular 69c set for 57c

DOMESTIC WHITE cups and saucers, regular 65c set for 48c

Quaint earthenware teapots



ROCKINGHAM fireproof ware in brown and black.

19c Teapots for.......14c | 35c Teapots for.......29c

29c Teapots for.......23c | 50c Teapots for.......41c

FANCY DECORATED TEAPOTS, 59c kind for......48c

Sauce dishes in the sale

HAVILAND CHINA—[illegible] set of 6 for....[illegible]

AUSTRIAN CHINA—65c set of 6 for....49c

ENGLISH CHINA—50c set of 6 for 45c

RICHMOND BLUE—55c set of 6 for 42c

PERSIAN BLUE—45c set of 6 for 38c

DOMESTIC ROSE—50c set of 6 for 39c

ROSE AND FORGET-ME-NOT—39c set for 33c

GOLD AND WHITE—45c set of 6 for 35c

PEACOCK BLUE—33c set of 6 for 28c

PORCELAIN WHITE—25c set of 6 for 19c

Graniteware in the annual sale

ROYAL STEEL GRANITE dinner pails, 75c kind for 48c

GRANITE measures, 30c kind for 17c

DAIRY PANS—2-qt. 23c size....12c; 3-qt. 29c size....18c; 5-qt. 35c size....23c

ROYAL STEEL PRESERVE KETTLES, WITH LIP AND BAIL—

Reg. price 23c, special price...17c

Reg. price 25c, special price...19c

Reg. price 30c, special price...23c

Reg. price 35c, special price...28c

Reg. price 42c, special price...33c

ROYAL GRANITE SAUCE PANS, WITH LIP AND SIDE HANDLE.

Reg. price 20c, special price 13c

Reg. price 23c, special price 15c

Reg. price 29c, special price 19c

Reg. price 35c, special price 23c

Reg. price 40c, special price 29c

Reg. price 45c, special price 33c

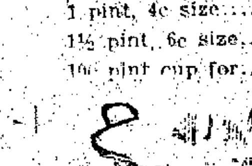
Tinware in the annual sale

TINCUPS—½ pint, 3c size 2c

1 pint, 4c size....3c

1½ pint, 6c size....4c

10c pint cup for....5c



GAS RANGE tea kettles, 29c kind 19c

DISH PANS—8, 10, 12, 14, 17, 21-quart, best IX tin, choice of any 23c

COFFEE POTS—3-qt. copper bottom, 25c kind 14c

PIE TINS—5c kind 3c

BREAD PANS—10c kind for 5c

TIN DIPPERS, 10c kind 7c

STEEL FRYING PANS—10c ones ....7c; 15c ones ....11c; 23c ones ....17c; 42c ones 33c

Hotel wares in the sale

The sale offers decided economy for hotels, etc.

CUPS AND SAUCERS—White, handled, 50c set for..45c

HOTEL DINNER PLATES—Regular 50c set for 39c

HOTEL PIE PLATES—Regular 45c set for..33c

HOTEL SIDE DISHES—75c set, sale price....48c

HOTEL STEAK PLATES—Large 20c kind for..12c

TUMBLERS Lead blown shell glass, regular 40c sets, priced for the sale at 29c

FLOUR SIFTERS Rotary kind, with crank side handle; regular 19c, for [illegible]c

ALARM CLOCKS Tattoo kind; never fails, accurate time keeper, 1.50 for [illegible]

GALVANIZED WASH BOILERS Regulation size, tin cover, $1, for 79c

NICKELED TRAYS—Round, embossed with handsome finish, regular 15c, for [illegible]c

CLOTHES PINS During the sale we will sell 55 turned wood clothes pins for [illegible]c

CUT GLASS The entire assortment fine cut glass, no reserve, discount of 2[illegible]%

NOVELTY CHINA 25c—Plates, olive dishes, tea pots, bon bons, vases, fruits, etc., choice for 2[illegible]c

LITTLE PROGRESS IN SECURING JURY IN BROWN-WARFORD CASE

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Feb. 18.—In the criminal division of the district court with Judge Cunningham on the bench the work of securing a jury to try the Brown-Warford case has occupied the court's attention the entire day and it is probable that the entire venire of jurors will be used and that then the twelve men who are fitted to try the case will not have been selected.

Tonight it was stated by some in authority that they believed this time next week would see the court still without a jury to try the case.

A motion was heard during the forenoon by Judge Cunningham to vacate the order severing the case of Brown from that of Warford in order that both cases might be heard together. The motion was denied.

All jurors examined today were closely questioned as to their knowledge of the case, whether they had formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants and especially as to whether they ever affiliated with the Citizens Alliance, Mine Owners or the Western Federation of Miners.

The twelve jurors who were in the seats when court adjourned at 4 o'clock were locked up in charge of the bailiffs and will be held until court convenes Monday morning.

There is no other such dealing in

tea baking-powder spices
coffee flavoring extracts soda

as Schilling's Best; no other such goods; the goods account for the dealing.

WANTS DIVORCE.

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Feb. 18.—In the county court George Raymond brought suit for divorce from Bessie Raymond on the grounds of desertion and cruelty. The couple were married in Leadville on March 15, 1880, there being two children from the marriage.

NAN PATTERSON ILL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Nan Patterson, the former show girl, who is in the Tombs awaiting trial on a charge of murdering Caesar Young, a bookmaker, is reported seriously ill with tonsilitis.

TELLER COUNTY DISTRICT COURT HAS BUSY DAY.

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Feb. 18.—In the district court today an answer and cross complaint was filed by defendant in the case of D. M. McNamara et al. vs. the Bull Hill and Straub Mountain M. & D. Co., the defendants denying each and every allegation in certain paragraphs, answering others and praying judgment for recovery of possession of certain property and the sum of $500 damages.

Another suit filed in the same court today was entitled W. O. Cotton et al. vs. Stratton's Independence Mine and J. C. Volk and others, plaintiff alleging that in February, 1903, they secured a sub-lease from certain lessees on the mine and that the company now refuses to live up to the contract so they pray [illegible] tract and lease.

A stipulation was filed in the same court in the case of Phillip Pressler in the case of the Mary McKinney G. M. Co., asking that an order be entered herein dismissing the case and the defendant to pay all costs of said action the case having been settled out of court.

COLORADO MIDLAND TRAINS.

To Cripple Creek on and after March 1st will depart from D. & R. G. station at Colorado Springs as follows: 10:35 a. m. and 6:?? p. m. Through cars on all Cripple Creek trains between Cripple Creek and Denver via D. & R. G. Ry.

Did You Miss It?

You Did, If You Did Not Get

The

Standard Plumbing Company

To fix up your Bursted or Frozen pipes. HUNT US UP.

122 EAST CUCHARAS STREET.

(Best prices on earth.)

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BROWN

Mrs. Chadwick Appears in Her Bankruptcy Case.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 18.—When the hearing of Mrs. Cassie Chadwick's bankruptcy case was called Mrs. Chadwick, attired in the same brown costume that she wore when she appeared in the United States district court on the day of her arrival from New York, appeared to plead to the charges against her.

Apparently she was today enjoying excellent health. She walked briskly into the court room and displayed none of the nervousness that marked her bearing when last seen in public. On the contrary she was perfectly calm and collected and frequently smiled when conversing with her attorneys.

She examined each of the claims against her in a critical manner and rejected a number of them wholly or in part. Among those repudiated by Mrs. Chadwick was the claim of Freda Swanstom, her maid, who presented a work statement showing that her employer owed her for seven months' service at $15 per month.

Mrs. Chadwick declared that she did not owe Freda so much. When a small bill for a manicuring set was passed to Mrs. Chadwick for examination she disdainfully tossed it back to the attorneys, saying:

"Why, this is absurd. I never owned such a thing in my life." The claims taken up at today's session of the court were generally of minor importance, none of the big cases being passed upon.

Faith in Ancient Gods Their Supposed to Be Punishment.

HONOLULU, Feb. 18.—The mysterious death of Kukahiku, a young Hawaiian, has revived among the natives the old belief in the power of the gods. It seems the rope used to make things so uncomfortable for Kukahiku fell forty-seven feet in the Bishop Museum and fell on the pillar of a model of an ancient Hawaiian temple devoted to human sacrifices.

It seems the young Hawaiian longed to go to Africa and had never intended to ship on an Apaiana vessel, but his mother objected so strenuously that the captain refused to accept the boy. Kukahiku was angry and, going home, he slapped her face and cursed her in the name of Kuhina and other old Hawaiian gods. Then he surrendered himself to a relative and was delayed to make peace on the Bishop museum. He was assigned to the glass roof of the Hawaiian hall, in which the most of the old tombs of human sacrifice stands. He lost his balance and fell, striking on the pillar. His body actually took the position of those who were sacrificed, and the illusion was strengthened by his blood, which flowed from the altar. The natives recalled how he had cursed his mother, and his death is believed to be a punishment for his impiety.

SECRETARY WHITE COMES BACK TO UNITED STATES.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Secretary Henry White, of the United States embassy, and Miss White sailed for New York today from Southampton on board the steamer Philadelphia. Rear Admiral Chadwick and Mrs. Chadwick were also passengers on the Philadelphia.

The steamer Etruria which sailed for New York from Liverpool today took among here passengers W. W. Rockhill and Miss Rockhill.

Asserts That a Burglar Attacked Him, But No Trace of Intruder Is Found.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—While Henry Barnes Cohen, society and club man, is lying in the Pennsylvania hospital with a bullet wound which he says he received in a fight with a burglar in his house, No. 234 South Twenty-third street, police and detectives find that there was no burglar, and that the injury may have been inflicted in some other manner. At every turn the detectives find themselves baffled by seemingly accountable facts.

Mr. Cohen has a high position in the social circles of the city. He is the treasurer of Troop A, and a member of the Merion and Manheim clubs. His father, Charles J. Cohen, is a wealthy manufacturer, and his cousin, Miss Clotilde Cohen, is regarded as one of the beauties of the younger set. Mr. Cohen is a noted marksman, a fact which adds greatly to the events leading up to his injury.

The police have closely examined the position of the bullet holes in the kitchen of the Cohen residence, where the alleged encounter took place. Two holes prove these: The revolver with which Mr. Cohen says he defended himself is missing, and the house is tightly locked up. No trace can be found of any spot where a burglar could have gained entrance.

Mr. Cohen's story is that he attended the Cotillion club last night. He reached home at 1 o'clock, undressed, heard a noise down stairs, took his revolver and went down to investigate. In the kitchen he saw a form, heard a shot and felt a bullet in his leg.

There was a duel in the dark, then Cohen fainted. The family found him with the leg of his pajamas ablaze and there was no trace of burglars and investigation showed only five bullet holes in the kitchen. The shot that injured the young clubman must have been fired at very close range.

One arrest was made, but the police discharged the prisoner tonight.

HIS INNER MAN REVERSED.

Cleveland Resident an Anatomical Freak—Health Unaffected—Heart on Right Side.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 18.—"Yes, my heart is on the right side. My stomach is on the right side, and my liver is on the left," said Charles Schuffel, of Cleveland, tonight. "But I do not know the fact has ever done any damage to my health."

Examination showed that Mr. Schuffel's statement was correct. His heart was found to be beating lustily on the right side of his chest.

Mr. Schuffel is a native of Germany. He was employed in one of the cement factories in Heidelberg when eighteen years old, and the dust he was compelled to inhale daily brought on stomach trouble which occasioned loss of appetite and severe indigestion. After failing to get relief in ordinary channels, Mr. Schuffel decided to go before some of the professors of the university. He did this, and the professors discovered that the stomach was not in the place where they had expected to find it.

This discovery caused a mild excite-

what they could be [illegible]

MARRIED IN FIRE STATION.

Atlantic City Fireman and Sweetheart Wed in Early Morning.

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 18.—Mr. [illegible] of Brigadier Fire Water [illegible] Company No. 9, were married [illegible] o'clock this morning in the [illegible] station by Justice of the Peace [illegible] who is also a justice of the peace. William Abel, foreman of the [illegible] engine company of the city, [illegible] away with Miss Hilker, [illegible] [illegible]

All of the [illegible] were present. Although [illegible] had been [illegible] secret [illegible] the wedding [illegible] Late last night, while on their way home from an entertainment, they were set on by a trip hammer [illegible] marriage disproves reports that the fire commissioners had forbidden the firemen to marry.

Fire Commissioner Hoffman [illegible] denied existence of any [illegible] members of the fire department [illegible] marriage. "There is [illegible] he said. "I am convinced that the married man makes the best fireman." The commissioners complimented the fireman and his bride, wedded at 2 o'clock in the morning.

LOWEST DEATH RATE IN THE UNITED STATES

CARTHAGE, Mo., Feb. 18.—According to government report, Carthage is the most healthful city in the United States. For several years this city has held the banner for lowest rate of mortality, and this year, according to Dr. A. Rhodes, who compiles the mortality statistics for Uncle Sam, the number of deaths is smaller than last year.

The population of Carthage, according to the government representative, is 11,700. The total number of deaths during last year, from all causes, was 71. Of this number there were 11 deaths from tuberculosis. The death rate for 1,000 of population was, therefore, 6.02. In 1903 there were 99 deaths in the city and in 1902 there were 104.

DR. HARPER FEARS WORST

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—"I have received my death sentence. It is my firm conviction that I will not survive this operation, for I know I am afflicted with cancer."

This is what the Daily News says is what Dr. William R. Harper, president of the University of Chicago, uttered in the presence of some of his friends, in discussing the operation set for next Wednesday.

He does not expect to take up the active presidency again. Friends and relatives of the educator have been prepared to this effect.

METAL QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Closing quotations: Bar silver, 61. Mexican dollars 47½.

Do You Know

What is going on in the Cripple Creek District

?

The Evening Star

Publishes it all 12 to 15 hours ahead of ANY OTHER.

50 CENTS A MONTH DELIVERED ANYWHERE UNDER THE SUN. ALL THE NEWS ALL THE TIME. GET YOUR TIPS ON STOCKS FROM THE STAR. CRIPPLE CREEK. : : :

IT

Will be Appreciated in Colorado Springs When Water

IT The Gazette IT

for the particulars regarding

IT

THOMPSON'S HERBAL COMPOUND

NOW

Is the Season of the Year

That you should fortify your system against the ravages of Catarrh.

HERBAL COMPOUND

Is indorsed by all who have used it as the most effective

CURE

for all Catarrhal affections

For Sale By

The Modern Drug Co.,
The D. E. Moore Drug Co.,
The A. [illegible] Ware Drug Co.,
The D. S. Way Drug Co., and
The Holley-Arnold Drug Co.,

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CONGRESSMEN PAY FEES

Members of Canal Commission Also Got Fees as Directors of Panama Railway.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The investigation of the affairs of the Panama railroad was continued today before the sub-committee on interstate and foreign commerce. Vice President Drake resumed his testimony.

Chairman Hepburn immediately took up the matter of payments for attendance on the meetings of the board of directors, and of the executive committee by the members of the Isthmian canal committee.

"Do you keep a record of the meetings of the board of directors?" he asked.

"I do," answered Mr. Drake.

"Do you keep a record of the meetings of the executive board?"

"A full and complete record of every meeting is kept."

"Have you that with you?"

"No."

"Do these records show the attendance?"

"They do."

"How many meetings of these boards have been attended by the directors who are members of the Isthmian canal commission?"

"All of the meetings of the boards have been attended by members of the commission?"

"Have members of the commission on each occasion received their fees for attendance?"

"They have, sir."

"Who, as you now remember?"

"All of them except General Davis, who is out of the country."

"Were any of them members of the executive committee?"

"Mr. Parsons is a member of the executive board."

"Did he receive his fees for that?"

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Drake said that non-resident directors were not allowed mileage and denied that any of the members of the Isthmian canal commission were ever paid their traveling expenses by his company.

Continuing, the witness said that the meetings of the board of directors and of the executive committee are rarely held on the same day, and that the fee for attendance of the members of these two boards was determined upon by resolution of the executive committee, six or seven years ago.

"Has any charge been made in the salaries or compensation to officers of the company, since January, 1902?"

"No, except to subordinate employes."

"Can you furnish the committee with any itemized statement showing the amounts that have been paid to gentlemen, who are members of the Isthmian canal commission, for their attendance at the board meetings of these two boards?"

"Yes, I will. There is a perfect detailed account of every penny spent by the company."

Mr. Drake added that he would include in that statement the dividends paid to them, and that it would be practicable for him to bring the record of the transactions of these two boards.

This closed for the time this feature of the investigation.

Mr. Watts then inquired regarding the statements of the condition of the company, and the rates, both of steamships and railroad.

William Nelson Cromwell, general counsel for the Panama Railroad company for the past twenty years, informed Mr. Drake. He stated that he instituted the transfer of the stock of the company, and is now interested in it as during under instructions from the secretary of war, the controlling stock of the company for the government.

Mr. Cromwell had bought thirty shares of the stock for himself several years ago.

"Have you transferred those shares to the United States?" asked Mr. Townsend.

"Twenty-nine of them. I have retained one share as a qualification as a director."

Mr. Cromwell stated that the Panama Railroad company positively had no connection with the transcontinental railways of this country.

Mr. Townsend: "How any dividends have been declared by the company since members of the canal commission became members of the board of directors?"

"One, the five per cent dividend on February 1, 1905."

Mr. Esch: "What was the share of the government, dividend?"

"The United States received in cash on February, this year, the sum of $334,935."

EXPLAIN THE FEES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The following extract from the minutes of the towing extracts from the minutes of the Isthmian canal commission of its meeting, held October 11, last, explanatory of the directors' fees taken from the Panama Railroad company, by members of the canal commission, was laid before the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce at the conclusion of its hearing today, by Chairman Hepburn, having been received by him from Commissioners Hurrod and Grunsky in letters dated today:

"The commissioners were also informed by the chairman, that at a recent conference with the president, the matter of attendance fees paid to the directors exceeding maximum provided by the by-laws of the Panama Railroad company was referred to, and that the president desired the commission to be informed that his order fixing the compensation of the commissioners was not intended to prevent the acceptance of such a fee."

No action in the matter was taken by the committee.

The letter of Commissioner Grunsky encloses a communication from him to President Drake, of the railroad company, of September 13, last, in which he returns "inspected" an envelope containing his fee for the first meeting he attended.

He states that he did not refuse the envelope at the time it was handed him at the close of the meeting, because he did not wish to embarrass his associates on the committee. He says he could not construe the attendance to other than compensation, and must decline to accept it.

CONFESSES HIS SINS

Many Women at Watson Trial—Accuser Recalled Today.

NEW LONDON, Missouri, Feb. 18.—The jury in the case of Doctor T. Jones Watson, of Denver, charged with killing his wife, today returned a verdict of not guilty.

Mrs. Watson was killed in a runaway accident while riding with her husband, who was picked up unconscious near a bridge over a small stream.

Mrs. Watson's body was found in the water. The prosecution charged that Mrs. Watson had died from the effects of poison, and that the conditions under which her body was found had been arranged by Dr. Watson to bear out a runaway theory.

Much expert testimony was introduced at the trial, and Dr. Watson took the stand in his own defense.

Medical men testified for the prosecution, that unmistakable traces of poison were found in Mrs. Watson's stomach, but other medical experts testified for the defense that there were no traces of poison.

NEW LONDON, Feb. 18.—The case of Dr. Jones T. Watson, of Denver, charged with the murder of his wife, went to the jury tonight after a sensational all day and night session, in which women fought for seats and were scored as scandal mongers by Watson's attorneys.

More than a thousand men, women and girls were jammed into the court room while hundreds filled the corridors clamoring for admission.

Sleighs, buggies and farm wagons filled the streets in front of the court house. Excursion trains brought in hundreds from surrounding towns. Many of these who secured seats came early, bringing lunches with them. They did not leave the court room until the last argument.

During the closing arguments of the prosecution many women sobbed audibly.

At the night session J. O. Allison spoke for the defense, followed by H. Clay Heather, former state senator, who made the argument for the prosecution.

AMERICAN STEAMER TO TOW BRITISH BOAT

MANILA, Feb. 18.—The American steamer Antonio McLeod has been chartered to tow the British steamer Carlisle, now lying disabled in San Miguel bay, off the southern end of the island of Luzon, to Manila.

The Carlisle was under charter to the Russian government to carry supplies from Vladivostok to Port Arthur. When 300 miles out from Vladivostok she lost her propeller, and was carried by adverse winds and currents into San Miguel bay.

Her commander, Captain Simpson, went ashore in a small boat after the Carlisle anchored, to seek assistance, and was lost sight of. It was feared that he had met with an accident, but he subsequently turned up on board an inter-island steamship, which carried him to Manila.

HEALTHFUL CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The bureau of insular affairs is in receipt of a communication from the chief quarantine officer for the Philippine islands stating that, owing to the favorable sanitary reports which have lately been received, it is no longer necessary for international vessels which carry as a part of their personnel, army medical officers, to procure bills of health at ports of departure or to await quarantine inspection at ports of arrival unless there is sickness aboard. This is in line with reports from other sources indicating the healthful conditions obtaining in the Philippine islands.

PUT A LOADED SHELL IN THE SALUTING GUN

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Daily Mail today publishes a story to the effect that a Russian non-commissioned officer has confessed that he was bribed to put a loaded shell in a saluting gun on the occasion of the blessing of the warships of the Neva.

ALMOST A STRIKE IN CRIPPLE CREEK SCHOOL

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Feb. 18.—A misunderstanding between Owen Davisson, son of County Commissioner Davisson, and Principal Davis recently caused nine of the senior pupils of the high school to strike. A number of the girls of the senior class were about to join the strike when the matter was amicably adjusted.

ASSASSINATION OF SERGEIS MAY HAVE ABOLISHED OF WAR

Complications at Home and Quarrels in Army and Navy Renew Prospects of a Settlement—Reported That Emperor William Is Using His Good Offices.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—1:00 p. m.—Oppressive like the shadow of doom seems to be hanging over the Russian capital. Bells are tolling and the people in the streets are awe-struck at yesterday's bloody crime.

Everyone seems to shrink before the contemplation of what may happen next. The tragedy struck deep in the hearts of the people and their emperor, may many who were unsparing in their criticism yesterday, today have only expressions of sympathy for his unhappy lot.

The latter, up which during the last year has been pressed upon him again to his lips once more filled to the brim, and in pathetic words he this morning, implores his subjects to pray for the repose of the soul of his murdered uncle.

Death is in the air and no one knows where the next blow may fall although precautions have been doubled in every direction to the preservation of the lives of the members of the imperial family, and the police and secret police are seeking out and arresting those known to be associated with the fighting organization.

The authorities realize their impotency to ward off the swift acts of terrorism, murder in the streets being possible at any instant. The only safety seems to lie in seeking refuge behind prince walls, and all the imperial family have been warned not to venture out.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—Although only the official papers and the Grashdanin appear with black borders, the editorials of all of them are strangely sober.

Some papers which in the past have been ready to lay almost any charge at the door of Grand Duke Sergius are drawing back before the prospect of the inauguration of a reign of terror fearing that it may destroy the bright prospect of reform and lead to an era of repression.

But even in the midst of universal reprobation of the crime the majority express the hope that after all the darkest hour comes just before dawn. Among the revolutionaries, however, there is a sentiment of elation. They openly glory in the deed, proclaiming that it removes the most reactionary influence at court and also proclaim the general theory that only by terror can concessions be wrung from the hands of the autocracy.

According to their view any weapon is justifiable. As a matter of fact it is too early yet to say what the political effect will be. For the moment everything is at a standstill.

Expressions of condolence have reached the emperor direct from leading all governments, those of President Loubet, Emperor William and King Edward being especially warm and sympathetic in tone. It is probable that several governments will send representatives to the funeral of Grand Duke Sergius.

GOVERNMENT MAY CONCLUDE PEACE

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18—1:30 p. m.—In diplomatic circles the opinion is quite generally expressed that yesterday's tragedy may be followed by the decision of the government to conclude peace.

For some time, despite the official attitude maintained by the government, there has been a growing appreciation in the authorities of prosecuting the war in the midst of increasing complications at home, and as announced by the Associated Press yesterday, the matter was actually the subject of formal consideration by the emperor and his ministers, February 16.

Strong influences, which it is understood, in spite of denials, and headed by M. Witte, president of the committee of ministers, have been working quietly in this direction.

General Gripenberg's revelations, followed by the murder of Grand Duke Sergius, in the opinion of some of the priest officials, are not unlikely to lead the emperor definitely to decide upon peace. In this connection the war office is considerably alarmed by the new danger threatening the Manchurian army from the sympathetic attempts made by Japanese and Chinese bandits to cut the line of communication back of the army.

According to reports about 10,000 men split up into bands of several hundred each are operating from Mongidia and striking at the railroad.

STRIKE PROBABLE ON N.Y., N. H. & H.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 18.—The news of the convention of directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, taking a stand against the action of President Mellen in rejecting the demands of the Railroad Firemen's Brotherhood, was formally received today at a meeting of the executive committee of the Firemen.

Members of the committee said the session was merely for the formal receipt of the reply, and to arrange for a meeting in Lodge of the general executive committee, composed of members of the brotherhood from all sections of the railroad system.

Pending the Sunday meeting, it was said today, nothing will be known regarding the result of the poll of members of the brotherhood employed on the railroad system in reference to a strike.

IMPANELING JURY IN WARFORD CASE

Special Dispatch to Gazette and Telegraph.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Feb. 18.—Attorneys in the James Warford case started this morning to impanel a jury, and it is believed that it will take until next Tuesday to secure a jury. Warford is being tried for the murder of Chris. Miller and Ike Lebo on last election day.

A Russian detachment following the Japanese hand which cut the road below Harbin, fell into an ambuscade of two recently organized regiments, and was almost cut to pieces, losing half its men and one gun.

The fear is that of the bands now further north or west they might interrupt communication to such an extent as to make it impossible to supply the army. This danger has already compelled the transportation of the railroad guards below Harbin.

PRINCE TALKS ABOUT PEACE

LEOPOLD SAID TO BE REPRESENTING EMPEROR WILLIAM ON THE SUBJECT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia, who, according to reports will go to Manchuria as an observer, representing Emperor William, with the Russian army, started for Berlin at midnight.

It was announced from Berlin yesterday that Prince Friedrich Leopold was to go to the Far East by steamer from Genoa, owing to the difficulty in sending the princely train quickly over the congested Siberian line, and that he would first pay a visit to Emperor Nicholas.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg early this morning, however, threw a different light on the prince's visit to St. Petersburg. It was intimated that the prince was the bearer of personal representations from Emperor William on the subject of peace, and it was added that it was positively known that the question of peace was discussed between Emperor Nicholas and Prince Friedrich Leopold yesterday, though it was impossible to ascertain what, if any, conclusions were reached.

The official explanation of Prince Friedrich Leopold's return to Berlin is that he has decided to go to Manchuria by water, but there is high authority for the statement that the prince was the bearer of a letter from Emperor William.

In diplomatic circles there exists a suspicion which amounts almost to conviction that Emperor William is undertaking peace negotiations in some form, although the few persons in a position to know rationally declined to furnish any information on the subject.

MANIFESTO ISSUED BY CZAR NICHOLAS

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—Emperor Nicholas has issued a manifesto stating that a heavy sorrow has fallen on the imperial house in the premature death of his uncle, Grand Duke Sergius, in the forty-eighth year of his age. "He was struck down," the manifesto says, "by the traitorous hand of an assassin who aimed at his life as he

dear to us. Mourning him, an upright and faithful servant, whose whole life of activity and zeal was always devoted to the service of our throne and fatherland. We have firm confidence that all our subjects will share and sympathize in our sorrow, and will make their heartfelt prayers with tears for the repose of the soul of the departed."

Given in our palace at Tsarskoe Selo.

"NICHOLAS."

PRAYERS FOR DEAD

MASSES CELEBRATED AND TOLLING OF BELLS IN MOSCOW IN HONOR OF GRAND DUKE SERGIUS.

MOSCOW, Feb. 18.—The bells of Moscow churches and cathedrals are tolling today, requiem masses are being celebrated, and before many services are everywhere offering prayers for the repose of the soul of Grand Duke Sergius.

The remains still rest in the monastery where they were received yesterday. The bier is covered with flowers and surrounded by burning tapers. Two monks remain constantly at the foot of the coffin reading prayers for the dead.

The widowed Grand Duchess Elizabeth is prostrated. She keeps to her apartments in the Little palace, and was not able even to attend the requiem mass. Touching messages have been received by the grand duchess from Emperor Nicholas and from her sister, the empress.

Troops are patrolling inside the Kremlin, all the entrances of which continue to be closed to the public.

The report, while actually not unanticipated, in view of the repeated threats, has nevertheless created a profound impression in the ancient capital.

All the shops are closed, and the newspapers appeared with morning borders.

Some students have been roughly handled in the streets.

RUSSIANS SHELL THE JAPANESE LEFT AND CENTER

TOKIO, Feb. 18.—The Russians shelled portions of Field Marshal Oyama's center and left on Thursday, Feb. 16, and early the Russian cavalry, following upon a recent attack upon Field Marshal Oyama's left, pushed out towards Ching.

GRIPENBERG LIKELY TO BE CENSURED

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18—2 a. m.—General Gripenberg's report, returned last night for the second time, having been supposed to be by a personal letter from the emperor to report to him in proper detail the reasons for the failure of his army in the battle of Sandepu.

Anxiety regarding Kuropatkin's fate, General Gripenberg's open criticism of the Tsarskoe Selo officials in the Tsushima disaster, and the feeling that Gripenberg is desired to be made a scapegoat for the failure of his army, have combined to make the situation very critical.

Advices from Kuropatkin's headquarters indicate that the Russian commander-in-chief is determined, if possible, to avoid a battle for Mukden, and is now fortifying the Sandepu-Mukden road, beyond Sandepu. His position at Mukden is considered by Kuropatkin as a good one for a battle of the latter as a means of discipline for which he will be forced to resort.

JAPAN UNAWARE OF PEACE PROPOSAL

TOKIO, Feb. 18—8 a. m.—The Japanese public is unaware that Russia has proposed to sue for peace, and the idea that Japan has secretly intimated to Russia her willingness to accept terms of peace is regarded as absurd.

STALLED IN SNOW

FOUR ENGINES COULD NOT MOVE THE CHICAGO EXPRESS OUT OF HUGE DRIFTS IN NEW STATE.

JAMESTOWN, Feb. 18.—The Chicago express, which left Buffalo on the Erie railroad yesterday [illegible] Lake County, Ohio, [illegible] proceed, despite the efforts of four locomotives to force it through the drifts.

Four engines were coupled to the train in an effort to open a path for it through Ellicottville and this city, but the engines were being well worked.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 18.—The worst storm of the winter raged today, effectually blocking and tying up railroads on the lakes. Lake [illegible] running of steamers is impossible.

RED STAR STEAMER IS AGROUND OFF THE HOOK

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—While passing out through the ship channel this afternoon, the Red Star line steamer Finland, which sailed today for Antwerp, went aground at the junction of Main and South channels off Sandy hook. A moment later the steamer displayed signals indicating that she was not under control. The tide was at the lowest point at the time of the accident.

ROBBERY IN A NEW YORK STREET

CORNISH LOST $5,000 FROM HUSBAND WAS SHOT TWICE THROUGH HIS CLOTHING.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—[illegible] robbery [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Cornish [illegible] in which the latter received two bullet wounds [illegible] Mr. Cornish lost $5,000 in money and securities. Mr. Cornish was shot twice through his clothing. The robbers escaped.

ENGLEHART DEAD.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 18.—George J. Englehart, head of Joseph St. Joseph jobbing houses, died yesterday at his home at East Orange, New Jersey.

STATEHOOD AGAIN

Senate After Discussion Over House Request for Conference Decides to Appoint Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Almost immediately after the legislative session began, the clerk of the house appeared in the senate with the announcement of the action of the house on the joint statehood bill.

Mr. Beveridge moved that the senate insist upon its amendments and agree to the conference asked. This caused considerable discussion as to the rules of procedure in such cases. Messrs. Gorman and Teller authorizing the motion while Messrs. Beveridge, Lodge, Allison and Spooner supported it.

The point was raised that upon the question of consideration the request for a conference must go over for a day, but the chair held that such was not the case.

Discussion then proceeded on the motion of Mr. Beveridge for a conference. Mr. Teller said the friends of the bill had passed the senate designed to have Congress adjourn without passing it. That point. The chairman of the committee on territories, Mr. Beveridge, was anxious to the amendment, he said, and urged that the conference. The matter finally went over until Monday.

KILLED BY ROCK

SIX MEN WERE FATALLY HURT AND 11 SLIGHTLY INJURED IN A PENNSYLVANIA COAL MINE.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 18.—Six men were killed and fourteen injured in the Lytle colliery today. The men were being lowered into the mine in "gunboat" when the cable parted and the truck and knocked out several props. This caused a fall of top rock, and six of the men in the "gunboat" were crushed to death. Ten of the injured are not in a serious condition, and were able to walk up the slope.

FAIR RATES

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS EXPRESS SATISFACTION WITH THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A committee of the St. Louis Merchants' exchange today discussed with the president the railroad freight rate question. Resolutions of the St. Louis exchange endorsing the president's attitude on the rate question were presented to Mr. Roosevelt and the committee assured him cordially that the Missouri people cordially supported the demand for fair freight rates.

The committee also talked with Secretary Taft and later expressed satisfaction with the result of their conferences.

HOUSE DISAGREES ON AMENDMENTS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—When the senate convened today Mr. Wadsworth, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, stated that the senate had striken out the revenue clause from the agricultural bill and on his motion the house disagreed to all of the senate amendments to the bill and requested a conference.

Conferees were appointed on the part of the house.

The house disagreed to the senate amendments to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill and requested a conference.

NEGROES OBJECT TO SCHOOL BILL

TOPEKA, Kans., Feb. 18.—From almost the moment Governor Hoch entered his office this morning, until 1 o'clock, he was besieged by a delegation of local colored men beseeching him not to sign the Kansas City, Kansas, separate school bill. They declare they will vote in the future against the governor if he does not veto the measure.

SCARED STUDENTS FORCED TO SUBMIT

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Feb. 18.—The entire student body of Gettysburg college was placed under quarantine today, because of the discovery of smallpox in the institution. Two freshmen, Roy W. Stamberger, of Perry county, and Ralph Zimmerman, son of a Spokane real estate dealer, were stricken with the disease and the board of health judged it [illegible] to guard the [illegible] students.

[illegible] students had fled from the college [illegible] and jumping from windows. A few of the students had been [illegible] in the city for another reason, but [illegible] were found by the authorities and returned to the dormitory.

Fifteen young men had succeeded in escaping to Harrisburg, but on their arrival at that city they were met by a [illegible] of detectives, who shipped them back to Gettysburg.

NEGROES TO FORM A NATIONAL VOTERS' LEAGUE

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Negroes of this and adjoining states have held a meeting here for the purpose of drafting a constitution and bylaws of a negro political organization of national scope. It will be known as the National Colored Voters' league. It is the intention to hold a national convention of colored voters and to effect a thorough organization. This is said to be the first definite movement of the sort ever undertaken by the colored voters.

KILL OFFICIALS

ARMENIANS DISPATCH TWO OBNOXIOUS OFFICIALS IN TRANS-CAUCASIA—MOTIVES POLITICAL.

TIFLIS, Trans-Caucasia, Feb. 18.—A district official named Chopinko has been assassinated at Igdir by Armenians. The motive for the crime was political.

At Vagarshapat, Trans-Caucasia, the mayor has been shot and killed near his residence. The murderer has disappeared.

OPERATORS OUT

TELEGRAPHERS ON MOSCOW RAILWAY QUIT, NECESSITATING SUSPENSION OF THE SERVICE.

MOSCOW, Feb. 18.—The telegraph operators of the Moscow-Kiasan railroad have struck, demanding a minimum wage of $20 and an eight hour day instead of twelve.

The telegraph operators of the Moscow-Windau road have also walked out necessitating a suspension of the train service.

At Voronezh, the telegraph operators and other employes of the southern railroad, and 3,000 men employed in the railroad workshops are on strike for an increase of wages and eight hours.

SWOOT EVIDENCE WILL BE PRINTED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The senate committee on privileges and elections today authorized Chairman Burrows to present to the senate the testimony and arguments in the Shoup investigation with the request that they be printed as a public document.

Senator Perkins urged that the chairman should call the full committee together as early as possible and that some sort of a report should be given to the senate in time for action at the present session. The committee was adjourned subject to the call of the chairman, with the understanding that a meeting would be called early next week, with a view to making a report.

ATTACK GOVERNOR

West Virginia Executive to be Investigated by Assembly.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 18.—Several attacks on Governor White and Governor-elect Dawson, now secretary of state, were made yesterday by senators on the floor of the senate, and a resolution was passed ordering an investigation of the verbal charges. A resolution seeking impeachment proceedings, was emasculated so as to pass in order of investigation.

In a speech that was rampant with charges of illegal practice on the part of Governor White and Secretary of State Dawson, Senator Caldwell delivered a fierce tirade against the officials.

Senator Caldwell was followed by Senator Cornwell, recently Democratic candidate for governor. Senator Caldwell, in making his charges on the floor said Governor White was guilty of dividing with the secretary of state the fees of the latter office, in consideration of appointment. Caldwell said a letter had been sent out from New York by a Charleston attorney offering to secure a reduction in license tax on foreign corporations, in consideration of half the decrease secured by legislation. He asserted that White and Dawson were back of this letter.

All of these charges, together with the charges that senators had accepted bribes to oppose or advocate pending legislation, will come under the review of the investigating committee.

FINE SADDLE PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 18.—The Arizona Rangers have presented to Governor Brodie the finest saddle they could buy. The governor, who leaves for the east in a day or so, will present the saddle to President Roosevelt with the compliments of the rangers, who are mostly former rough riders.

The Gazette Delivered Anywhere in the Cripple Creek District, 60c Per Month

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

Have the Same Ideas

[illegible] Boys' Suits at a less price than those you [illegible] sending to New York City or Boston; [illegible] buying of the same manufacturer as [illegible] house.

[illegible] Suits for boys of 8 to 17 years of age we have [illegible] Trousers have the Bloomer style and the coats are made [illegible] giving a perfect fit.

[illegible] ordering now may be able to get extra pants. Our Spring [illegible] ready for your inspection.

Holbrook & Perkins

WATER SUIT TO BE REVIEWED BY SUPREME COURT

Clyde Starratt, clerk of the district court, is preparing a transcript of the case of the city of Colorado Springs vs. the town of Manitou, for filing in the court of [illegible]. When the case was tried in the district court the contention of the [illegible] plaintiff was sustained and a perpetual injunction was granted restraining the plaintiff from taking [illegible] the [illegible] Manitou. While the case will be appealed to the Court of Appeals it will finally be argued before the supreme court for the reason that the two courts will be consolidated on April 1, next.

Judge Bailey of the district court of Fremont county, has not yet handed down a decision in the motion for change of venue argued in the water suit brought by various ranchmen of Fremont county against this city. It was expected that the decision would be given out within a few days after the case was taken under advisement, but yesterday Mayor Harris said that he had received no information upon the subject.

CORAY GETS A JUDGMENT BY DEFAULT

In the county court yesterday [illegible] Coray [illegible] against the [illegible] for the [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the county court.

Suing S. [illegible] court yesterday by Judge [illegible].

The [illegible] Mining company of [illegible] Duncan J. McNeill, [illegible] of Teller county, filed its amended complaint with the clerk of the district court yesterday.

FACULTY WAS ENTERTAINED

Alpha chapter of the Era literary society of the High school delightfully entertained the faculty, the "Adelphic" society and Omega and Zeta chapters of the society Friday evening at the home of Dr. W. A. Shephard, [illegible] North Tejon street. Progressive conversation was the order of the evening and a short program was given. Miss Marian Sheldon sang two selections and Miss Marjorie Thacher recited. The refreshments, which were served late in the evening, were in the Alpha colors, green and white. About [illegible] guests were present.

[illegible] IS [illegible] IN [illegible]NG S[illegible]

[illegible] Lamont et al. [illegible] before Judge T. A. Mc[illegible] in chancery in the [illegible] latter in the Postoffice [illegible] action is one of impor[illegible] stock in the [illegible] Gold Mines company, a [illegible] valued at $[illegible] claimant resides at [illegible] instituted the suit in [illegible] United States [illegible] Denver, while the defend[illegible] Ohio creek, Gunnison [illegible] counsel has been retained [illegible] vigorously contested, [illegible] Attorney Karl Schuy[illegible] the complainant, and [illegible] Denver, and [illegible] City appear for the [illegible] hearing was commenced [illegible] and will probably [illegible]

[illegible] OF WATER [illegible] BE STOPPED

[illegible]

A PREMIUM ON SUICIDE.

The Legislative Idea That the Self Murderer Should be Rewarded.

The perennial attempt to establish a reward of merit for self murder in the state of Colorado is up again this session in the legislature in the regulation shape of a bill declaring that no act of suicide whatever, "voluntary or involuntary, sane or insane," shall invalidate a life insurance policy. In other words it is proposed that a man may fully agree when taking out a policy that he won't kill himself, and then commit suicide at any time, and under any circumstances thereafter without in the least endangering his contract.

Why stop at merely abrogating the suicide phase? Why not say that once [illegible] always insured, no matter what a man may or may not do? Why not [illegible] that his heirs shall have the full amount of the policy after he has paid [illegible] premium, no matter where, when or how he dies, or if he lives for years [illegible] doesn't pay in another cent? All [illegible] would be no more absurd, nor [illegible] as the proposition that [illegible] may kill himself whenever he pleases after getting his insurance and [illegible] his fellow members must at once [illegible] the loss.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Fraud Exposed.

A few counterfeiters have lately been making and trying to sell imitations of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, and other medicines, thereby defrauding the public. This is to warn you to beware of such people, who seek to profit, through stealing the reputation of remedies which have been successfully curing disease, for over thirty-five years. A sure protection, to you, is our name on the wrapper. Look for it, on all Dr. King's, or Bucklen's remedies, as all others are mere imitations. H. E. BUCKLEN & CO., Chicago, Ill., and Windsor, Canada.

Sold by all druggists.

ALFRED R. ALLEN,
Who Has Become Partner With F. R. Hastings in the Hastings-Allen Building and Realty Co.

[illegible] CELEBRATE

Great Sachem W. E. C. Little of Cripple Creek, Great Chief of Records John Holmberg of Denver, and other state officers of the Improved Order of Red Men will be in Colorado Springs [illegible] and Cheyenne tribe No. [illegible] are making preparations for a big smoker, initiation and banquet on that evening in honor of the visiting chiefs.

Two palefaces will be initiated into the ways of the tomahawk bearers and special degree work will be gone through for the benefit of the visiting officers. A large number of Colorado City Red Men will be in attendance. [illegible] will be held in Red Men's hall and the committee having charge of the affair is composed of Samuel Schlesinger, John Jack and Joseph Chadbourne.

Bright's Disease and Diabetes News

To the People of Colorado Springs:

[illegible]

[illegible]

The above refer to the newly discovered Fulton Compounds, the first cures the world has ever seen for Bright's Disease and Diabetes. [illegible] Ask [illegible] analyses for albumen and sugar. Robinson Drug Co.

When to suspect Bright's Disease—puffy ankles or hands—weakness without visible cause—Kidney trouble after the eleventh—failing vision—one or more of these.

[illegible] Stomach and Liver [illegible] Unequaled for Constipation.

[illegible]

[illegible] For sale by all leading [illegible]

SPECIAL RATE DENVER.

$2.50 Denver and return, Sunday, 19th, Santa Fe. Trains are convenient. Get tickets City Office, 18 N. Tejon, Saturday. If not used, return them.

[illegible]00 PER MONTH

[illegible] sponge, press and deliv[illegible] week. Pantatorium, 17 [illegible] Phone 523-A.

MISS NELLIE PAINTER,
Who takes role of "Katisha" in "The Mikado."

NICE HAIR FOR ALL.

Once Destroy the Dandruff Germ, and Hair Grows Luxuriantly.

Anyone can have nice hair if he or she has not dandruff, which causes brittle, dry hair, falling hair and baldness. To cure dandruff it is necessary to kill the germ that causes it, and that is just what Newbro's Herpicide does. Cornelius Grew, Colfax, Wash., says:

"One bottle of Newbro's Herpicide completely cured me of dandruff, which was very thick; and it has stopped my hair from falling out." It makes hair soft and glossy as silk; delightful odor and refreshing hair dressing. It permits the hair to grow abundantly, and kills the dandruff germ. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co., and Robinson Drug Co., special agents.

FOR $1. PER MONTH.

We sponge and press one suit each week. Call for and deliver. Pantatorium, 17 E. Bijou street, Phone 523-A.

PRIZE DRILL—The first prize drill of the High school cadet battalion will be held in front of the High school building next Friday afternoon. Lieutenant Bauman, U. S. A., will judge both the company and individual drills.

Perfect Confidence.

Where there used to be a feeling of uneasiness and worry in the household when a child showed symptoms of croup, there is now perfect confidence. This is owing to the uniform success of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the treatment of that disease. Mrs. M. I. Basford, of Poolesville, Md., in speaking of her experience in the use of that remedy says: "I have a world of confidence in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for I have used it with perfect success. My child Garland is subject to severe attacks of croup and it always gives him prompt relief." For sale by all leading druggists.

CLOTHES PRESSED $1 PER MONTH.

One suit per week, called for and delivered. Hunter, 111 N. Tejon. Phone 549-B.

$2.00 DENVER and RETURN $2.00

Over Rio Grande Railroad.
On all morning trains Sunday, February 19th. 4:30 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 9:07 a. m. or 10:25 a. m.

[illegible] your doctor, then do as he says

[illegible] you to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for your throat [illegible] bronchial trouble, then take it. If he has anything [illegible] then take that. Only get well as soon as you can. [illegible] are always so dangerous in lung troubles. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

New Mohair Dress Goods
WE HAVE THEM

They are the most satisfactory Dress Goods in the market today. They will not wrinkle nor soil easily, but they give great wear and are practically dust proof. They have that rich, silky effect which we all admire. We have all the shades from the delicate, light tan and blue to the dark, rich combination of colors. Prices of these goods range from 50c to $1.25 per yard. Come in and ask to see them.

Bargains for Early Buyers
In Carpets and Rugs

It is rather uphill business to sell carpets at reduced prices in face of the fact that all kinds of carpets are higher. We are receiving notices almost daily from the mill people that they have advanced prices on all carpets and rugs. But, in spite of these facts we will give you some very low prices, as we were fortunate in placing our orders before the advance came.

Now in order to force early business we will sell you this season's productions at prices that can not be duplicated later in the season. They are composed of the choicest patterns and shades known to modern carpet makers.

We can not quote you prices on all our goods, but here are a few pieces that will give you an idea of what we are doing.

Wilton Back Velvet, with border, the regular price for $1.25 per yard, priced 90c yard.

Several patterns of velvets at 75c yard.

Ten pieces all wool Ingrain, the price for 55c yard.

Body Brussels, [illegible], worth $1.50 yard, priced at 75c yard.

We [illegible] you up 9x12 rugs from common Brussels, for $10 each.

HIBBARD'S Daylight Store 19 S. Tejon St.

Last Seven Days of Business

AT THE OLD STAND 120 S. TEJON ST.

During these seven days, Cash Purchasers will have an opportunity to secure selections in

Furniture, Draperies, Carpets.

Linoleums! Metal Bedsteads! Pictures! Bed Springs! Mattresses! Comforts! Etc.

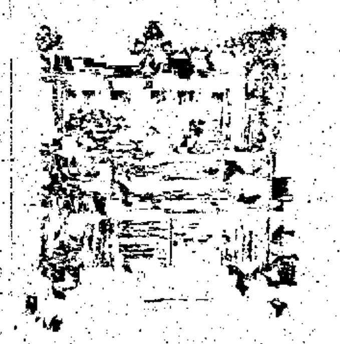
At LARGE Reductions in Prices

In many cases at less than the goods are marked to cost. This last week closes the most remarkable forced sale that Colorado Springs will see for many a year. Will occupy new store March 1st. Take passenger elevator at 120 S. Tejon St.

The FRIEDS. HOCKER Furniture Company.

120 South Tejon Street.

THE FINEST MADE



is scarcely too strong. A characterization of the various articles of furniture to be seen in our salesrooms any week day in the year. Made of selected, seasoned woods, fashioned with artistic skill, polished, finished, or upholstered by practiced hands, you may be proud of any furniture bought here.

FAIRLEY BROS. & FAIRLEY, 23 S. Tejon St. Telephone 484-A

Wilbur's

109 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

Jersey Top Petticoats

New lot just received. Blacks, colors and fancies. The best value on the market for $7.50 each.

Wool and Silk Separate Skirts

All the newest ideas for Spring wear. Over 100 from which to choose. Blacks, colors and fancies, at $5 to $10.00 each.

Silk Waists

In blacks, browns, navies, greens, whites and evening shades. Big line of the correct things. Prices range $5.00 to $27.50 each.

THE WILBUR SUIT CO
109 East Pike's Peak Ave.

CAUTION!

Beware of Imitations
offered under the name of
LANSDOWNE

There is but one Genuine
which is perforated
WM. F. READ
Every three yards on the selvedge

FREE FOR YOU.

Commencing today we will present to any of our patrons purchasing a 50c can of Baking Powder, or with 8 of our coupons, a fine photograph of yourself, taken by C. E. Emery. Call at our store and we will be pleased to show you sample pictures.

THE DERN TEA AND COFFEE CO.,
29 S. TEJON STREET
Phone: Main 575.

[illegible] SUCCESSOR TO W[illegible] Clark Florist. PHONE 28.

TRAVELERS [illegible] WAY [illegible] 25 CENTS [illegible] ADAMS ST. CHIC[illegible]

[illegible] Sale

We have a few Traveling Bags and Dress Suit Cases that we will sell, for the next few days only, at less than they cost us. This is no joke, but a reality. Call and see for yourself.

W. [illegible] Wise,
16 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

BURN COKE

Saves expense,
Saves trouble,
Saves danger.

$4.50 [illegible]

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FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

ONE PHASE OF THE WATER SUIT.

THE fact that the struggle of the state of Colorado to retain the irrigation rights to the Arkansas river is not a local matter but may seriously affect the whole Federal reclamation scheme, was recognized by the Government when, a short time ago, it asked to be allowed to introduce testimony showing the possible effect on future irrigation if Kansas is permitted to take all of the water in the river.

Important as are the interests at stake in the Arkansas valley, they are small compared with the interests that will be affected by the establishment of such a principle as is asked for by the Kansas attorneys. If Colorado loses this suit it will immediately become possible for other neighboring states to secure injunctions forbidding the use by our ranchmen of the waters of all rivers which rise in this state and flow thence beyond the boundaries. The principle will be extended to other states, until the question of who is and who is not entitled to use irrigation water will become so badly tangled that nobody will know.

The Federal Government is engaged in one of the most gigantic internal development works in the history of any country. A fund which now amounts to about $23,000,000, and which is constantly increasing, is being expended to convert the semi-arid regions of the West into fertile farm lands through irrigation, and the success of this work is of course wholly dependent on securing unfailing water supplies for the various reservoirs. It is easy to see that if the Kansas contention is sustained there will be many instances where the application of the principle might prevent the Government building reservoirs and reclaiming vast areas which otherwise could be brought under cultivation.

This would be true not only in Colorado but in other states as well. For instance, there is the reclamation project now under way near Casper, Wyoming, where a dam is being built across the North Platte river to impound water which will irrigate 100,000 acres. It is true that this land to be irrigated lies across the line in Nebraska, but if it were in Wyoming where the dam is also located the state of Nebraska might successfully dispute the right of the government to intercept the water of a river which flows into its own territory.

So far from being a local matter, the Kansas-Colorado suit is of national significance, and on its outcome depends much of the prosperity of the West.

WAR ON THE SPITTER.

IF the Police Department sticks to its good resolution to enforce the anti-spitting ordinance it will double its usefulness and fully deserve all of the good things that can be said about it by a grateful public. Spitting on the sidewalks, in street cars, buildings and other public places is not merely disgusting and filthy; it is a serious menace to the health of the community, and everybody who commits the offense should be compelled to pay a fine heavy enough to constitute a perpetual reminder and a warning against future transgressions.

There is a city ordinance making this practice a misdemeanor, and in all public places warning placards abound, but it would be interesting to know if the oldest inhabitant remembers when anybody was fined for violating the law. The spitter is omnipresent. He indulges in the pastime—for such it is to some people—at all times and in all places, with a fine disregard for the feelings of others. He has never heard of the germ theory of disease, or else he doesn't care a rap, so he goes on his way rejoicing, blissfully indifferent to the fact that he is both a nuisance and a menace.

There are peculiar reasons why the practice should be absolutely prohibited in Colorado Springs, and the only way it can be done is by a stringent enforcement of the ordinance. It is safe to say that the spitter who has once been assessed $5 for violating the law will think twice before doing it again. The City needs money: and if all of the men who spit on the sidewalk in one day can be corralled and each fined the minimum amount the revenue will suffice to keep the streets in good condition for a month. Let the police "get busy."

GOOD AND BAD IMMIGRANTS.

A FEW days ago the House Committee on Immigration favorably reported the bill introduced by Representative Adams, of Pennsylvania, providing that not more than 80,000 immigrants from any one country shall be permitted to land in any one year. The object of the bill, of course, is to restrict the present overwhelming tide of undesirable immigration, but it is clearly inadequate, and the wonder is that it secured the approval of the committee.

The essential point to be considered in regulating immigration is quality, rather than mere numbers. We are now receiving very nearly one million foreigners a year, and such as they are; this is far too many, but if the quality were improved we could very well stand to have the number doubled. It is undeniable that a large proportion, perhaps more than half, of the immigrants now arriving at our shores belong to the criminal or pauper class, and thousands of them are committed to asylums every year to remain permanently as charges on the public.

The worst of this evil could be removed by imposing a simple educational restriction, for it is safe to say that the foreigner who can neither read nor write his own language will never become a desirable American citizen. This seems a simple and wholly reasonable proposition, but Congress has always been so solicitous for the welfare of the steamship lobby that it could not be induced to look at it in that light. Time and again efforts have been made to secure an amendment to the immigration laws providing for an educational restriction, but without avail. The plan was to confront each immigrant with a printed slip containing two or three sentences in his own language. If he could read them and also write his name, he would be admitted; if not he would be returned from whence he came at the expense of the steamship company that brought him. In order to avoid the separation of families, this test would be applied only to heads of families. If the father could read the wife and children would be admitted on the strength of his accomplishment.

The last report of Commissioner Sargeant showed that in the year ended June 30 last, about 812,000 immigrants landed in this country, and of these 263,000 stayed in New York state and 116,000 in Pennsylvania. This was more than one-half of the total, and most of the others stayed in neighboring states. This disposition of the immigrants to huddle together in the big cities of the Atlantic seaboard is one of the worst phases of the situation. They are not wanted there and actually constitute a menace, while in the South, where they are wanted to work in the cotton fields and mills, they are seldom seen. The South has been making a bid for foreign immigration, but in the fiscal year named only about 1,000 immigrants went to each of the states of Virginia, Tennessee, Texas, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas.

The enactment of the Adams bill would put up the bars but without discrimination. What we need is not fewer immigrants, but fewer of the illiterate, pauper and criminal kind. The better class will make good citizens, and the more of them we get, the better for the country, and for them, too.

"COMPLETELY PROSTRATED."

"THE Emperor is completely prostrated."

Immediately following the outbreak in St. Petersburg on January 22—"Red Sunday"—the press dispatches contained this line. The next day it was the same; the autocrat of all the Russias was "completely prostrated," and he continued in that state of collapse until the trouble had cleared away. Now he is again suffering from a case of weak nerves. The dispatches Friday afternoon which told of the assassination of the Grand Duke Sergius once more contained the assertion that "the Emperor is completely prostrated."

In one way Russia is fortunate in having a cowardly weakling on the throne, and in another way it is very unfortunate. The Czar is clothed with absolute authority, and if he is a strong man with evil tendencies there is no limit to the wrongs he may inflict upon his subjects. For this reason it unquestionably is a good thing for Russia that the man who now sits on the throne is too weak to accomplish much harm with the tremendous power placed in his hands and which is his, if he only dared use it.

What a spectacle for the world! The Czar of all the Russias; the autocrat; the despot who affects to hold in the hollow of his hand the lives and destinies of 140,000,000 people and to exercise absolute sway over the largest empire on the globe—yet he is afraid to show himself to his own people and to hear from their lips the story of their wrongs. When a mob rages through the streets of his capital he hides in one of his palaces—just which one nobody knows—and remains there cowering, trembling, "completely prostrated" until after his Cossacks have killed off a few thousand of his subjects and gotten the rest under subjection. Nicholas I was a tyrant, a cruel despot in whose make-up there was nothing to love and little to admire, but while he sat on the throne of Russia he was the Czar. That fact was apparent to everybody, and though he ruled with merciless severity, it is a question whether such rule would not be preferable now to the weak, vacillating reign of his great-grandson.

It is a pitiful thing when a great, powerful nation like Russia is compelled to submit to being ruled, even nominally, by such an insignificant nobody as Nicholas II, but it is one of those things which are naturally to be expected in hereditary monarchies. The next in line of succession, though he may be the worst dullard in the land, must ascend the throne, and the only recourse of the people is in revolution. Russia is patient and long-suffering, but there are reasons to believe that the time is not far distant when the people will awake to a realization of this fact and wipe out the entire race of despots, both the weak and the strong.

In Philadelphia the ministers who induced the mayor to start a campaign against vice are roasting him because he doesn't go it strong enough, and the machine threatens to impeach him because he is going it too strong. The unhappiest individual in the country is the political reformer who starts reforms because somebody nags him into it.

In an imperial manifesto the Czar says that Grand Duke Sergius' "whole life of activity and care was always devoted to the service of our house and fatherland." The Czar has evidently been misinformed. His uncle was a cruel tyrant who simply met the fate his career had invited.

It may be true, as William Allen White asserted, that Tom Platt has one foot in the grave, but just the same he will continue to keep both feet in the United States Senate, the efforts of Mr. C. W. Post and Miss Mae Wood to the contrary notwithstanding.

Bigamist Hoch says that he never knew what is was to love a woman; he married his various wives solely to get their money. Mr. Hoch ought to incorporate himself under the laws of New Jersey. He has the right kind of a soul for a trust.

The Kansas legislature continues to insert the harpoon under the fifth rib of the Standard Oil Company, but it is barely possible that Mr. Rockefeller's little concern will keep on paying 40 per cent dividends just the same.

The Mikado has written another poem, this time of only four lines. It is a mighty good thing for the Mikado that he has other sources of income than his literary work.

When last heard of, Mr. Thomas W. Lawson was oiling his typewriter preparatory to saying a few warm things about the Equitable and its distinguished vice president.

If the six members of the Delaware legislature who announce that they will stand by Addicks to the end only carry out their resolve they will never have to work again.

They are having zero weather down along the Gulf of Mexico. Providence plays no favorites among the winter resorts.

General Stoessel says that the lives of his men are more to him than glory. Of course it is to be understood that he thinks something of his own life also.

The United States Senate seems to be working overtime to convince the country that it is composed exclusively of grannies and cranks.

IS WHAT HE IS HIRED FOR.

The attempt to discipline automobile owners by fining the chauffeurs has not proved the success that was hoped for. Being arrested merely comes to be regarded as a part of the chauffeur's regular duty.—Washington Star.

Sunday Reading

By Rev. Wm. Barnes Lower, D. D.

AFTER a period of about three months since the healing of the nobleman's son, during which time Jesus had traveled through Galilee, in today's lesson he is back in Jerusalem. Outside of the city there was a watering place, a favorite resort for invalids. Popular belief ascribed the ebullition and disturbance of the waters to the appearance of an angel at certain seasons. May we not say that the angel of healing steps into every pool where there is medicinal value? God has scattered his healing [illegible] all over our land, and [illegible] to the bodily diseased, the physically [illegible] the wearied business [illegible] the [illegible] social devotee.

Temptations at Health Resorts.

Our fashionable health resorts are often places where the grossest immorality is practiced. There is a tendency [illegible] to relax all spiritualities. The change sought from social and business life is also carried on into the spiritual life. People who seek such places for rest often come away dissatisfied, for life has been most strenuous. They have kept late hours, they have taxed themselves with fashion, their social appointments have filled every date of the calendar, they forgot to bring with them their piety. Seeking rest they found unrest.

The House of Mercy.

Bethesda means "house of mercy" or a hospital for the sick. Its porticos furnished protection for the invalids from the heat of the sun and the weather. It was an old infirmary of the city of Jerusalem. The rich and poor met together to enjoy its healing waters. There are a thousand diseases to which human life is heir. God has a thousand sources by which he can punish us for sin. This pool was a favorite and crowded spot. No wonder it should be called the house of mercy. So the House of God is the House of Mercy. It is the place for all who have sinned. It is a refuge for all who are distressed. As this pool was a fountain of healing in Jerusalem so there has been opened by the church a "fountain for all uncleanness." The blind, the halt, the withered are types of those who frequently find help in the "house of mercy." The porches were full of sick folk, so this world is full [illegible] covetous [illegible] the healing waters. There are multitudes in the world who present spiritually as horrible a picture of misery as the multitudes that assembled around Bethesda. [illegible] but the healing was God's work. Here we see the union of man's work with God's work. He takes our work by seeking our cooperation.

Wilt Thou Be Made Whole.

[illegible] was [illegible] he would not be made whole [illegible] thirty-eight years of this man's paralysis is nothing compared to the spiritual paralysis of those who [illegible] to Jesus Christ. Jesus [illegible] in their helpless and [illegible] condition. He saw at once the [illegible] of all that company. Having been long in sin is no reason for thinking that Jesus will not help. His help is always extended to the [illegible].

Hopeless Cases.

Jesus can always cure the hopeless cases. Some diseases get beyond the [illegible] of the skilled physicians. Not so with Christ. No disease of body or soul ever got beyond his control. He loves to handle the hopeless cases. The only reason why any man is lost is because he will not bring his case to Christ. No man need to be lost. If he wills to come, Christ is willing to cure him. Jesus puts the question to every one of us, "Wilt thou be made whole?" Jesus does not patch anyone up, but makes one whole. The question is not "wilt thou be made better?" but "wilt thou be made whole?"

A [illegible] man would still be a [illegible]. The man made whole is the one that has passed through the new birth. There is more power to heal in one word of Christ's than in a whole ocean of Bethesda water. At Bethesda's waters [illegible] convalescence. In Christ's word there is instant healing.

Are You Waiting.

Step down to Bethesda and you will find enough waiters to fill the five porches. So today many are waiting for healing. Some for a more convenient season. Others for clearer visions of divine truth. Some are waiting at the vestibule of the church till they have feeling to go in. Some are staying away from the church and not accepting Christ publicly, because they are waiting to be convinced. Some indeed are waiting till they have enjoyed a little more of life, forgetting that life more abundant is found by plunging into the healing waters. Are you holding back for one or more of these reasons? What are you waiting for? Remember at the fount of God there is not a pain but can be relieved, not a doubt but can be dispelled, not a hope but can be augmented.

Parting Advice of the Physician.

The parting advice of Jesus to this healed man was to show him the dangers of apostasy. "Sin no more lest a worse thing come unto thee." Backsliding is most dangerous. When God lays one hand heavily upon the sinner, and it is not followed by a changed life, he has yet the other hand to inflict yet a heavier punishment. When you have received a blessing take care that you are not cursed by the very blessing. As a result of sin evils come upon us. God hates sin and seeks to destroy it. There is no escaping the wrath of God. While God is Love, the very holiness of his being demands that he must be just. In his justice he punishes us for sin. You say: "Could there be anything worse than thirty-eight years of absolute helplessness?" Yet, Christ admonishes this man, if you fall again into wilful sin you may expect a worse thing than this. Sinners heed the parting advice of the Physician.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Home should be the sweetest spot on earth. In the home the members should think of their duties and not of their rights. In a home where all are seeking for their rights there is sure to be rebellion. The first question with the Christian should always be what are my duties? The happiest home is where the parents act their orders from above. A God-governed home will be a place of heavenly love, a fit place for angels to abide. A hovel with Christ is better than a palace without him. Moquette carpets, Persian rugs, mahogany furniture, Oriental tapestries, cut glass furnishings do not make a happy home. Christ would not scorn these things but so often he is not wanted where they are. Fine furnishings are best enjoyed where Christ is invited to share them.

We are [illegible]. Remember you are first of all Christ's servant, before you are the servant of anyone else. Every work you perform, every duty you fulfill for a master, you perform for Christ. "Inasmuch as ye did it for one of the least, ye did it unto me." Do your work faithfully, patiently, cheerfully and you will soon find that service is its own reward. Bring the spirit of Christ to your work and you will find it half done before you begin. The burden of work depends upon the spirit with which we enter into it. That one has mastered his tasks who can sing over them. A smile and a song will help life along. No work that is done in the spirit of Christ ever fails of a blessing.

A Word to Masters.

You are not fit to be a master of someone else till you are a master of yourself. A master is bound to keep to the terms of his agreement. He must give his employees the needed instruction in his work and pay them the stipulated wages. Remember your Master is in heaven and with Him there is no respect of persons. The relation which the master sustains to the servant is a highly important one, but it need not interfere with each glorifying God in the spheres assigned them. Masters are always to remember that their authority is subordinate which should check them always in rough, violent or abusive conduct. Slavery was natural to a world in sin. Where a man's soul is counted cheap, there you may expect to find peculiar conditions of society. But in the golden age when the dreams of the optimist shall be realized, all slavery shall be abolished. Under the reign of Christ all tyranny, slavery, war and poverty will be unknown.

Responsibility of Parents.

Heaven or hell begins in the nursery. The hand that rocks the cradle rocks it [illegible] honor or dishonor. A boy may question his mother's teachings but he will never question a mother's pious life. Early impressions are the deepest impressions. The things which are instilled into the hearts of children abide with them through life. It is a beautiful thing to hear men and women say that they cannot remember the time when they began to love and trust Christ, just as they cannot remember the time when they began to love and trust their parents. Good common sense on the part of parents is a better thing in the home than a lot of set rules. It is the duty of all parents to impart to their children the knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ. The position of father and mother is the most sacred one in the world. When God would have men understand His love, he represents Himself to us as a Father. Children are always learning from parents and being influenced by them. Children may not be able to study books, but they study us. The highest duty of the parent is to subject the children to the discipline of the Lord Jesus Christ. The greatest influence in the home is the unconscious influence of its members. The instruction in righteousness will be no better or no worse than the conduct of the members in the home. Words and actions and books all have their educating value.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS

We know a farmer who says it is hard for him to make a living on the farm. He works very hard, and is what we would call a conscientious Christian man. A visit to his farm, however, will give the observer the reason for his hard struggle for success. He is not a careful farmer. He gives no attention to the trifles around the place. Too many weeds grow in his fields, hence he has a short crop. His harness never receives a bit of oil. Poison ivy is allowed to overrun his fences. Wooden buckets stand in the sun till they fall to pieces. The feed is taken from the bin in a careless manner. The nuts are not watched on his reapers and mowers, hence his machinery soon rattles to pieces. Some might say what silly trifles these, but they are a few of the many little neglects which stand in the way of successes for this man. So in the moral life the trifles often hinder us from achieving higher successes. Watch your little evil habits, they are an expense upon your moral stock. The moral stock in trade is the capital of every Christian. Take care of the little leaks in character. The cider does not have to run out of the spigot or bung-hole to empty the barrel. Let there be a leak no bigger than a pin head and the barrel will empty in a short time. Little leaks will sink the greatest ship. Little wastes will empty the largest houses. Little colds will wreck the hardiest constitution. Little sins will ruin the strongest character. Guard your small points. Take care of your weak points and the strong ones will look after themselves. Guard your thoughts and your acts will need little watching. Watch your acts and the result will be a strong character. Keep your character and your destiny will be [illegible].

Birthday No. 33.

It may be that you have only a few years to count till you reach the age of thirty-three. It may be that you have to look back but a few days on the calendar or a few hours by the clock. No young man started with brighter hopes than the poet Byron. How pitiful are his words written on his thirty-third birthday:

[illegible]

Do these lines fit your case? Have you dragged your life through twenty, thirty, forty years? If you have, stop dragging it. It will get heavier every year till at last you will be dragged to an early grave. The man who drags his life drags his talents. Get your talents before you and give them a push. By pushing your talents into your work you will do better work. You should gather up all your talents and concentrate them on the special work you may be doing. Good work depends not upon the amount done but the amount of talent you put into it.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is In Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat. I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any other ordinary charcoal tablets."

SORROW ON THE SEA.

Yes, though the great ocean may be sublime and so grand, though her majestic rolling surges and drifting windborne surf, her sparkling wavelets glittering in the sunlight like diamonds, or at night reflecting the light of the placid moon in a flood of molten silver, are all so supremely beautiful, causing a thrill almost of ecstasy to course through the veins of those who love her, and enkindling a throbbing passion such as no other inanimate object could arouse, yet there ever has been, ever will be, sorrow on the sea. That plaintive moan, which so oft presages an outbreak of her wrath is perhaps but the death-dirge of some gallant ship engulfed in her depths; but the sad harbinger of a flood of corroding grief, the anguish of many a lacerated, many a broken heart; those stately foam-crested billows hurled with such fury against the rock-bound coast, perhaps have overwhelmed some storm-tossed bark, and sunk to a watery grave those who had made her their home.

But not always do these surging floods of sorrow and of bitter heartache arise from displays of her great might when in an angry mood; not always are those too oft-repeated tragedies of the seas caused by the storms and tempests which from time to time so furiously agitate her surface; for that heaving expanse has too often witnessed other dread and awe-inspiring dramas.

A fine full-rigged vessel of graceful build is observed cleaving her way across the great Atlantic. Every sail is set, and as the rays of the sun light up the white sails, and the foam scatters from her bows, she is a very thing of beauty, a lovely fairy of the seas. But she is a ghastly charnel house; a floating sepulchre of the dead, which, uncoffined and unaneled, cumber her decks and her cabins, and even her saloons. For since she left the plague-stricken port scarce two short weeks before, the angel of death had been hovering over her with beating wings, with venom-tipped spear claiming its own, with but one exception, each one of all her passengers and crew.

But a passing ship has observed the signal of distress of this one survivor, who lies helpless, by the lashed tiller, amidst the contorted corpses of his late comrades; and on boarding the doomed vessel, they find that she is but a floating chamber of death, a helpless derelict.

And what heart searchings must there have been amongst that assemblage of doomed creatures as they saw their fellows one after the other struck down at their side, and knew that momentarily their turn too would probably come, and that perhaps in a few short hours their spirits would either be in the glory-land or in the realms of bitter remorse. And how would those rejoice who had served their God, and whose sins had been forgiven through faith in Him, who had died for them, and by virtue of whose atonement they were inheritors of a mansion in the skies. For they knew that to them the gate of death were but the entrance to the glory.—By A. Banker.

DANGERS OF SNOWSLIDES.

Snowslides are most frequent on steep mountains that have a heavy snowfall. With a billowy train of snow dust boiling out behind and overturning or crushing almost everything before, they make an awful and magnificent spectacle. Their speed is sometimes so great that trees alongside are [illegible] the air which the slide has violently disturbed.

There are many well authenticated instances where miners have been caught on the surface of a slide and by dexterous use of their skis have kept on top of the resulting surface of the slide and came out uninjured. John Muir once rode down from the High Sierra on a snowslide. He was swished back down in a minute over a distance that had taken all day to climb. He says of this time: "This flight in a milky way of snow flowers was the most spiritual of all my travels; and after many years, the mere thought of it is still an exhilaration.

"One day while climbing up a steep [illegible] slide started beneath me [illegible] on the surface of its upper edge, where the snow was about two feet deep. Wading a torrent [illegible] swept off the sweep of the [illegible] snow. The snow [illegible] I struggled to keep from the [illegible] feet from being [illegible]. At last, almost smothered, I was dropped at the back and upon bare ground."—Harper's Weekly.

THINK IT OVER.

Something You Can See in Any Restaurant or Cafe.

A physician puts the query: Have you never noticed in any large restaurant at lunch or dinner time the large number of hearty, vigorous old men at the tables; men whose ages run from 60 to 80 years; many of them bald and all perhaps gray, but none of them feeble or senile?

Perhaps the spectacle is so common as to have escaped your observation or comment, but nevertheless it is an object lesson which means something.

If you will notice what these hearty old fellows are eating you will observe that they are not munching bran crackers nor gingerly picking their way through a menu card of new fangled health foods; on the contrary they seem to prefer a juicy roast of beef, a properly turned loin of mutton, and even the deadly broiled lobster is not altogether ignored.

The point of all this is that a vigorous old age depends upon good digestion and plenty of wholesome food, and not upon dieting and an endeavor to live upon bran crackers.

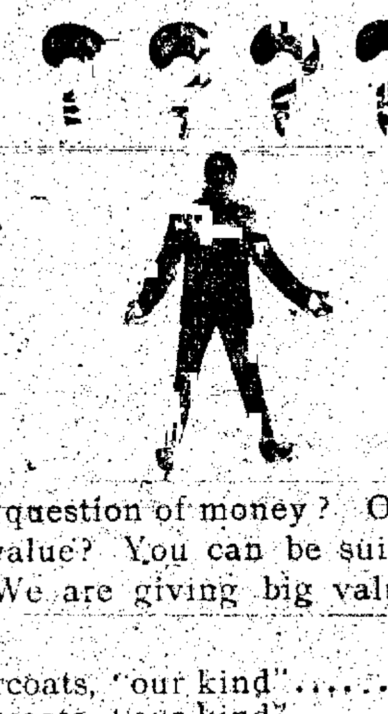
There is a certain class of food cranks who seem to believe that meat, coffee and many other good things are rank poisons, but these cadaverous, sickly looking individuals are a walking condemnation of their own theories.

The matter in a nutshell is that if the stomach secretes the natural digestive juices in sufficient quantities any wholesome food will be promptly digested; if the stomach does not do so and certain foods cause distress, one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal will remove all difficulty, because they supply just what every weak stomach lacks, pepsin, hydro-chloric acid, diastase and nux.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do not act upon the bowels, and in fact are not strictly a medicine, as they act almost entirely upon the food eaten, digesting it thoroughly, and thus gives a much needed rest and giving an appetite for the next meal.

Of people who travel nine out of ten use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, knowing them to be perfectly safe to use at any time and also having found out by experience that they are a safeguard against indigestion in any form, and eating, as they have to, at all hours and all kinds of food, the traveling public for years have pinned their faith to Stuart's Tablets.

All druggists sell them at 50 cents for full-sized packages, and any druggist from Maine to California, if his opinion were asked, will say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the most popular and successful remedy for any stomach trouble.



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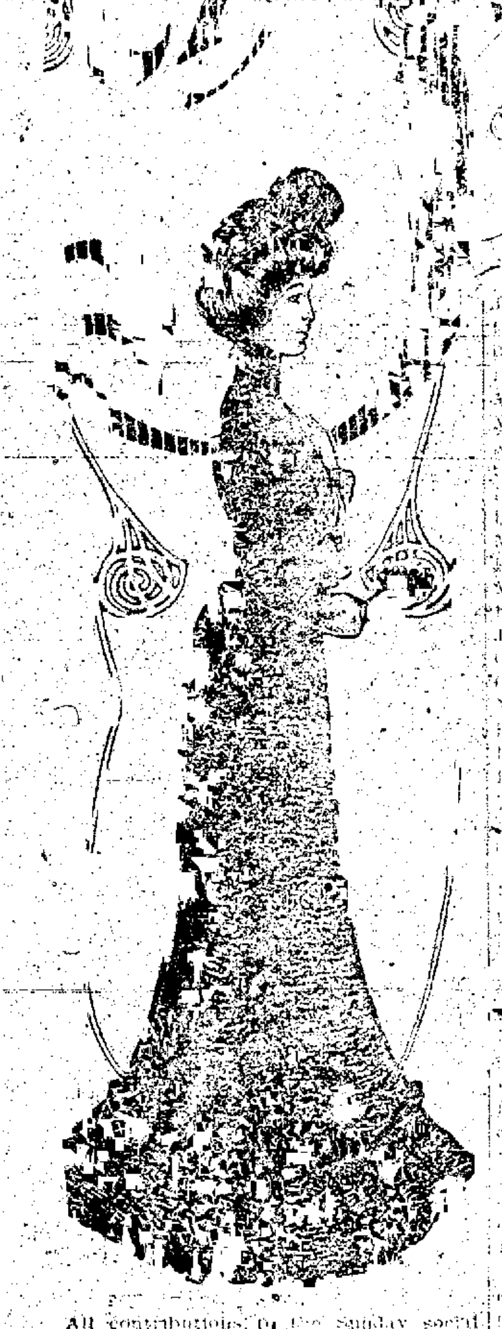

All contributions to the Sunday social department should be sent to the editor, Mrs. Adams, 78 East Boulder street, telephone 65-A, or Gazette editorial rooms, telephone 21, not later than Friday.

Social Calendar

TUESDAY

[illegible] High school, Miss Romaine [illegible], East Monument street.

Deprain society [illegible].

Sunset Euchre Club, Mrs. [illegible], Colorado City.

Dressing party [illegible].

Banquet, The Uniform [illegible] Association, Alamo.

WEDNESDAY

Henderson-Ormsby nuptials, 2:30 p. m., Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Ormsby, 1514 North Weber street. Reception from 3 until 5 o'clock.

Nevitt-Bell nuptials, 8 p. m., Mrs. M. J. Bell, 502 East St. Vrain street. Reception [illegible].

Junior Card club, Mrs. Samuel Deal, 402 East Kiowa street.

THURSDAY

"At Home," twenty-fifth anniversary of marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Watson, 1622 North Weber street.

Colonial Social, Young People's Christian Endeavor society, First Presbyterian church.

Opera, "Mikado," Opera house, 8 p. m.

Thursday High Five club, Mrs. Joseph S. Kenyon, 122 Grant avenue.

FRIDAY

"Mikado," Opera house.

Dinner and theater party, Mrs. H. A. Brown, [illegible] East San Rafael street.

Dance, Cheyenne Mountain Country club, Mrs. and Mrs. J. Arthur Connell and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Farnsworth.

ST. VALENTINE'S week is certainly one long to be recalled with pleasure all over the city, for never was it more universally celebrated by both young and old. All sorts of parties were given in which the St. Valentine feature was made most prominent, and while not so elaborate and expensive as flowers, the multiplicity of highly colored hearts, darts and cupids produced a very gay effect. The charm of the saint is one that never fails, for, after all, we are but children.

The Colorado Springs Musical club again scored bright laurels in its fine musical given last Monday afternoon at the Stewart residence. The artists' concerts, too, closed on Friday evening in a most flattering manner with the appearance of the renowned Austrian violinist, Fritz Kreisler.

Although the fame of Herr Kreisler had preceded him, it was assuredly doubly sure to listen to his extraordinary performance of the masterpieces of the violin, and the large audience was entranced. Although he graciously acknowledged the vociferous applause after every number, only one encore was granted. He repeated the haunting "Humoresque" of Dvorak, a composition of exquisite delicacy and charm, to a house that hung breathless, lest one clear, liquid note be missed. The memory of the Kreisler concert will long be a satisfactory one to the Musical club, and every musically inclined person who enjoyed it to the full.

Mrs. Ralph Rankin Campbell, 1431 North Tejon street entertained Friday afternoon with a very daintily appointed tea giving a number of her friends an opportunity for meeting her mother, Mrs. MacArthur, the Misses Warren and Miss Scott of Chicago who are her guests.

The table was charmingly decked with a large bed of red and white tulips and every detail was so arranged as to carry out a harmonious color scheme in red and white. Mrs. Elna Cook and Mrs. Lansing poured; Mrs. David Thin and Miss Sarah Warren served punch.

Among those receiving invitations were Mrs. Charles Fox Gardiner, Mrs. Frances W. Goddard, Mrs. Herman C. [illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. Irving Howbert, Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Arthur [illegible] Mrs. Herbert [illegible] Mrs. Benjamin [illegible] Webster, Mrs. [illegible] Noxon, Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Robert [illegible] Mrs. Henry [illegible] Leffingwell, Mrs. Henry W. Hobson [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Lawrence, Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. J. [illegible] Douglas, Mrs. [illegible] John Elliott, Mrs. M. S. Litchfield, Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Anderson, Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Lucius [illegible] Rawlings. [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Honeywell made [illegible] an informal valentine party [illegible] evening at their residence [illegible] North Nevada avenue, the guests being the S. S. club and their husbands. [illegible]

[illegible]

To meet Mrs. Mary Miller of Pittsburg [illegible] Mrs. LeRoy Hutchinson appointed [illegible] last Tuesday afternoon in her home [illegible] North Nevada avenue. [illegible]

[illegible]

Miss Glen Bacon poured at the dainty [illegible] table with its [illegible] centerpiece of pink carnations. Among others present were [illegible]

[illegible]

Yesterday afternoon Miss Kyle [illegible] gave a very dainty tea complimentary to Miss Winifred [illegible] Miss Bashy [illegible] All the decorations [illegible] Robert Norton [illegible] Mrs. Edward Paul James, [illegible] White and Miss Jennie Broad.

Mrs. Otis S. Johnson entertained a party of ladies at luncheon last Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie J. Skelton gave a [illegible] party last Wednesday evening at their home on North Tejon street.

Miss May Kyle gave a delightful informal [illegible] Wednesday evening at her home [illegible] and bridge was played in the evening.

The floral decorations were red carnations and red hearts were also introduced into the general ensemble with great effectiveness.

Those present were the Misses Heizer, Miss Dickson [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Hunt, Dr. Oscar Gilbert, Mr. Henry Lawrence, Mr. Howard Moore, Mr. Willis R. Armstrong.

The bride-elect, Miss Machelle Ethel Ormsby was complimented last Tuesday with a Valentine linen shower given in her honor by Miss Myrtle Phillips, 316 [illegible] Cache la Poudre street. The parlor was decorated with red hearts very tastefully.

Pink [illegible] prevailed in the dining room, a profusion of hearts were used of that color and the candelabra had pink shaded candles. The place cards were heart-shaped and bore appropriate quotations for Valentine's day.

A surprise on Miss Ormsby [illegible] by those guests. Included were the hostess, Miss Phillips, Miss Christine Johnson, Miss [illegible] Bayman, Miss Ella Long, Miss Stella Clark, Miss Helen Cooley, Miss [illegible] Ferguson, Miss Nellie Kester, Miss [illegible] Ormsby and Miss Bertha [illegible]

Mrs. Harry Thayer entertained last Wednesday with a [illegible] informal luncheon.

Miss Blanche Bell was the guest of honor at a luncheon and [illegible] shower given at the residence of Miss Mabel St. John yesterday afternoon. The parlor was [illegible] in light blue and the dining room in pink and white. The electroliers were veiled in shades of the colors selected, and in the dining room over the table was a large wedding bell to which a ribbon was attached. The bride-elect was requested to pull the ribbon and handkerchiefs fell, much to her surprise.

In serving the hostess was assisted by Miss Mayme Carroll. The others present were Miss Edna Bell, Miss Bessie Carroll, Miss Mabel Emery, Miss Florence Williams, Miss Tyler, Misses Nina and Lulu Ball.

The Misses Ball and Misses Carroll gave a delightful little luncheon and china shower Thursday afternoon in honor of Miss Blanche Bell. The house was prettily decorated with ferns and red and white carnations. In the dining room a large red bell with a red electric globe for a clapper was suspended over the table, and red and white streamers were draped to each corner of the room and of the table. The colors were tastefully carried out in the dainty refreshments.

After the luncheon the bride-elect was presented with a number of choice pieces of china.

Those present were Miss Nina Ball, Bessie Carroll, Florence Williams, May Tyler, Edna Bell, Lulu Ball, Mabel St. John, Blanche Bell, Francis Cling Mars and Mayme Carroll.

MRS. SAMUEL SHOLEM

Who has resided at the Antlers for the last two or three years.

Photo by Emery.

Engaged and Married

The marriage of Miss Blanche Claudine Bell of this city and Mr. Melvin Lesle Nevitt of Florissant, Colo., will occur next Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. M. J. Bell, 502 East St. Vrain street. Immediate relatives and friends will be the witnesses of the ceremony performed at 8 o'clock and a small reception will be held afterwards. The newly wedded couple will leave upon a short wedding trip. Both Miss Bell and Mr. Nevitt received a portion of their education in the Colorado Springs High school, so have many friends here. Mr. Nevitt is a son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Nevitt of Florissant.

About thirty relatives and friends have been invited to witness the marriage of Miss Machelle Ethel Ormsby of this city and Mr. L. Ritchey Henderson of Denver, which will be celebrated next Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Ormsby, 1514 North Weber street.

The clergyman officiating will be Rev. C. B. Wilcox, D. D., of the First Methodist church. The bridesmaids will be Miss Etta Ormsby, sister of the bride, and Miss Lillian Hendy, of North Platte, Neb., an intimate friend who is expected today. Mr. Charles Henderson of Denver, brother of the groom, will be best man and little Bessie Strong and Gladys Cooley will be ring bearers.

A reception will be held from 3 until 5 o'clock for which quite a large number of invitations have been issued. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson leave that evening for Denver where after April 1 they will be at home at 1127 Evans street.

Miss Evelyn Thayer of Colorado Springs and Mr. Arthur Kenyon of Cripple Creek were married last Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Edwin Lewis Briggs, [illegible] by the Rev. James C. Rawlings, pastor of the Methodist church, South.

The bride wore a beautiful gown of white organdie and carried a large shower of pink and white roses. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Thayer of Bear Creek canon and has many interested friends in Colorado Springs and vicinity. Mr. Kenyon is a [illegible] young Cripple Creek mining man.

Covers were laid for twenty-four for the handsomely arranged dinner served previous to the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon for a several weeks' [illegible]. The decorations of the table were pink and white carnations and [illegible] ribbons. There was a fine wedding cake which was cut by the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon will reside in Cripple Creek.

The marriage of Miss Anna M. Pen[illegible] to Mr. William L. Sagerser was solemnized at the home of the bride's friends, 217 East Mill street, at 8 o'clock last Wednesday evening, the Rev. James A. Haycraft officiating in the presence of relatives of the contracting parties. Mr. and Mrs. Sagerser have many friends in this city who will be pleased to learn of their marriage and intention of residing here.

At the home of the pastor of the First Baptist church, Rev. Edward Braislin, D. D., last Tuesday afternoon, the marriage of Miss Ida R. Stillington and Mr. B. F. Hutchins was quietly celebrated. Miss Flora O'Ryan and Mr. Arthur Dalling were the witnesses of the happy event.

Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins have gone on a wedding trip to Denver and Kansas City and upon their return will select a home in Colorado Springs. Both young people are very popular in this city; Mr. Hutchins is a promising young business man associated with Charles P. Bennett in real estate and loans.

The marriage of Mrs. Florence May Walmsley and Mr. Thomas Harding Fletcher took place last Sunday morning at 8:29 o'clock in St. Stephen's Episcopal church, the rector, Rev. Arthur N. Taft, officiating. Two friends of the contracting parties were the witnesses. At 10:30 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher left for Salt Lake City, where Mr. Fletcher has accepted a position with the University club.

The bride, an efficient graduate nurse, has many friends in this city, as has Mr. Fletcher, who has been the steward at the Cheyenne Mountain Country club for quite a number of years.

Formal and Informal

The recital at St. Stephen's church, which was postponed owing to Mr. Jessop's sickness, will be given on Wednesday evening next at 8 o'clock. All seats are free.

The program to be rendered is as follows:

Organ solo—Concerto in G major ..... Bach
Violin and organ—Andante, from Concerto in E minor ..... Mendelssohn
Mr. Van den Arend and Mr. Jessop.
Vocal solo—"I Know That My Redeemer Liveth" ..... Handel
Miss Hollingshead.
Organ solo—Allegro maestoso from Sonata in G minor ..... Merkel
Violin and organ—
a Berceuse ..... Simon
b Transcription of Parsifal ..... Wagner
Mr. Van den Arend and Mr. Jessop.
Organ solo—Adagio from Second Symphony ..... Beethoven
Anthem—"As Pants the Hart" ..... Spohr
Miss Hollingshead and Choir.
Organ solo—Prayer ..... Guilmant
Violin and organ—Sonata in G ..... Handel
Mr. Van den Arend and Mr. Jessop.

The Girls' Friendly society of Grace Episcopal church held a pleasant "Book Social" at the rectory, 323 North Weber street, last Thursday evening. Music was an enjoyable feature, those taking part being Mrs. Brewster, Mrs. Atkins, Misses Beck, Fring, Saeras and Loper.

Delicious refreshments were served in the dining room, which was decked in a color scheme of pink.

The members of the society each represented the title of a book and came dressed in very ingenious costumes. Miss Agnes Fearis won the prize for guessing the greatest number of titles, and Miss Woodworth one for the best costume.

A partial list of the books represented is as follows: Miss Allen, "Lavender and Old Lace"; Miss Louise Allen, "A Bow of Orange Ribbon"; Miss W. Beck, "Bacon's Essays"; Mrs. Brewster, "Brewster's Millions"; Mrs. Atkins, "The Woman in White"; Miss Mae Cocks, "The Crossing"; Miss Bessie Cocks, "The Crossing"; Miss Agnes Fearis, "The Woman with the Fan"; Miss Eva Fearis, "A Bow of Orange Ribbon"; Miss Anna Fitze, "The Cost"; Miss Grace Loper, "In the Bishop's Carriage"; Miss Fuller, "A Bow of Orange Ribbon"; Miss Margaret McSpadden, "The Three Women"; Miss Josephine Nelson, "Rebecca at Sunnyside Farm"; Miss Lydia Pring, "Maid at Arms"; Miss Rachel, "The Pioneers"; Miss Nina Sears, "Song with the Single Note"; Miss Nora Woodworth, "Pickwick Papers"; Miss Shea, "Under Two Flags."

Miss Genevieve Turner entertained the faculty and members of the Senior class of the High school last Tuesday evening at her home, 1023 North Weber street. The house was beautifully decorated with hearts of purple and gold, the class colors.

A short program was rendered and the remainder of the evening was passed in jolly games such as shooting hearts, progressive peanuts, etc. The valentine idea predominated in the dainty refreshments.

The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Aylard, Mr. and Mrs. Fran J. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Reinhardt, Miss Denis, Miss McAllister, Miss Langley, Miss Beauchamp and Mr. H. M. Plum.

Misses Ida Johnson, Maud Nethers, May Tyler, Marian Sherman, Edna Holmes, Etta Kintz, Jewel Dunnivick, Minnie Cobb, Merle Wilson, Violet Saunders, Netta Brown, Mabel Shapcott, Bessie Turner, Nettie Anderson, Mary Tucker, Ruth Rogers, Thyrza Roby, Harriet Gilman, Mabel Willis, Bessie Sperry, Ethel Norton, Lillian Schuler.

Messrs. Erskine Moberly, Carl Blackman, Lynn Gale, Leland Pollock, Frank Smith, Glen Blake, Merrill McLain, Allen Perkins, Marion Kirkwood, Theron Barnes, William Fort and Roy Kirkpatrick.

The Monday Bridge Luncheon club met last week with Mrs. James F. Shearer at her home on North Nevada avenue. The valentine idea was carried out in all the decorations, etc.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Watson, 1622 North Weber street, have issued invitations for an "at home" next Thursday evening, February 23, the date of the 25th anniversary of their wedding. Mrs. Watson will entertain the members of Chapter C., P. E. O., at her home on Saturday, February 25th, at 2:30 p. m.

In honor of the fourteenth birthday anniversary of her daughter, Dorothy, Mrs. R. H. Garrigue, assisted by Miss Ella Garrigue, gave a children's party in their home, 319 North Nevada avenue, last evening. The pretty affair took the form of a valentine party and the decorations and games were appropriate to the spirit of the day.

Heart-shaped boxes filled with confections formed a large heart in the center of the table and were joined to the heart favors at the covers with narrow red ribbons which were drawn just before the guests left the table. Dainty valentines were also distributed.

Those present were Misses Florence Stevens, Ruth Rollins, Reba and Hazel

MISS BLANCHE CLAUDINE BELL,

Whose Marriage to Mr. Melvin Lysle Nevitt, Will Be Celebrated in This City Next Wednesday Evening.

Photo by Emery.

Davis, Lovelace Boyland, Dorothy Jessop, Pauline Price, Hattie Walker, Verna Ruddick and Miss Reynolds.

Miss Hazel Shimp was hostess of a delightful valentine party given last Tuesday evening at her home in Ivywild. The house was beautifully decorated with red hearts which were strung from the chandeliers to the corners of the rooms and red shades covered the electroliers.

Progressive "Hearts" were played during the evening, the score cards being painted by the hostess. The first prizes were won by Miss Carrie Yount and Mr. Terry Buchanan and the consolation prizes were awarded to Miss Sadie McConaghy and Mr. Arthur Gowdy. Later in the evening dainty refreshments were served. Those present were: Misses Grace Kilpatrick, Ada Cardell, Sadie McConaghy, Carrie Yount, Julia Yount and Hazel Shimp. Messrs. Arthur Gowdy, Sylvan McCoombs, Terry Buchanan, Ed Buckles and Herbert Shimp.

The students of the Central Business college and their invited guests passed a memorably delightful evening last night at the college apartments on South Tejon street.

The program so admirably rendered was as follows:

Piano solo, Miss Merle Vogel.
Reading, John A. Gillus.
Vocal duett, Misses Leila and Lola Rudy.
Extemporaneous speech by pupils.
Reading, Mrs. L. Bruce Black.
Piano solo, Miss Nellie Anderson.
Vocal solo, Ralph Goff.
Reading, Mr. Berch.
Reading of the "Central Business College Budget," edited by Miss Mabel Holtzman.

After the program there was a general good time with games, etc. About 100 students and friends were present and all appeared to enjoy themselves. Ice cream and cakes were served and the affair was highly complimentary to Mr. J. A. Harris, president; and Miss Eva Harris, secretary.

One of the pleasant events of last week was a chafing dish supper given by Mr. Ray Rudy in compliment to some of his friends. He was assisted by his mother and sister, Mrs. Rudy and Miss May Rudy. The guests were Messrs. Cliff Price, Norman Wanless, Ethan Allen, James Thornton, William Fraser.

The guests of the Young Women's Christian association and some of their friends held a pleasant St. Valentine's eve social last Monday evening in the home, 327 North Weber street. Miss Morrison of New York city contributed some delightful recitations and Miss Sahm enjoyable musical numbers.

Besides, there were valentine, bird, and bow and arrow contests very amusingly carried out, and delicious refreshments symbolic of the season were served. Among those participating were Miss Ida M. Whitsitt, Miss Margaret Stewart, Miss Eleanor Hutchinson, Miss Bertha Burdick, Miss Marie Hoffman, Miss Gilligan, Miss Marie Sahm, Miss Emily Collar, Miss Kate Marter, Miss Mayme Barker, Miss Kate Kennish, Miss Catherine MacDermid, Miss Faye Morrison, Miss Nell Cook, Miss Fingle, Miss Edna Kinder, Miss Ella Pohle, Mrs. N. M. Marter, Mrs. Anna Sahm, Mrs. Sallie Thomas, Mrs. S. F. Dickinson, Mrs. Mary Frazier, Miss Emma Niepkamp.

A merry party gathered at the home of Miss Mabel Hollister, 703 East Kiowa street, to surprise her on her birthday, February 12. Music and games whiled away the hours. Hearts in profusion were scattered over the house. The refreshments were appropriate for the valentine season.

Those invited were Mr. and Mrs. Antoine Sitth, Mr. and Mrs. Orville Black, Miss Minnie Sitth, Miss Minnie Durkee, Miss Dawn May, Miss Pearl Epperson, Miss Nannie Perkins, Miss Blanche Skinner, Miss Ethel Benton, Miss Rena Strong; Messrs. Edgar King, Ralph Days, Frank Dupps, Jim Smith, Emmett Ross, Sidney Gorbell, Nording Falk, Ralph Robinson, Robert Hays, Rolfe Hollister, Bert Hollister.

Chapter Alpha of the Ero Literary society of the High school entertained Chapters Omega and Zeta of that society and the Adelphi at the home of Dr. W. A. Shepard last Friday evening. During the evening games were played, and Miss Marian Sherman sang and Miss Leona Thatcher gave a recitation. Later dainty refreshments of ice cream and cake were served. There were about seventy-five present.

The pupils of the fifth grade of the [illegible] school charmingly surprised their teacher, Miss Margaret Stewart, with a valentine party Wednesday evening from 5:30 to 9:30 o'clock at the home of Miss Eleanor Martie Tobias. A fine supper was served consisting of oysters, pickles, sandwiches, cocoa, oranges and assorted cake, after which a beautiful program was given by the children, as follows: Select reading, Miss May Coolbaugh; recitation, Miss Lena Belchmier; violin solo, Frederick Funk; recitation, Miss Inez St. John; piano selections, Miss Retta Enmac, and Miss Eleanor M. Tobias.

On Friday evening, Feb. 10, the L. O. T. M. M. gave a social at the home of Lady Nalley. A splendid program was enjoyed, after which refreshments were served. Those who took part in the program were Mr. Earl Loveless, Miss Hockinson, Miss Walters, Miss Taylor, Miss Sells, Miss Curran, Miss McCombs and Miss Denney.

A delightful valentine party was given by the sophomore class of Colorado college on Tuesday, February 14 in Ticknor study, which was appropriately decorated with arrows, cupids and hearts.

Each one present had to write an original valentine. The girls' (pasteboard) hearts were pinned to the wall and used as targets by the boys. The partners thus chosen read to each other their valentines, after which all were read aloud causing great amusement. At different tables sandwiches, chocolate, sherbet and candies were served by the girls, the boys progressing from table to table and giving at each their favorite song or stunt. The evening was concluded with the singing of college songs.

Mrs. William E. Fryhofer, 228 East Yampa street, was the hostess at the last meeting of the S. S. club. The Misses Wilcox and Miss Florence Pinckney assisted in serving the dainty refreshments. Mrs. Carruthers, of East Platte avenue, will entertain the club in two weeks.

In celebration of the first birthday anniversary of their little daughter, Grace Winifred, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Dillman, 23 North Oak street, entertained several friends with cards and refreshments, on Monday evening, last. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Joslyn, Mr. and Mrs. McNair, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Stires, Mrs. Thayer, Mrs. Faulkner, Miss Hazel Faulkner, and Mr. Lindsley Thompson.

Misses Altha and Flora Crowley entertained very charmingly last evening at their home, 20 East Columbia street. Clever invitations written in white upon red hearts indicated that it was a Valentine affair, and that the hour was 7:30 was pointed out upon a dial. A variety of Valentine games were greatly enjoyed, and delicious refreshments were served in the dining-room, which was decked with red and white carnations and hearts. Florence and Laura Kershaw assisted in serving.

Others present were Misses Dorothy Crowley, Emma Antoine, Winifred Boynton, Agnes Lennox, Edith Vaughn, Bessie Woodward, Agnes Pace, Katherine Wollaston, Mabel Schofield, Fay Templeton, Helen Gowdy, Sadie Thomas, Addie Hemenway, Louise Kampf, Cora Kampf, Elizabeth Hamilton, Bethany Perry; Messrs. Harry Woodward, Harvey McMillan, Homer McMillan, Wesley Cox, Roscoe Davis, Halle Whitney, Edward Morse, Abel Gregg, Roy Sharp, Benjamin Webster, Walter Schofield, William Kershaw, Charles Currie, Otis McIntyre.

Tuesday evening the second annual ball of the Standard club was very enjoyably given in Colorado City. The apartments were artistically garnitured in pink and green and choice cut flowers.

Among those present were Messrs. and Mesdames William L. England, Richard French, George Linney, O. K. Johnson, Bruce Walters, C. A. Sheets, J. V. Watson, Charles Clark, J. F. Walters, George Gannon, H. H. Mason, John F. Morgan, George F. Geiger, Frank Drew, Charles Little, Albert Nostrum, Erwin Beyle, Dr. Winternitz, S. Kranz; Misses Briggs, Fields, Faulkner, Huff, McSpadden, Gardner, Baldwin; Messrs. Watson, Finn, Neiswanger, Heinley and Dr. Morrison.

A newly organized social club which is called "The Sigia club," met yesterday afternoon with Miss Jessie Morse, 1504 North Nevada avenue. Sewing and music were the chief diversions, together with the serving of light refreshments.

The members of the club are the Misses Wilcox, Miss Jessie Morse, Miss Florence Pinckney, Miss Winifred Chase, Miss Ruie McKinnie, Miss Grace Campbell, Miss Sadie Vaux, Miss Helen Carruthers, Miss Mary Hollingshead, Miss Helen Stark, Miss Eulalie Reinhardt, Miss Virginia Fettil, Miss Madge Sill, Mrs. Willis Strachan, Miss Nina Giles Bacon.

[illegible] sisted Mr. and Mrs. McLean in welcoming the callers. Others invited to assist were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence P. Dodge, Rev. and Mrs. James B. Gregg, D. D., Rev. and Mrs. Edward Braislin, D. D., Mr. and Mrs. Warren Woods, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Williamson, Prof. and Mrs. M. C. Gile.

The Social Board

Undoubtedly the valentine dinner given last Tuesday evening in the Tutt residence, 14 West Bijou street, was one of the most unique and enjoyable ever known in this city. It not only celebrated St. Valentine's, but also commemorated the birthday anniversary of Mr. Tutt. Seated about the large round table were the host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Tutt, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop W. Bradnell, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. Butler Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Arthur Connell, Mr. and Mrs. Bulkeley Wells, Miss Sophia Wil[illegible]

[illegible] in the home of Mrs. Marion O. Barnes, 1228 North Weber street. Mrs. Geo. C. Buck and Mrs. Tait Warren welcomed the guests at the door and Mrs. H. A. Brown and Mrs. Snyder assisted the hostess in the parlor.

Raspberry ice and assorted cakes were served in the library by Mrs. Hermann, assisted by Mrs. J. P. Middaugh and Mrs. William Kirby.

The dining room was exceedingly pretty with the festoons of red hearts strung on red ribbons and red shades on the electroliers and candelabrum. Mrs. J. F. Humphrey poured coffee and Mrs. A. D. Williams, chocolate, Mrs. Charles J. Heath and Mrs. Edward Monroe assisting. The dainty sandwiches and confections were all in the form of hearts.

At her pleasant home on North Wahsatch avenue, last Monday afternoon, Mrs. Thomas J. Black entertained informally at 5 o'clock tea in compliment to Miss Priscilla Sater. The guests were mostly young lady college friends of Miss Sater.

Mrs. Charles T. Wilder and Mrs.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Sunday at the Churches

Woods Memorial Mission, Cucharras and Tejon streets. Sunday school 3 p. m.

First Cumberland Presbyterian—W. G. Templeton, pastor. Services morning and evening; Sunday school 9:45 a. m.; Endeavor 6:30 p. m.

English Lutheran—Corner Weber and Platte avenue. J. W. Pinkham, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school 9:45 a. m.; Luther league 6:45 p. m.

There will be a prayer meeting Saturday evening at the Divine Healing Home, 506 East Pike's Peak avenue to pray for the evangelization of the world.

Tabernacle Baptist Church—Corner Pitkin and Kiowa. Robert D. Graham, pastor. Preaching morning and evening; Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Dale and North Tejon streets. Services 10:30 a. m.; subject, "Christ Jesus." Sunday school 11:45 a. m. Wednesday evening meeting, 7:45 p. m.

German Evangelical Synod of North America—Rev. F. Hansen will hold Sunday school at 9 a. m.; service 10:15 a. m., in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. Everyone cordially invited.

All Souls Unitarian—Corner Dale and Tejon. Service at 4 p. m. Rev. David Utter, of Denver, will preach. Subject "The Middle Path, or Life's Golden Mean." Sunday school at 3 p. m.

First Presbyterian—Edgar W. Work, pastor. Morning subject, "The Power of Vision;" evening, "The Lesson of a Dollar Bill," a sermon for youth commemorative of Washington's birthday.

Mt. Olive Baptist Church—James A. Haycraft, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m.; prayer service 3 p. m.; evangelistic meeting, 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 9:45 a. m.; B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p. m.

At the Assembly of God, corner Kiowa and Nevada avenue. Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; morning service 10:45; Divine Healing service, 2:30 p. m., and evening service 7:30 p. m. G. Frederick Fink, pastor.

St. Paul's M. E. church—D. M. Kendall, pastor. Sunday school 9:45 a. m.; preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Junior league 3 p. m.; Epworth league 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

German Ev. Lutheran—Corner Wahsatch avenue and Boulder street. H. Luessenhop, pastor. Divine service at 11 a. m. Sermon on the gospel for the Sunday. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. No evening service. Welcome.

Universalist services at Cahdoiman hall, Sunday, 11 a. m., conducted by Rev. L. J. Spencer. Subject, "Bodily Exercise Profiteth Little; but Godliness Is Profitable Unto all Things, Having Promise of the Life that Now Is, and of that Which Is to Come."

M. E. Church, Roswell—Rev. G. H. Woodward, pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 o'clock p. m. Morning, "The Christian Race Course;" evening, "The Barren Fig Tree." Epworth league 6:30 o'clock p. m.

St. Stephen's—Corner North Tejon and Monument. The Rev. A. N. Taft, pastor. Holy communion, 8 a. m.; Sunday school and Kindergarten, 9:45 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 a. m.; evensong (choral) and short address, 5 p. m.; anthem, "Seek Ye the Lord," Roberts.

Latter Day Saints (Reorganized)—745 East Willamette street. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 9:45; Religio Thursday nights. Elder J. F. Curtis will conduct preaching services nightly all next week, to which the public is cordially invited.

Second Presbyterian—Corner Washington avenue and Seventh street. Rev. G. H. Simonson. Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; church services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; morning topic, "Why Called Christians?" evening topic, "Fatal Successes." Christian Endeavor societies, Juniors, 3 p. m.; Seniors 6:30 p. m.

Swedish Baptist church—17 Boulder Place. Rev. John A. Roos, pastor. Residence 219 North Weber street. Sunday services, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Sunday school 10 a. m.; Young People's meeting, 6:45 p. m.; prayer meeting, Wednesday evening, 8 p. m. All Swedish people are invited. We will preach Christ.

First Baptist—Kiowa and Weber streets. Edward Braislin, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject, "Lest We Offend Them." Patriotic service in the evening in commemoration of Washington's birthday. The pastor will speak upon "The Pre-eminence of Washington." Music in charge of Dr. Woolsey.

Asbury M. E. church—Corner Fifth and Colorado avenue. R. H. Ayres, pastor. Sunday school 9:45 a. m.; preaching, 11 a. m., subject, "Meeting God's Requirements;" Epworth league 6:30 p. m.; preaching 7:30 p. m.; subject "Faith In God." Quarterly conference Tuesday, 7:30 p. m. Bible study class Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.

Grace Church—Corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Weber street. Benjamin Brewster, rector. Services 8 a. m., holy communion; 11 a. m., morning prayer and litany and sermon; 4:30 p. m., evening prayer and sermon; Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; 4 p. m., Epiphany missions evening prayer and address by Mr. Bryant G. Harmon.

Friends Church—117 South Cascade avenue. John Riley, pastor. Sunday school 9:45 a. m.; preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting, Thursday 7:30 p. m. The revival meetings will not be continued next week but special meetings will be held again in two or three weeks. Bible training class, Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.

First M. E. Church—Nevada avenue and Boulder street. F. B. Wiley, pastor; preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; morning subject, "The Passing of the Permanent." Evening theme, "The City; It's Inequalities of Society," the first of a series on "Life in Cities." Class meeting at 10 a. m.; Sunday school at 3 p. m.; Epworth league service at 6:15 p. m. Seats free.

First Congregational Church—Corner of Tejon and St. Vrain streets. James B. Gregg, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. In the evening will be given the first of a series of sermons on "Some Obscure Saints in the Bible." The subjects of the successive sermons will be as follows: Sunday evening, "Ebed-Melech, the Black Saint;" February 26, "Priscilla, the Woman Teacher;" March 5, "Agur, the Liver of the Simple Life;" March 12, "Phoebe, the Helper of Many."

First Christian Church—Crayton S. Brooks, pastor. Bible school, 9:45 a. m.; preaching, 11 a. m.; Junior Endeavor, 3 p. m.; Intermediate, 4 p. m., subject, "Glorifying God in Our Homes;" leader, Miss Etta Stockwell; Senior Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; preaching 7:30 p. m. Mr. Brooks will conduct a revival of one week at the Moreno street chapel, beginning Monday evening.

Emmanuel Presbyterian — Corner Spruce street and Mesa road. J. J. Helzer, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Subjects: Morning, "A Power That Overcomes Temptation and the Possibility of Living Right Anywhere;" evening, "A Man Who Came Over Into a New Country and How He Lived There." Junior C. E., 3 p. m.; Senior C. E. 6:30 p. m.

HOARSE, COUGHS STUFFY COLDS

QUICKLY CURED BY

Foley's Honey and Tar

There is no case on record of a cold resulting in Pneumonia, or other serious lung trouble, after **Foley's Honey and Tar** had been taken.

It will cure the most obstinate racking cough, and heals and strengthens the lungs.

Foley's Honey and Tar has cured many cases of incipient Consumption and even in the last stages will always give comfort and relief.

Foley's Honey and Tar gives quick relief to Asthma sufferers, as it relieves the difficult breathing at once.

Remember the name—**Foley's Honey and Tar**—and refuse substitutes that cost you the same as the genuine. Do not take chances with some unknown preparation.

Contains no opiates.

Cured of Terrible Cough on Lungs.

N. Jackson of Danville, Ill., writes: "My daughter had a severe attack of La Grippe and a terrible cough on her lungs. We tried a great many remedies without relief. She tried Foley's Honey and Tar, which cured her. She has never been troubled with a cough since."

Consumption Cured.

Foley & Co., Chicago. Dana, Ind.

Gentlemen:—Foley's Honey and Tar cured me of Consumption after I had suffered two years and was almost desperate. Three physicians failed to give me any relief and the last one said he could do me no good. I tried almost every medicine I heard tell of without benefit, until Foley's Honey and Tar was recommended to me. Its effect right from the start was magical. I improved steadily from the first dose and am now sound and well, and think Foley's Honey and Tar is a God-send to people with Throat and Lung Trouble. Yours very truly,

MRS. MARY AMBROSE.

Three sizes—25c, 50c, $1.00.

The 50 cent size contains two and one-half times as much as the small size and the $1.00 bottle almost six times as much.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY HEFLEY-ARCULARIUS DRUG COMPANY.

ARE IMPROVING

George Roper, Jr., Rolland Cope and William Doyle, Victims of Recent Accidents Are All Doing Nicely.

The condition of George Roper, Jr., who was seriously injured Thursday morning by falling 40 feet from a tree near Manitou while stringing a wire for the Hydro-Electric company, was reported as slightly improved last night and Dr. A. L. Rice, who is attending him, thinks that he will recover, unless unforeseen internal injuries show themselves. No bones were broken by the fall.

Rolland Cope and William Doyle, who are at the St. Francis hospital, the former suffering from a severe scalp wound and a paralyzed side as a result of being struck by the elevator cable in the Giddings building, and the latter being laid up with several broken ribs as a result of staggering into an engine at the Rio Grande depot while intoxicated, were both getting along as well as could be expected last night and it is thought that both will recover although Cope's condition is considered as still critical by his physicians.

COLORADO CITY

TO DEDICATE

Congregationalists of Colorado City Will Formally Open Their New Church Edifice March 5.

The new Congregational church, corner of Tenth street and Lincoln avenue, will be dedicated March 5. The building is now completed with the exception of varnishing the interior and building the stone steps. The Rev. H. Sanderson, Rev. W. C. Veazie, Rev. [illegible] Bush and the Rev. Dr. Frank Bayley, all of Denver, will be present at the dedication. The dedication sermon will be by the Rev. Dr. James B. Gregg of Colorado Springs. A special choir of 20 voices is now rehearsing for the occasion.

COLORADO CITY CHURCHES.

Christian Church—Rev. Robt. W. Moore, pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.; Junior Endeavor at 3 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.; Mr. DeMoss leader; sermon and worship service at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The morning sermon will be the second of "The Christian Graces" series, the subject being "Hope." The evening sermon subject will be "Applied Christianity." This discourse will be along the line of the principles of Odd Fellowship. The members of the order in Colorado City and vicinity will attend the services in a body. The Christian church extends a most cordial invitation to the public to attend any and all of her services. Strangers and non-church-goers are especially invited and welcomed.

First Baptist Church—Rev. Duncan Lamont, pastor. Morning, 11 o'clock, "Conquest of Environment." Evening, 7:30 o'clock, "God or Mammon." Mr. C. D. Enos, violinist and a special choir at the evening service; Sunday school 9:45 o'clock a. m.; Willing Workers, 3 o'clock p. m., subject, "God in Our Home." Miss Katherine Kinsey leader; prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock; special sermon to young men in the evening. All invited.

St. Mary's Church—Rev. J. B. White pastor; masses Sunday at 10:30 and 8:30 o'clock. Sunday school at 2 o'clock p. m. Evening devotions at 7:30 o'clock.

First Congregational—Rev. F. W. Hullinger pastor; preaching at 11 [illegible] Morning, "The Chain That Binds the Earth to the Throne of God." Evening "Sightless Eyes." Dedication chorus rehearsal Tuesday 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. followed by trustees' meeting. C. E. Sunday evening 6:45. All are cordially welcome.

First M. E. Church—Rev. Charles F. Seitter, pastor. Sunday school 9:45 o'clock a. m.; class meeting, 10:15 o'clock a. m.; "The Mind of the Master," 11 o'clock a. m.; Epworth league, 6:30 o'clock p. m.; "Washington and Lincoln," a comparative study, 7:30 o'clock p. m. The pupils of the High school have been invited to hear this address. All are welcome.

COLORADO CITY NEWS NOTES.

Dr. E. Flory has gone to Pueblo.

Mr. W. E. Stone is visiting in Tucson, Arizona.

Albert Eggleston, of Howbert, Colo., is spending a week with friends in the city.

James Comer, M. Perrine and Geo. Geiger have gone to Lamar, Colo., to hunt wild geese on the lakes.

George F. Taylor has gone to Denver for a week's visit.

Mrs. P. P. Stewart has gone to San Bernardino, Cal., for the remainder of the winter.

W. A. Ryan is in the city visiting friends. He has been in Salt Lake City for the past two months.

George Credit has returned to El Paso, Tex., where he will finish learning the butcher's trade.

James Kelly was fined $10 and costs in police court yesterday for being intoxicated and creating a disturbance.

Albert Little, a tonsorial artist from the Palace barber shop, has accepted the position of barber at the Printers' home in Colorado Springs.

Word was received yesterday from La Grande, Ore., announcing the death of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Goodwin, formerly citizens of this place.

CRIPPLE CREEK TRAINS TO CHANGE

Beginning March 1, Colorado Midland passenger trains to and from the Cripple Creek district will arrive at and depart from the D. & R. G. station at Colorado Springs. Through cars on all Cripple Creek trains between Cripple Creek and Denver via D. & R. G. Ry.

NEW TRAIN ON THE MISSOURI PACIFIC.

December 1, the Missouri Pacific railroad placed in service a new train between Kansas City and Hot Springs, Ark., leaving Kansas City about noon and arriving Hot Springs the next morning at 9:40. Returning, trains leave Hot Springs about 7 p. m., arriving Kansas City 3 p. m. next day. This train is first class in every respect, carrying dining cars for all meals. Call or write for information about the Nation's Great Sanitarium.

H. B. KOOSER,
G. P. & T. A., Mo. Pac. Ry.,
Denver, Colo.

SPECIAL RATE DENVER.

$2.90 Denver and return, Sunday, 19th, Santa Fe. Trains are convenient. Get tickets City Office, 18 N. Tejon, Saturday. If not used, return them.

$2.90 DENVER and RETURN $2.90

Over Rio Grande Railroad. On all morning trains Sunday, February 19th, 4:30 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 9:00 a. m. or 10:25 a. m.

GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA.

If you wish to visit the Grand Canyon and can make it convenient to go about March 15, it can be done with more comfort and at less expense by joining a party who will make the trip in a private car over the Santa Fe. All necessary expenses, two days at El Tovar hotel, horses, guides, etc., are included in one charge. For information as to conditions application should be made to Mr. Thos. C. Pease, 122 East Kiowa St. Telephone 446-B.

IN A HURRY?

TAKE RIO GRANDE NO. 8 TO DENVER. LEAVES 8:07 A. M.; ARRIVES 11:05 A. M. OTHER FAST TRAINS.

W. OF W. ATTENTION.

The funeral of the late E. N. Falkenburg, head consul, Woodmen of the World, will be held at Denver, Sunday afternoon, February 19. For those desiring to attend the D. & R. G. R. R. will make a rate of $2.90 round trip, good going on all morning trains that day, returning same day. Tickets may be secured at city office, 16 North Tejon street, Saturday afternoon or depot on Sunday a. m.

POPULAR WANTS

WANTED—HELP.

ACTIVE AGENTS—most extraordinary offers by large eastern corporation; the one opportunity of a lifetime; establish yourself permanently in profitable business; no experience necessary; big cash profits every day. FORTUNE KNOCKS AT YOUR DOOR. Don't waste time with hard selling propositions. This is a new, unique and in universal demand. Everyone will buy; no effort necessary. Write today. Full particulars will be sent you by return mail. Address Secretary, 23 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Everywhere, people to copy letters at home, spare time; materials free. No mailing or canvassing. Enclose addressed envelope for particulars, and wages we pay. Guarantee Co. Dept. 317, Philadelphia, Pa.

A PATTERN cut to measure and given away to visitors on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 20 and 21, at the Kersters Ladies' Tailoring college, 18 and 20 S. Tejon St.

WANTED—500 people to buy all kinds of unredeemed watches, diamond rings, musical instruments and overcoats. Myers Loan Office, 23 E. Huerfano.

WANTED—Ladies to try Mrs. Anna Bethman's hair renewer for oily hair. 27 E. Kiowa street. Phone 391 Red.

STENOGRAPHY—[illegible] young women [illegible] stenography. Apply Room 201, Alamo hotel.

SECRETARY wanted—Intelligent competent young man as private secretary. Apply Room 15, Alamo hotel.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

WANTED—Everybody to know that the Night School at Henager's Business college is the best in the city.

WANTED—YOU TO KNOW that Henager's Business college guarantees positions to its graduates.

SEE Mrs. Rhind for positions, the Employment Agency, 23 Bank Building. Phone Black 62.

ALL ladies invited to learn cake baking. Demonstration every afternoon. Pelts's basement.

GOOD DOMESTIC AND HOTEL HELP. MRS. FARRAR, De GRAFF BLDG.

WANTED—Pin boys at the Crescent bowling alleys.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

POSITION as housekeeper by very competent woman; city or country; references. P 29, Gazette.

SWEDE girl wishes light housework; 305 North Corona.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE.

HAVE you a choice residence property to sell at a bargain? If so list it with The Hastings-Allen Realty & Building Co., 22 N. Tejon St.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

I WOULD LIKE TO BUY—
Notes secured by trust deed.
Stock of the Denver Water company.
Stock of the Colorado Telephone Co.
THOS. C. PEASE, 122 East Kiowa St.

WANTED—Ladies to try Mrs. Anna Bethman's dandruff cure for dry hair. 27 E. Kiowa. Phone 391 Red.

WANTED—Piano for keeping or small rent. To buy good second hand piano or equity. Address Box 601, City.

EDISON graphophone with 20 records; good record case; cheap. 218 S. Wahsatch ave.

WANTED—$650 at 6 per cent, real estate first mortgage security. Address P-106, Gazette.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

WANTED—A second hand counter 15 to 20 feet long. Address Counter, care Gazette.

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 625 North Weber street.

WANTED—Party to take care of small house for its rent. Box 903, City.

WANTED—5-foot second hand counter show case. Address E 100, Gazette.

DIAMOND ¾ to 1¼ karats, 12 N. Tejon St. Also old gold and silver.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

LARGE front room on ground floor, modern; for man and wife or two gentlemen; 724 North Nevada.

TO RENT—Rooms with or without board, sleeping porches if required. Mrs. Hill, 216 N. Cascade.

PLEASANT rooms with board, private bath and sleeping porch, 220 N. Cascade.

PLEASANT rooms best table board in private family; 316 E. Monument.

ROOMS AND BOARD—Table board. Mrs. Walter A. Ginan, 417 N. Nevada.

MRS. FOUNTAIN has opened her house, 412 North Tejon street.

MISS B. H. ABELL, rooms and board, 409 North Tejon street.

WANTED TO RENT HOUSES.

WANTED—By man and wife 4 to 6-room house to let, thoroughly modern with furnace or steam heat, within 8 blocks of Pike's Peak and Tejon. Best of references. Address J-306, Gazette.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

PLEASANT furnished rooms, modern, will serve breakfast or privilege of very convenient kitchen and dining room; 724 North Nevada.

CORNER Platte and Institute, furnished 6 rooms on car line, water, heat; thoroughly modern.

TWO front rooms, will serve breakfast or privilege of kitchen for breakfast. 20 E. St. Vrain.

[illegible] Tejon, nicely furnished rooms; rates reasonable; also two nice cottages.

WARM rooms, modern, the La Clede, 229½ East Pike's Peak avenue.

HOUSEKEEPING suites, large and small, gas, electricity, heat. 301 N. Wahsatch.

TWO furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 312 N. Tejon Street.

SUNNY, modern rooms; housekeeping; telephone. 529 N. Nevada ave.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

TO RENT—UNFUR. HOUSES.

WE have the largest list of furnished and unfurnished houses, for rent; all prices. We have photos in our office of all these houses, and will take pleasure in showing them to anyone.
YATES & M'CLAIN.
THE HUSTLING REAL ESTATE FIRM. 15, 16, 27 EL PASO BLDG. PHONE 774-A.

HOUSE of 4 rooms; electric lights, hot and cold water; good cellar; price $11.00 per month. Mrs. Farrar, DeGraff Bldg. Phone 86.

LIST YOUR PROPERTY FOR RENT WITH J. A. BARTON, 21 E. PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

UNFURNISHED house—10 rooms; modern. Call mornings, 430 N. Weber.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES

FOR RENT—Well furnished 3-room cottage; close in; 16 Mining Ex. Bldg.

FIVE-room flat, fully modern; heated; always warm, 104 N. Wahsatch ave.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

TO RENT—UNFUR. ROOMS

TWO ROOMS, hot and cold water, lights; cook stove. 327 S. Wahsatch.

TO LOAN.

SALESMEN, clerks, machinists, etc., will find our terms for obtaining money on their notes in sums of $15 to $50 or more reasonable in small monthly installments. No delay; no charge for application papers or inquiry of employer. No interest taken out in advance; you get what you borrow; payments suspended in case of sickness and out of employment. Terms reasonable; liberal discount allowed on [illegible] established our reputation for fairness and courtesy. THE STAR LOAN COMPANY, Suite 21 Bank Bldg.

TO LOAN.
Money at 6 and 7 per cent on real estate; no delay.
W. W. WILLIAMSON,
Member Colorado Springs Real Estate Exchange.
Tel. 476-A. 27 N. Tejon St.

THE Weekly Payment Loan Co.—Salary and chattel loans at low rates and on easy weekly or monthly payments. Room 406 DeGraff Bldg. Phone Black 161.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD CHATTELS. TERMS TO SUIT BORROWER. WOLFE & BELL, ROOM 5, P. O. BLDG.

ALL KINDS OF MONEY TO LOAN; LOWEST RATE OF INTEREST. NO DELAY. J. F. FRANKLIN & CO., 27½ N. TEJON ST.

MONEY to loan on mining stocks at reasonable rates. C. A. Jacobs, Room 13, P. O. Block.

MONEY on listed mining stocks; low rates. N. Leipheimer, Rm 31, P. O. bldg.

CHATTEL LOANS—Lowest rates. A. L. CARDELL, Room 1, Midland Block.

LOST.

LOST—A young dark yellow collie (shepherd) dog without collar; $10 reward for information as to his whereabouts. C. Mellen, 227 Pecos St.

A SMALL lady's purse, between Gazette office and El Paso bank. Return to Gazette office.

LOST—Cleveland wheel, Model A-2, No. 18,887. Return 338 E. Kiowa St.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

AUCTIONEERS.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

MINES AND MINING.

SPECIAL information on Mary Nevin. L. L. Aitken & Co., 113 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE MONEY—See Wm. Scott, plumber, 116 Exchange place. Phone Red 1541.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE.

FURNITURE Five room house; house for rent. Apply south door, 409 N. Nevada.

TYPEWRITERS.

REMINGTON typewriters and others, also supplies, at 23 E. Kiowa St. Tel. Red 395. Zimmerman Supply Co.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE REAL ESTATE.

If you have a choice residence property to sell at a bargain, list it with The Hastings-Allen Realty & Building Co., 22 N. Tejon St.

FOR SALE—4-room house, No. 326 S. Conejos St., only $850, on easy payments, or will take part trade horse or carriage. H. S. Lockwood, 112 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

HAVE you a bargain in real estate in the north end? List it with The Hastings-Allen Realty and Building Co., 22 N. Tejon St.

LIST YOUR PROPERTY FOR SALE WITH J. A. BARTON, 21 E. PIKE'S AVE.

TO TRADE.

FOR TRADE.

A beautiful home about 10 miles west of Augustine, Florida, fully equipped with furnishings of all kinds. Has a splendid lake, beautiful drive and 25 acres of good bearing orange groves. This is one of the beautiful homes of the south. I want to exchange this property for Colorado City property.
S. T. JOHNSON,
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance,
Room 5, 21 S. Tejon St.

TO TRADE.

880 acres; 85 acres in cultivation, 650 in timber, 125 in meadow cuts 125 tons of hay. Good 6 room house, two 2-room houses, 3 cellars, plenty of running water and living springs, to trade for Colorado Springs property or Colorado City.
RADCLIFF & THOMPSON,
Room 8, Midland Block.
Phone 662-B.

FOR TRADE—First-class income property netting 10 per cent interest to trade for small stock shoes and furnishing goods. Address 341, La Junta, Colo.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

ONE six-foot standing desk. Latest wall map of Colorado Springs. Address E 102, Care Gazette.

PIGS FOR SALE—11 shoats, weight 40 pounds, $3 each. C. M. Hobbs, Falcon, Colorado.

WANTED—To sell some first-class diamonds cheap. Address E 101, Gazette.

30 PAIR pigeons for sale; 500 feet of chicken wire, six feet high; 820 S. Cedar.

20-ACRE garden lease and implements. Address Box 415 for particulars.

FOR SALE—RANCHES.

RANCHES, $1.75 ACRE.

Union Pacific ranch lands in Colorado. Notice the way Colorado is growing since scientific soil culture has solved the full problem of good crops. A. W. BARBOER, 1025 17th St., Denver.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL OR TRADE REAL ESTATE, NO MATTER WHERE LOCATED, CALL OR WRITE J. A. BARTON, 21 E. PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

FOUND.

FOUND—Reding Standard bicycle. Call at 315 West Pike's Peak Ave.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

CLAIRVOYANT.

LADIES' palms read free, 1 to 5. Palmist and astrologer. Corner Tejon and Huerfano.

MRS. SAMPSON, spiritual meetings Thursday and Sunday evenings; 26 East Pike's Peak.

MRS. THOMPSON, clairvoyant; hours 9 to 9; 108 S. Nevada.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MOLES and superfluous hair removed with electricity; hair goods made to order. Mrs. Bethman, 27 E. Kiowa.

FARMS AND GARDEN TRACTS.

FOR SALE or rent, 20-acre garden, close in. For particulars apply Box 651 City.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

CARRIAGES and wagons repaired at lowest prices. Rubber tires a specialty. All work guaranteed. Hemenway's Carriage and Repair Shop, 25 S. Cascade.

FOR SALE—Express, surrey, heavy draught horses, young mules. Will trade for cattle, hay or grain; 510 Cheyenne road.

GOOD family mare, bike buggy and harness, fine shape, cheap. P. O. Box 461.

EDUCATIONAL.

FRENCH, Spanish, Chatelain school, 109 North Tejon. Terms moderate.

PROFESSIONAL.

SWITCHES and pompadours made to order. Mrs. Bethman, 27 E. Kiowa street.

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS.

SUITS, skirts and cloaks, household goods, easy payments. J. Polant's, 9 E. Kiowa St.

BICYCLE REPAIRING.

SECOND HAND bicycles, 20 of them, from $8 to $20; new bicycles $20 to $70; $80 chainless Columbia $37.00; new $3 tires $2.25, $4 tires $2.75. See us for lowest prices on all bicycle work. Colorado Springs Cycle Co., F. E. Stratton, prop., 113 E. Kiowa St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 9, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The El Paso Consolidated Gold Mining company will be held at the office of the company, Suite 401 Mining Exchange building, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Monday, March 13, A. D. 1905, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and such other and further business as may properly come before said meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock will close on Thursday, March 9, 1905, and re-open on Monday, March 13, 1905.

S. S. BERNARD, President.
J. M. JORDAN, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

OSTEOPATHS.

DR. G. W. PAULY and wife, graduates Still's college, Kirksville, Mo., 303-4 DeGraff Bldg., 118 N. Tejon. Phone, Red-1284. Best equipped office. Best services.

MACFADDEN FOODS.

MACFADDEN'S uncooked foods for sale. Max Kahn, 1 Exchange Bank Bldg.

DOG KENNELS.

A MODEL home for dogs, "The Park Kennels," one block west of Boulevard park. Dogs boarded and cared for by an experienced dogman from New York. Please call and inspect. Phone Main 860.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE.

Corrected December 4.

NORTH BOUND FOR DENVER.

No.		Leaves.
16	From Ouray, Gunnison and Salida and Leadville	4:32 a.m.
6	From Salt Lake City and Pacific Coast	8:30 a.m.
8	From Pueblo	9:07 a.m.
12	From St. Louis, Kansas City and Pueblo	10:20 a.m.
2	From St. Louis and Pacific Coast	1:47 p.m.
10	From Pueblo and Canon City	3:35 p.m.
14	From Trinidad and Pueblo	6:25 p.m.
4	From Salt Lake City and Pacific Coast	7:57 p.m.

SOUTH AND WEST FROM DENVER.

No.		Leaves.
15	For Ouray, Gunnison, Salida and Leadville	12:15 a.m.
5	For Salt Lake and Pacific Coast	10:30 a.m.
1	For Salt Lake, St. Louis and Pacific Coast	12:06 p.m.
13	For Pueblo	2:37 p.m.
9	For Canon City and Pueblo	3:58 p.m.
7	For Pueblo	6:00 p.m.
11	For Kansas City and St. Louis	7:05 p.m.
3	For Salt Lake City and Pacific Coast	11:07 p.m.

MANITOU BRANCH TRAINS.

No.	Lv. Colo. Sprgs.	No.	Lv. Manitou.
43	7:50 a.m.	44	8:30 a.m.
45	10:45 a.m.	46	11:20 a.m.
47	5:00 p.m.	48	5:25 p.m.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WEST BOUND.

No.		Leaves.
9	Cripple Creek and Ute Pass Express	10:45 a.m.
5	Colorado, Utah and Pacific Coast Limited	11:05 a.m.
11	Cripple Creek and Ute Pass Express	6:45 p.m.
3	Colorado, Utah and Pacific Coast Limited	11:30 p.m.

EAST BOUND.

No.		Arrives.
6	From Colorado, Utah and Pacific Coast	6:25 a.m.
8	From Cripple Creek and Ute Pass	10:35 a.m.
12	From Cripple Creek and Ute Pass	6:40 p.m.
4	From Colorado, Utah and Pacific Coast	7:25 p.m.

East Side Union Station, East Pike's Peak Avenue.
Ticket office, No. 3 E. Pike's Peak Ave.
R. T. DUNAWAY, C. P. and P. A.

THE CRIPPLE CREEK ROAD. MIDLAND TERMINAL RY.

Via Colorado Midland Out of Colorado Springs.
EFFECTIVE JULY 24, 1904.

WEST BOUND.

Daily.		
No. 109	Lv. Colorado Springs	10:35 a.m.
	Ar. Cripple Creek	1:25 p.m.
No. 111	Lv. Colorado Springs	6:45 p.m.
	Ar. Cripple Creek	9:25 p.m.

EAST BOUND.

No. 108	Lv. Cripple Creek	8:00 a.m.
	Ar. Colorado Springs	10:35 a.m.
No. 112	Lv. Cripple Creek	4:00 p.m.
	Ar. Colorado Springs	6:40 p.m.

ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM.

LEAVE COLORADO SPRINGS.

No.		
42	Rocky Mountain Limited to Chicago	11:45 am
6	Vestibuled Limited for Chicago via Omaha	10:00 pm
10	Colorado Flyer, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis	2:30 pm
16	For Kansas City and St. Louis	8:05 pm
5	Limited to Pueblo	8:30 am
9	Limited to Pueblo	11:50 am

ARRIVE COLORADO SPRINGS.

No.		
5	Vestibuled Limited from Chicago	7:50 am
15	From St. Louis and Kansas City	8:15 am
9	Colorado Flyer from Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and St. Louis	11:25 am
41	Rocky Mountain Limited	9:35 pm

Through sleepers and chair cars on all trains; dining cars for all meals.

COLORADO SPRINGS & CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT RAILWAY. (THE SHORT LINE.)

WEST BOUND.

Daily.		
No. 5	Lv. Colorado Springs	10:25 a.m.
	Ar. Cripple Creek	1:15 p.m.
No. 7	Lv. Colorado Springs	6:20 p.m.
	Ar. Cripple Creek	9:05 p.m.

EAST BOUND.

Daily.		
No. 8	Lv. Cripple Creek	7:50 a.m.
	Ar. Colorado Springs	10:20 a.m.
No. 14	Lv. Cripple Creek	3:45 p.m.
	Ar. Colorado Springs	6:20 p.m.

Through trains of day coaches and observation cars between Denver, Cripple Creek and Victor are run over the D. & R. G. railroad to and from Colorado Springs.

Short Line trains arrive and depart from D. & R. G. station, Antlers park, Colorado Springs. City ticket office, 16 N. Tejon St.

SANTA FE ROUTE.

Union Station, E. Pike's Peak Ave.
November 13, 1904.

EAST BOUND AND CALIFORNIA.

Kansas City and Chicago	6:40 a.m.
Denver to Pueblo	10:40 a.m.
Denver to Pueblo	2:30 p.m.
California Ltd., Kan. City, Chicago	6:35 p.m.
Chicago, vestibuled	10:30 p.m.
Denver to Colorado Springs	11:20 p.m.

NORTH BOUND TO DENVER.

Chicago, K. C. and California	6:55 a.m.
Kansas City to Denver	10:55 a.m.
Pueblo to Denver	1:00 p.m.
Limited from California	3:35 p.m.
Pueblo to Denver	6:15 p.m.
From C. M. Ry.	7:30 p.m.

C. C. HOYT, City Passenger Agent, 18 North Tejon street. A. E. Ford, Depot Agent, Colorado Springs.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive.		Depart.
10:25 a.m.	St. Louis, Sedalia, Kansas City, St. Joe, Atchison, Leavenworth, Wichita, Coffeyville, Hot Springs, Ark., daily	7:05 p.m.
1:42 p.m.	Fast Mail, St. Louis, Hot Springs, Ark., Sedalia, Kansas City, St. Joe, Atchison, Leavenworth, daily	12:06 noon

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

POPULAR WANTS POPULAR WANTS POPULAR WANTS POPULAR WANTS POPULAR WANTS POPULAR WANTS POPULAR WANTS

WANTED—HELP.

MOLES AND SUPERFLUOUS HAIR REMOVED WITH ELECTRICITY. HAIR GOODS MADE TO ORDER.

MRS. ANNA BETHMAN. HAIR DRESSING, MANICURING, CHIROPODIST WORK, FACIAL MASSAGE AND SCALP TREATMENT A SPECIALTY. EXPERTS IN ALL THESE DEPARTMENTS. OUR PARLORS ARE BEAUTIFUL AND SERVICE PROMPT AND THOROUGH. PHONE RED 291. HAIR DRESSING PARLORS, 27 E. KIOWA ST. LADIES' BATH COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

ACTIVE AGENTS, most extraordinary of all extraordinary offers by large eastern corporation; the one opportunity of a lifetime; establish yourself permanently in profitable business; no experience necessary; big cash profits every day. FORTUNE KNOCKS AT YOUR DOOR. Don't waste time with hard selling propositions. This is a new, unique and in universal demand. Everyone will buy; no effort necessary. Write today. Full particulars will be sent you by return mail. Address Secretary, 221 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Reliable man, manage branch office for large manufacturer. Salary to start $1,800 per year and extra commissions. Applicant must have good reference and $2,000 cash, capital secure. Experience unnecessary. Address Supt., 708 Chamber Commerce, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. Advantages that can not be had elsewhere. Can nearly earn expenses before finishing. Time saved by constant practice and careful instructions. Write for catalogue. Moler Barber College, Denver, Colorado.

WANTED—Energetic, trustworthy man or woman to work in Colorado representing large manufacturing company. Salary $60 to $90 per month, paid weekly; expenses advanced. Address with stamp, J. H. Moore, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

FREE sample to agents; self-lighting pocket lamp, size of pencil; takes the place of kerosene lamps, candles and matches; rapid seller. Seeing's believing. Send stamp. Premier Mfg. Co., Dept. E, 32 Park Place, N. Y.

LADIES—$7 to $10 weekly earned doing plain sewing at home. Material sent free everywhere prepaid. Stamped addressed envelope brings particulars. UNION COMPANY, 1215 Filbert St. Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Person to call on retail trade for manufacturing house; local territory; salary $25 paid weekly; expense money advanced; previous experience unnecessary. American House, Star building, Chicago.

LADIES—$25 thousand copying short letters at home. Material sent free. Send stamped addressed envelope for copy of letter and full particulars. Eastern Co., 817 Reed Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXPERIENCED traveling salesmen; by large Cleveland jobbing house to fill vacancy for 1905. High commissions with $35 weekly. W. S. Finley Co., 50 Prospect St., Cleveland, Ohio.

$20 SALARY and expenses paid weekly to energetic ladies as district managers for large manufacturer. Headquarters at home. Experience unnecessary. Send addressed envelope. Managers Dept., 52 Dearborn, Chicago.

WANTED—Everywhere, people to copy letters at home, spare time; materials free. No mailing or canvassing. Enclose addressed envelope for particulars and wages we pay. Guarantee Co., Dept. 377, Philadelphia, Pa.

PERSON to call on retail trade. Established business; $26 and expenses paid weekly. Expense money advanced. Position permanent. Previous experience not essential. Address Trade Manager, 323 Dearborn, Chicago.

WANTED—Two men for 1905 to travel and collect, $20 and expenses paid weekly; experience not necessary. Self-addressed envelope for reply. Address Travelers Dept., Star bldg., Chicago.

LADIES having fancy work to sell. Embroideries, Battenberg, drawnwork, also to do order work. Stamped envelope. Ladies Exchange, 34 Monroe St., Chicago.

LADIES—To do piecework at their homes. We furnish all materials and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., 34 E. Monroe St., Chicago.

A PATTERN cut to measure and given away to visitors on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 20 and 21, at the Kelsters Ladies' Tailoring college, 18 and 20 S. Tejon St.

PUPILS to learn scientific dress cutting. $1 per day allowed, to apply on price of system, while learning to cut and baste. Call all week. 321 S. Wahsatch ave.

WANTED—500 people to buy all kinds of unredeemed watches, diamond rings, musical instruments and overcoats. Myers Loan Office, 29 E. Huerfano.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

WANTED—Everybody to know that the Night School at Henager's Business college is the best in the city.

LADIES earn $20 per hundred writing short letters. Send stamped envelope. Best Mfg. Co., Valparaiso, Ind.

COOKS, also second girls, for good places. Nurse for children, young girl helper. Mrs. Rhind, 23 Bank bldg.

WANTED—YOU TO KNOW that Henager's Business college guarantees positions to its graduates.

CAPABLE woman willing to fit herself for holding advanced position with large firm. E-105, Gazette.

SEE Mrs. Rhind for positions, the Employment Agent, 23 Bank Building. Phone Black 643.

ALL ladies invited to learn cake baking. Demonstrations every afternoon. Polta's basement.

WANTED—Two good solicitors for local business. Good salary for right men. Box 222, City.

WANTED—Every trained nurse in town to get her doctor's opinion of CHICLETS.

GIRL for general house work. Call at 116 Canon avenue, Manitou, Monday.

GOOD DOMESTIC AND HOTEL HELP. MRS. FARRAR, De GRAFF BLDG.

A GOOD insurance man can get a good contract. R. S. 111 E. Huerfano.

WANTED—Always best help for the best places. Mrs. Headley, 202 N. Tejon.

WANTED—Pin boys at the Crescent bowling alleys.

WANTED HELP.

WANTED—Good, competent girl for general housework. Apply 529 E. San Rafael. [illegible]

WANTED—Every [illegible] to chew CHICLETS.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

POSITION as housekeeper by very competent woman; city or country; references. P. 298, Gazette.

YOUNG lady would like to work for her board and room in small family; references given. E 83, Gazette.

HELP furnished free. Orders filled promptly. National Employment, 10 S. Tejon St. Tel. 171-B.

WANTED—Position by practical nurse. Reference: 725 N. Weber street. Phone Red 772.

SWEDE girl wishes light housework; 705 North Corona.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE.

HAVE you a choice residence property to sell at a bargain? If so list it with The Hastings-Allen Realty & Building Co., 22 N. Tejon St.

WANTED—Two vacant lots on east side. J. A. Barton, 21 E. Pike's Peak ave.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

DO you want a home? If so see us. We have a 7-room house and full lot, only $700; $100 cash; balance on your own time. We are agents for Oregon farms and city property. Write all kinds of insurance. We make all kinds of loans at the lowest rate of interest. We make collections in all parts of the United States. RADCLIFF & THOMPSON, Room 8, Midland Block Phone 662-B.

I WOULD LIKE TO BUY Notes secured by trust deed. Stock of the Denver Water company. Stock of the Colorado Telephone Co. THOS. C. PEASE, 109 East Kiowa St.

WANTED—Piano for keeping or small rent. To buy good second hand piano or equity. Address, Box 601, City.

WANTED—To board a child over 5 years old in fine home. Mother's care. 1628 Del Norte Court.

EDISON graphophone with 36 records; good record case; cheap. 218 S. Wahsatch ave.

WANTED—$650 at 6 per cent, real estate, first mortgage security. Address, P-194, Gazette.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

WANTED—A second hand counter 15 to 20 feet long. Address Counter, care Gazette.

WANTED—Party to take care of small house for its rent. Box 512, City.

WANTED—5-foot second hand counter show case. Addres E 100, Gazette.

BEST prices paid for cut hair and combings. Mrs. Bethman, 27 E. Kiowa.

WE BUY second-hand clothing and shoes. 8 W. Huerfano. Phone Red 993.

WANTED—To buy, cheap, log feed. 1310 University Place.

DIAMOND $1 to 1¼ karats, 12 N. Tejon St. Also old gold and silver.

WANTED TO RENT HOUSES.

WANTED—By man and wife 4 to 6-room house or flat, thoroughly modern with furnace or steam heat, within 6 blocks of Pike's Peak and Tejon. Best of references. Address J-266, Gazette.

WANTED—To rent a 10 or 12-room house on north side; also a 5-room modern cottage. J. A. Barton, 21 E. Pike's Peak avenue.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

PLEASANT furnished rooms, modern, will serve breakfast or privilege of very convenient kitchen and dining room; 724 North Nevada.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished bedrooms with or without board, private family, choice location in Ivywild. E-103, Gazette.

NICELY FURNISHED rooms, close in; gentleman preferred. 125 E. Vermijo st., opposite South park.

TWO or 3 furnished rooms for housekeeping, heat and light furnished. 718 E. Platte ave.

MODERN sunny rooms, telephone, near college, housekeeping privileges. 219 E. Yampa.

HOUSEKEEPING suites, large and small, gas, electricity, heat, 1004 N. Wahsatch.

TWO nicely furnished front rooms, housekeeping if desired. 20 E. St. Vrain.

WARM rooms, modern, the La Clede, 202½ East Pike's Peak avenue.

TWO furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 312 N. Tejon street.

SOUTH front room, close in, private and cheap. P 192, Gazette.

FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping. 307 South Cascade avenue.

FIRST-FLOOR, front room, with board. 317 South Tejon.

SUNNY modern rooms, housekeeping; telephone. 523 N. Nevada ave.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES

CORNER Platte and Institute, furnished 6 rooms on car line, water, heat, thoroughly modern.

FOR RENT—Well furnished 3-room cottage, close in; 418 Mining Ex. Bldg.

FIVE-room flat, fully modern; heated; always warm, 1004 N. Wahsatch ave.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

1020 WASHINGTON ave., 3-room house, nicely furnished, 420 E. Pike's Peak ave.

MODERN house, 14 rooms, partly furnished. See owner, 107 S. Nevada.

TO RENT—A large 3-room cottage, furnished and clean. 1047 N. Wahsatch ave.

FURNISHED, modern, 6-room house, cheap. 430 E. Boulder.

FURNISHED cottage. 115 E. Boulder.

TO RENT—UNFUR. HOUSES.

WE have the largest list of furnished and unfurnished houses for rent, all prices. We have photos in our office of all these houses, and will take pleasure in showing them to anyone. YATES & McCLAIN. THE HUSTLING REAL ESTATE FIRM. 15, 16, 17 EL PASO BLDG. PHONE 776A.

FOR RENT—7 rooms brick house, bath, laundry, hot water heat, [illegible] N. [illegible], one block from car line; desirable to right parties. Apply 18 East Kiowa st.

HOUSE of 7 rooms, electric lights, hot and cold water, [illegible] per month. Mrs. [illegible], DeGraff Bldg. Phone 82.

$10—421 E. San Miguel. New 4-room modern. $16—1501 N. Wahsatch. New 6-room modern, $20.

LIST YOUR PROPERTY FOR RENT WITH J. A. BARTON, 21 E. PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

5-ROOM, modern, [illegible] furnace, [illegible] stead bldg. rear of Out West bldg.

1615 WASHINGTON ave., 6-room house, bath, etc. 418 E. Pike's Peak ave.

TO RENT—UNFUR. ROOMS.

TWO ROOMS, hot and cold water, lights, cook stove; 327 S. Wahsatch.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

TO RENT—Rooms with or without board, sleeping porches if required. Mrs. Hill, 215 N. Cascade.

PLEASANT rooms with board, private bath and sleeping porch; 220 N. Cascade.

PLEASANT rooms, best table board, in private family, 314 N. Monument.

ROOMS AND BOARD—Table board. Mrs. Walter A. Dunan, 117 N. Nevada.

MRS. FOUNTAIN has opened her house, 112 North Tejon street.

MISS S. H. ABELL, rooms and board. 309 North Tejon street.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

ONE six-foot standing desk. Latest wall map of Colorado Springs. Address E 102, Care Gazette.

PIGS FOR SALE—11 shoats, weight 40 pounds, $3 each. C. M. Hobbs, Falcon, Colorado.

ALMOST new meat refrigerator, cheap. See M. R. Stewart, 17 S. Cascade ave.

WANTED—To sell some first-class diamonds cheap. Address E 61, Gazette.

FOR SALE—RANCHES.

ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO. Handsome suburban ranch property of 80 acres, just 2 miles from this rapidly-growing town; modern residence, 7 rooms and bath; beautiful, well-shaded grounds; high, healthful location, [illegible], bearing orchard and general farming; ample water rights; attractive home with profitable light outdoor occupations. Strictly first-class proposition. $10,000; liberal terms. Address 21 Franklin street, Denver, Colo.

RANCHES, $1.75 ACRE. Union Pacific ranch lands in Colorado. Notice the way Colorado is growing since scientific soil culture has solved the full problem of good crops. A. W. BARBOUR, 1025 17th St., Denver.

RANCHES for sale at prices ranging from $500 to $10,000. J. A. Barton, 21 East Pike's Peak ave.

MARY—Chiclets served at the reception make a dainty hit. POLLY.

PERSONAL.

HANDSOME, intelligent young widow, no children, $80,000 in her own name, will marry immediately and will furnish husband with capital to start business. No objections to honorable poor man. Address, Mrs. Belmont, 34 Hampden bldg., Chicago.

VERY wealthy young woman will correspond. Object matrimony. No objection to poor man if honest. Lock Box B, Blue Island, Ill.

LADIES—When in need send for free trial of our never-failing remedy. Relief quick and sure. Paris Chemical Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

HERBAL COMPOUND, a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

BICYCLE REPAIRING.

SAVE MONEY—Buy a $50 bicycle for $27.50; Rugby, Le Roy and N. S. Special. Good second hand wheels at low prices. We sell tires direct to you at factory prices and fix punctures free as long as they last. Good guaranteed tires, $2.25 up; tires loaded (Puncturine), 25 cents; new rim and spokes, $1.75; New Departure coaster brake, with new rim and spokes, $5.50. THE BICYCLE SUPPLY CO., No. 8 E. Kiowa street. Four doors from Cascade avenue.

SECOND HAND bicycles, 20 of them; from $8 to $20; new bicycles $25 to $40; $50 chainless Columbia $35.00; new $3 tires $2.25, $4 tires $2.75. See us for lowest prices on all bicycle work. Colorado Springs Cycle Co., F. E. Stratton, prop., 113 E. Kiowa St.

LOST.

LOST—A young dark yellow collie (shepherd) dog without collar; $10 reward for information as to his whereabouts. C. Mellen, El Paso club.

A SMALL lady's purse, between Gazette office and El Paso bank. Return to Gazette office.

LOST—Cleveland wheel, Model A-3, No. 18,987. Return 438 E. Kiowa st.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

FAIR gold temple glasses, Friday. Return to elevator boy, Postoffice building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILL OPEN Monday, Windsor Restaurant and Home Bakery. 128 E. Nevada avenue.

SAVE MONEY—See Wm. Scott, plumber, 116 Exchange place. Phone Red 1511.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

A good [illegible] lots [illegible] Price [illegible].

[illegible] Crawford [illegible]

A four room house in north end [illegible] lot, [illegible] monthly payments of $10 each.

A 5-room house, with bath, [illegible] cellar, range, electric lights, good lot [illegible] location [illegible] Pike's [illegible] $2,000 [illegible] on easy terms. HOOVER & MARTIN. Phone Black 685. 126 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL OR TRADE REAL ESTATE, NO MATTER WHERE LOCATED, CALL OR WRITE J. A. BARTON, 21 E. PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

TO LOAN.

SALESMEN, clerks, machinists, etc., will find our offices convenient, reliable and confidential for obtaining money on their note in sums of $15 to $100 or more, repayable in small monthly installments. No delay, no charge for application papers or inquiry of employer. No interest taken out in advance; you get what you borrow; payments suspended in case of sickness and out of employment. Terms reasonable; liberal discount allowed on loans paid before maturity. The concessions to the public have established our reputation for fairness and courtesy. THE STAR LOAN COMPANY, Suite 21 Bank Bldg.

TO LOAN. Money at 6 and 7 per cent on real estate; no delay. W. W. WILLIAMSON, Member Colorado Springs Real Estate Exchange. Tel., 476-A. 27 N. Tejon St.

THE Weekly Payment Loan Co.—Salary and chattel loans at low rates and on easy weekly or monthly payments. Room 609 DeGraff Bldg. Phone Black 161.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD CHATTELS, TERMS TO SUIT BORROWER. WOLFE & BELL, ROOM 5, P. O. BLDG.

ALL KINDS OF MONEY TO LOAN; LOWEST RATE OF INTEREST. NO DELAY. J. F. FRANKLIN & CO., 27½ N. TEJON ST.

WANTED—Want to borrow at once, $[illegible] on good [illegible] security. Address H, care P. O. Box [illegible].

MONEY to loan; no commission; no charge for drawing papers; fair treatment. J. T. White, 402 Colorado Bldg.

MONEY to loan on mining stocks at reasonable rates. C. A. Jacobs, Room [illegible] block.

MONEY on listed mining stocks; low rates. N. Leipheimer, Rm 21, P. O. Bldg.

MONEY to loan on real estate. J. A. Barton, 21 E. Pike's Peak ave.

CHATTEL LOANS—Lowest rates. A. L. CARDELL, Room 1, Midland Block.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—

Grocery business, everything new, and centrally located, good trade. Poor health reason for selling. Price about $2,500.

A [illegible] business that will stand the closest investigation. Ask about this.

A small business, clean and profitable. It will suit you. Price $750.

A business making $4,500 to $5,000 per year. Will require about $5,000.

I have several other good business propositions. Come in and see about them. Now is the time to buy before the season opens.

A 5-room modern house in Los Angeles, Calif. Price $1,800. Mortgage $900. Will trade equity for Colorado Springs property; vacant lot preferred.

2 vacant lots in the Day addition for sale on easy payments.

80-acre ranch, with hay, grain, stock and farm implements. Price reasonable.

I have the best bargains in Colorado Springs. See me if you want to buy, sell or exchange property of any kind. R. A. Barton, Phone 151-A. 128 E. Pike's Peak.

WANTED—A [illegible] lady with experience preferred, to buy half interest in Denver Capitol Hill hotel, making money. Few thousand required. Box 303, Manitou.

FOR SALE—Stock general merchandise, $2,600; splendid proposition; one hour from Denver; investigate. Address, E-101, this office.

MINES AND MINING.

UNLISTED STOCKS—Our office is headquarters for all unlisted mining stocks. We have orders to buy and sell hundreds of thousands of these different stocks. Write us or tell us what you have. Give number of shares and if possible your lowest price. Just now we are dealing in the following as well as many others: Atlanta, Creede & C. C., Alstallah, Aetna, Amalgamated, Alpha, Beaver, Belle, Ben-affier, Boston & Colorado, Colonial Dames, Cosmos, Crocus, Columbine Victor, Colonmont, Chicola, De Beers, Defender, Dorothy, Echo, Eureka, Excanor, Ft. Wilcox, Figaro, Franklin, Gould, Geneva, Golden Treasure, Hanover, Independence Con., Lyle, Josephine, Jean L., Kentucky Belle, Mutual, Mobile, Mountain Boy, Magna Charta, National, Navajo, Panpoose, Puritan, Rocky Mtn., Shannon, Silver State, Twin Sisters, Trenton, Tenderfoot Hill Cons., etc. THE MORATH INVESTMENT CO., 20 and 27 Exchange Bank Block.

SPECIAL information on Mary Nevin. L. L. Aitken & Co., 112 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

FARMS AND GARDEN TRACTS.

FOR SALE or rent, 20 acre meadow close in. For particulars apply Box 54, City.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE. J. J. FRANKLIN & CO.

[illegible] NORTH NEVADA AVE., MODERN EXCEPT HEAT, [illegible] CHICKEN YARD. [illegible] OFFER.

[illegible] ROOM [illegible] BLOCKS FROM POST OFFICE, SOUTH FRONT, LARGE LOT, WITH CHICKEN YARD, VERY EASY TERMS.

[illegible] ROOM STRICTLY MODERN DWELLING, ON THE BEN [illegible] BLOCK NORTH, LOT [illegible] WEST FRONT. THIS IS A SNAP.

[illegible] ROOM NEW STRICTLY MODERN HOUSE, NORTH CASCADE, NICE LARGE LOT, EAST FRONT. A BARGAIN. WILL TRADE EQUITY FOR SMALL COTTAGE.

[illegible] 7 ROOMS, STRICTLY MODERN, NORTH, 1 BLOCK FROM TEJON ST. CAR LINE, A VERY NEAT HOME.

$4,500—8 ROOM NEW MODERN HOUSE, 5 BLOCKS FROM POST OFFICE, BARN, CHICKEN YARD, LAWN AND SHRUBBERY. A BARGAIN.

FIRE INSURANCE IN OLD LINE BOARD COMPANIES. MONEY TO LOAN.

J. J. FRANKLIN & CO. MEMBERS OF THE C. S. REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE. 27½ NORTH TEJON STREET. PHONE 157-B.

FOR SALE. HOUSES AND LOTS.

2 rooms	$ 500.00
2 rooms	800.00
2 rooms and 4 rooms	2,250.00
3 rooms	1,100.00
4 rooms and bath	1,250.00
4 rooms	1,000.00
4 rooms, modern	2,000.00
4 rooms	1,100.00
5 rooms	1,500.00
5 rooms	1,200.00
5 rooms	1,750.00
5 room brick	1,500.00
5 rooms, modern	2,250.00
5 rooms, brick, modern	2,250.00
5 rooms	1,200.00
5 rooms, modern	2,500.00
6 rooms	1,500.00
6 rooms, modern	3,250.00
6 rooms, modern	3,500.00
7 rooms	2,500.00
8 rooms, modern	8,500.00
10 rooms, modern	7,000.00
8 rooms, modern	5,000.00
7 rooms	3,300.00
12 rooms, modern	6,270.00
9 rooms, modern	3,750.00
15 rooms, modern	13,500.00
7 rooms and bath	2,000.00
80-acre ranch, under ditch, Ft. Morgan	2,500.00
Vacant lots from $300 to	5,000.00
[illegible]	[illegible]
Lot and two cottages, Crip. Creek	800.00
Three vacant lots in Rocky Ford.	
Vacant lots in West Creek.	
Vacant lots in [illegible].	
Vacant lots in Pemberton.	
Lands in Wyoming, Missouri, Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska.	

THE BUCKEYE REALTY CO., Real Estate, Insurance, Loans. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

J. L. SCHAEFER.

$[illegible]—Strictly modern 7-room house, close in; owner going to California.

$[illegible]—6-room house, barn 12x20, chicken house, plastered; 40 trees; water right for $[illegible].

$1,750—4-room house, chicken house, barn, lot [illegible].

$[illegible]—[illegible] acres, all in bearing fruit, 3½ acres [illegible] town, 40 acres ½ mile from town; 5-room house, barn, good water right; a strictly first class orchard; owner will take good houses in the Springs as part payment.

$[illegible]—[illegible] acres, 4-room house, two close, large barn, 100 acres in meadow, 50 acres in alfalfa, 120 acres in cultivation, 60 head of cattle, 50 stands of bees, 7 horses; all the implements.

$3,000—[illegible] acres in the Fountain Valley, 2 reservoirs, 45 head of cattle.

$8,000—[illegible] acres, 7-room house, stable and corrals, 54 acres in cultivation.

$10,000—[illegible] acres in Missouri, $10,000 worth of [illegible] rock quarry, rich producing soil; will take a ranch in Colorado as part payment.

$5,000—10-room modern house on N. Nevada avenue, lot 50x190, $2,000 cash.

$2,000—[illegible] acres under irrigation, 5-room house, 3 acres in fruit, 1 mile from town, all kinds of bearing fruit; owner will take small payment down and one-half of crop each year until balance is paid.

Orange and walnut groves in California to exchange for Springs property.

A confectionery store, doing a good business in a good town, and close to Colorado Springs. Will invoice about $2,500.

A finely improved sheep ranch, with 10,000 sheep, will sell all or half the stock, if the ranch is sold, and make the price right.

2,000-acre ranch, fine soil, best of potato and grain land. Close to Colorado Springs, is well watered, has an abundance of good timber, fine protection for stock in winter, is improved, some fine hay land. This is large enough for four or five ranches. Can be sold all together or be divided into parts. The price per acre is $15.

80 acres of land near Sugar City, with 10 head of cows, for sale, or will trade for property in Colorado Springs. GWILLIM & JACKSON, 24 P. O. BLDG.

$2,600 PROPERTY FOR $1,200.

$100 will handle this home of 6 rooms, range, bath, electric lights, cellar, chicken house, trees, lawn, all fenced, lot 150x100. Price $1,200.

6 room house on W. Kiowa, lot 50x100, corner, value $2,000, will trade for fruit tract in Canon City.

5 room house on N. Spruce, modern, good lot, barn, cement walks, house especially well built. Price $2,300.

6 room house on N. El Paso, full lot, will trade equity for team, harness and wagon. Price $2,000.

2 room house and basement of 2 rooms on E. Kiowa, close in; small lot, $25 down and $10 per month. SCHISLER-SPICER REALTY CO., 16 S. Tejon. Phone 818-B.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

If you have a choice residence property to sell at a bargain list it with The Hastings-Allen Realty & Building Co., 22 N. Tejon St.

$1,200—A SNAP—Two three-room houses, lot 37x50, close to Tejon street, one block from new court house; good locality for a small business. Inquire 109 E. Costilla st.

FOR SALE—4-room house, No. 326 S. Conejos St., only $650, on easy payments, or will take horse trade horse or carriage. H. S. Lockwood, 112 E. Pike's Peak Ave.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE BY C. E. TYLER & CO.

$2,700—5 rooms, reception hall, modern except heat, lot 50x190, located on a good street, short walk to business, convenient to car line and good school.

$1,850—5-room cottage, bath, range, lights, good chicken yard, south front lot, all in first class condition and can be bought on easy terms.

$4,050—No better bargain in the North End, 8 room modern, 5 rooms, modern except heat, beautiful location close to Colorado college, lot 50x190, terms very reasonable.

$1,600—A good 5-room cottage, convenient to business, close to car line, large south front lot, good barn and outbuildings. Easy terms.

$2,200—A first-class 5-room cottage, modern conveniences, large lot, on car line, not far out.

$1,800—A 6-room fully modern house, part finished in oak, good reception hall, large lot, well located, northeast.

We have large and small bargains, improved and vacant.

C. E. TYLER & CO., 19 N. Tejon Phone 435-A.

FOR SALE—Owner will sell improved Colorado avenue property, fine corner at sacrifice; $1,000 will handle it. P. O. Box 1052, City.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a pretty 4-room cottage with bath, hot and cold water, good cellar and large shed. Easy payments. Inquire at 1627 Grant avenue.

HAVE you a bargain in real estate in the north end? List it with The Hastings-Allen Realty and Building Co., 22 N. Tejon St.

IF YOU have choice property for sale I can furnish a buyer. J. A. Barton, 21 E. Pike's Peak ave.

LIST YOUR PROPERTY FOR SALE WITH J. A. BARTON, 21 E. PIKE'S AVE.

TO TRADE.

FOR TRADE.

5-room cottage, free and clear of all incumbrance, Los Angeles, Calif.

5-room cottage, free and clear of all incumbrance, Buena Vista, Colo.

Three cottages in good repair, for stock of boots and shoes.

Well improved farm of 160 acres in Illinois.

Well improved farm of 320 acres in Iowa.

Well improved farm of 320 acres in northeastern Kansas.

Well improved farm of 640 acres in southeastern Kansas.

First class hotel of 75 rooms, completely furnished.

6-room house, good location in Colorado Springs for vacant lots.

Good ranch of 320 acres, close to Colorado Springs for improved property or vacant property.

Chicken ranch of two acres, good 5-room house, barn 40x60 feet, good potato cellar, good windmill, and other improvements too numerous to mention. Also adjoining the two acres 160 acres to be rented very cheap.

If you have anything to trade, sell or rent, call and see me.
S. T. JOHNSON. Real Estate, Loans and Insurance. Room 3, 24 South Tejon Street.

TO TRADE.
880 acres; 85 acres in cultivation, 650 in timber, 125 in meadow cuts 125 tons of hay. Good 6 room house, two 2-room houses, 3 cellars, plenty of running water and living springs, to trade for Colorado Springs property or Colorado City. RADCLIFF & THOMPSON, Room 8, Midland Block, Phone 662-B.

FOR TRADE—First class income property netting 10 per cent interest to trade for small stock shoes and furnishing goods. Address 344, La Junta, Colo.

LOT in Stockton, Calif., to exchange for lot in this city. Call 126 S. Nevada.

OSTEOPATHS.

DR. G. W. PAULY and wife, graduates Still's college, Kirksville, Mo., 203-4 De Graff Bldg., 118 N. Tejon. Phone Red-1274. Best equipped office. Best services.

MACFADDEN FOODS.

MACFADDEN'S uncooked foods for sale. Max Kahn, 1 Exchange Bank Bldg.

DOG KENNELS.

A MODEL home for dogs, "The Park Kennels," one block west of Boulevard park. Dogs boarded and cared for by an experienced dogman from New York. Please call and inspect. Phone Main 860.

CLAIRVOYANT.

LADIES' palms read free; 1 to 5. Palmist and astrologer. Corner Tejon and Huerfano.

MRS. SAMPSON, spiritual meetings, Thursday and Sunday evenings; 28 East Pike's Peak.

MRS. THOMPSON, clairvoyant; hours 9 to 9; 108 S. Nevada.

FOUND.

FOUND—Reding Standard bicycle. Call at 315 West Pike's Peak Ave.

FOUND—A dainty tid-bit for after dinner—CHICLETS.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

FOR SALE FURNITURE.

FURNITURE—Five room house; house for rent. Apply south door; 409 N. Nevada.

TYPEWRITERS.

REMINGTON typewriters and others, also supplies, at 23 E. Kiowa St. Tel. Red 396. Zimmerman Supply Co.

AUCTIONEERS.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

WANTED—Charge producing mine, Cripple Creek, by mining 12 years experience; also assayer, with outfit; will do assaying in connection. References. Address, N, General Delivery, Cripple Creek.

CARRIAGES and wagons repaired at lowest prices. Rubber tires a specialty. All work guaranteed. Hemenway's Carriage and Repair Shop, 25 S. Cascade.

FOR SALE—Express, surrey, heavy draught horses, young mules. Will trade for cattle, hay or grain; 530 Cheyenne road.

A NICE horse, very gentle, can sell at a bargain. Call at Hoover & Martin's office, 126 E. Pike's Peak ave.

NICE saddle mare, very cheap. Safe for lady. 735 West Kiowa street.

GOOD family mare, bike buggy and harness, fine shape, cheap. P. O. Box 461.

POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

WHITE WYANDOTTES eggs and pullets for sale. Come and see my stock. C. J. Strubic, 332 W. Cameron street.

HERBAL COMPOUND a sure cure for catarrh and catarrhal affections. At all druggists. Take it now.

EDUCATIONAL.

FRENCH, Spanish. Chatelain school, 107 North Tejon. Terms moderate.

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS.

SUITS, skirts and cloaks, household goods, easy payments. J. Polant's, 3 E. Kiowa St.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MOLES and superfluous hair removed with electricity; hair goods made to order. Mrs. Bethman, 27 E. Kiowa.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 9, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The El Paso Consolidated Gold Mining company will be held at the office of the company, Suite 401 Mining Exchange building, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Monday, March 13, A. D. 1905, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and such other and further business as may properly come before said meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock will close on Thursday, March 9, 1905, and re-open on Monday, March 13, 1905.
S. S. BERNARD, President.
J. M. JORDAN, Secretary.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE.

Corrected December 4.

NORTH BOUND FOR DENVER.

No.		Leaves.
16	From Ouray, Gunnison and Salida and Leadville	4:33 a.m.
6	From Salt Lake City and Pacific Coast	8:30 a.m.
8	From Pueblo	9:07 a.m.
12	From St. Louis, Kansas City and Pueblo	10:20 a.m.
2	From St. Louis and Pacific Coast	1:47 p.m.
10	From Pueblo and Canon City	3:35 p.m.
14	From Trinidad and Pueblo	6:25 p.m.
4	From Salt Lake City and Pacific Coast	7:57 p.m.

SOUTH AND WEST FROM DENVER.

No.		Leaves.
15	For Ouray, Gunnison, Salida and Leadville	12:13 a.m.
5	For Salt Lake and Pacific Coast	10:30 a.m.
1	For Salt Lake, St. Louis and Pacific Coast	12:06 p.m.
13	For Pueblo	2:37 p.m.
9	For Canon City and Pueblo	3:55 p.m.
7	For Pueblo	6:20 p.m.
11	For Kansas City and St. Louis	7:05 p.m.
3	For Salt Lake City and Pacific Coast	11:07 p.m.

MANITOU BRANCH TRAINS.

No.	Lv. Colo. Spgs.	No.	Lv. Manitou.
43	7:50 a.m.	44	8:30 a.m.
45	10:45 a.m.	46	11:20 a.m.
47	5:00 p.m.	48	5:25 p.m.

THE CRIPPLE CREEK ROAD. MIDLAND TERMINAL RY.

Via Colorado Midland Out of Colorado Springs.
EFFECTIVE JULY 3d, 1904.

WEST BOUND.

Daily.		
No. 103	Lv. Colorado Springs	10:45 a.m.
	Ar. Cripple Creek	1:25 p.m.
No. 111	Lv. Colorado Springs	6:45 p.m.
	Ar. Cripple Creek	9:25 p.m.

EAST BOUND.

No. 108	Lv. Cripple Creek	8:00 a.m.
	Ar. Colorado Springs	10:33 a.m.
No. 112	Lv. Cripple Creek	4:00 p.m.
	Ar. Colorado Springs	6:40 p.m.

COLORADO SPRINGS & CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT RAILWAY. (THE SHORT LINE.)

Daily.	WEST BOUND.	
No. 5	Lv. Colorado Springs	10:35 a.m.
	Ar. Cripple Creek	1:15 p.m.
No. 7	Lv. Colorado Springs	6:20 p.m.
	Ar. Cripple Creek	9:05 p.m.

Daily.	EAST BOUND.	
No. 8	Lv. Cripple Creek	7:30 a.m.
	Ar. Colorado Springs	10:20 a.m.
No. 14	Lv. Cripple Creek	3:45 p.m.
	Ar. Colorado Springs	6:30 p.m.

Through trains of day coaches and observation cars between Denver, Cripple Creek and Victor are run over the D. & R. G. railroad to and from Colorado Springs.

Short Line trains arrive and depart from D. & R. G. station, Antlers park, Colorado Springs. City ticket office, 16 N. Tejon St.

SANTA FE ROUTE.

Union Station, E. Pike's Peak Ave. November 13, 1904.

EAST BOUND AND CALIFORNIA.

Kansas City and Chicago	6:40 a.m.
Denver to Pueblo	10:40 a.m.
Denver to Pueblo	2:30 p.m.
California Ltd., Kan. City, Chicago	6:35 p.m.
Chicago, vestibuled	10:30 p.m.
Denver to Colorado Springs	11:20 p.m.

NORTH BOUND TO DENVER.

Chicago, K. C. and California	6:55 a.m.
Kansas City to Denver	10:55 a.m.
Pueblo to Denver	1:00 p.m.
Limited from California	3:35 p.m.
Pueblo to Denver	6:15 p.m.
From C. M. [illegible]	7:20 p.m.

C. C. HOYT, City Passenger Agent, 13 North Tejon street. A. E. Ford, Depot Agent, Colorado Springs.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive.		Depart.
10:25 a.m.	St. Louis, Sedalia, Kansas City, St. Joe, Atchison, Leavenworth, Wichita, Coffeyville, Hot Springs, Ark., daily	7:00 p.m.
1:42 p.m.	Fast Mail, St. Louis, Hot Springs, Ark., Sedalia, Kansas City, St. Joe, Atchison, Leavenworth, daily	12:00 noon

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BRIEF CITY ITEMS

DAILY WEATHER RECORD.

The following meteorological record is furnished by the Colorado College weather bureau for 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday:

Temperature at 6 a. m. ... [illegible]
Temperature at 12 m. ... [illegible]
Temperature at 6 p. m. ... [illegible]
Maximum temperature ... [illegible]
Minimum temperature ... [illegible]
Mean temperature ... [illegible]
Max. bar. press. inches, 6 a. m. ... [illegible]
Min. bar. press. inches, 6 p. m. ... [illegible]
Mean velocity of wind per hour ... [illegible]
Max. vel. of wind per hour ... [illegible]
Mean relative humidity ... [illegible]
Mean dew point ... [illegible]
Precipitation in inches ... [illegible]

Satisfied people wear Ashby's spectacles.

FINELY furnished rooms at Y. M. C. A.

INTERESTING reading—Hemenway's ad. page 5.

ST. JOHN & BARNES, Prompt Plumbers. Phone 13.

ALAMO CAFE—Open from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. Moderate prices.

VIOLETS—Single and double, $1.50 per hundred at Crump's. Phone 309. 509 E. Columbia street.

SIGIA CLUB—The Sigia club will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of Miss Jessie Morse, 1604 N. Nevada avenue.

YELLOW PERIL—The regular monthly meeting of the Caledonian society will be held Monday evening at 8 o'clock in the K. of P. hall. "The Yellow Peril" will be discussed.

DONATIONS—The Deaconess hospital has received many useful gifts during the last few weeks including a large quantity of linen from the ladies of the First Christian church and a generous supply of turkeys for the Sunday dinners.

NEURALGIA—Dr. Frank B. Gray read an interesting paper on "Neuralgia" at the monthly meeting of the El Paso County Odontological society last night at the offices of Dr. J. Allen Smith.

FUMIGATING—All the books belonging to the city public library were placed in one room yesterday and thoroughly fumigated by the city health department. The inspector in charge of the work used five gallons of formaldehyde in doing the work. The books will remain in the room with the germicide for a few days and will then be moved to the new Carnegie Library building.

A Menace to Health.

Kidney trouble is an insidious danger, and many people are victims of a serious malady before the symptoms are recognized. Foley's Kidney Cure corrects irregularities and strengthens and builds up the kidneys, and it should be taken at the first indication of kidney trouble, as it is impossible to have good health if the kidneys are deranged. Sold by The Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co.

DR. WILCOX TO PREACH ON "LIFE IN CITIES."

Dr. C. B. Wilcox will deliver a series of Sunday evening discourses on "Life in Cities," under the following titles: "The City: Its Inequalities of Society;" "The City: Its Test of Character;" "The City: Its Pitfalls and Snares;" "The City: Its Amusements;" "The City: Its Gamblers and Gambling;" "The Advantages and Disadvantages of Life in Cities." The series begins tomorrow evening at 7:30.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

To visit Washington, D. C., and witness the inauguration of President-elect Roosevelt, March 4. Agents of the Pennsylvania lines will sell tickets Chicago to Washington and return at rate of $17.35 March 1, 2 and 3, good returning until March 8th, and can be extended until March 18th upon payment of one dollar additional. Tickets good on the "Manhattan Limited," leaving Chicago daily at 1:00 p. m. reaching Washington 1:20 noon next day, without extra fare. Four other trains daily. Agents of connecting lines will sell through tickets over Pennsylvania lines from Chicago and make sleeping car reservations for you. For full information address Geo. T. Hull, D. A., 819 Seventeenth street, Denver.

$2.90 DENVER and RETURN $2.90

Over Rio Grande Railroad.

On all morning trains Sunday, February 19th, 4:30 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 9:07 a. m. or 10:25 a. m.

W. OF W. ATTENTION.

The funeral of the late E. A. Falkenburg, head consul, Woodmen of the World, will be held at Denver, Sunday afternoon, February 19. For those desiring to attend, the D. & R. G. R. R. will make a rate of $2.90 round trip, good going on all morning trains that day; returning same day. Tickets may be secured at city office, 16 North Tejon street, Saturday afternoon or depot Sunday a. m.

IN A HURRY?

TAKE RIO GRANDE NO. 8 TO DENVER; LEAVES 9:07 A. M.; ARRIVES 11:05 A. M.

7 OTHER FAST TRAINS 7

If the Babies Cry for Candy

We have 100 boxes of McDonald's stick. Just received for

25C PER BOX.

They can't eat enough to hurt them. 75 sticks saves 75 cries.

The Miller-Butcher DRUG CO.

PHONE MAIN 90.

The People who sell Kodaks in winter. NO LIQUORS. Cor. Opp. P. O.

New ... Foods

Dr. Thomas' uncooked wheat bread, Franklin Mill's pancake flour.

W. N. BURGESS,

Fancy Groceries and Bakery Goods.

Telephone 82 and 83.

112 N. Tejon St.

THE POLAR BEAR

stands on ice all day but does not have cold feet. Neither will you if you wear a pair of our National Electric Insoles. The metal discs form a circuit that regulates the sweat glands and keeps the feet at a uniform temperature. They are comfortable, convenient and serviceable.

All sizes 50c a pair.

D. E. MONROE & CO.

Temperance Pharmacy.

Corner Tejon and Bijou Sts. Phones 312 and 321.

Looking Over

The entire field of science, nothing in these busy days has progressed more as in the Science of Optics and the Fitting of Glasses. Our success in this line is due in a measure to the fact that we embrace every meritorious idea. We constantly seek to originate new methods of excellence that will in any way aid us in the practice of Fitting Glasses.

R. ASHBY.

The Optical Jeweler, 21 N. Tejon.

AMETHYST —the February Birthstone mounted in ring or pin to order.

E. D. DUNSCOMB, M. D.

University of New York; 1863

SPECIALIST.

Diseases peculiar to women and men, stomach, nervous and skin diseases; nasal catarrh, cancer, goitre and uterine tumors removed by medicine alone. Rooms 305 and 306 DeGraff Block, 113 North Tejon St.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY FOR THE BLOOD, LIVER, LUNGS.

KEYSTONE

12 S. Tejon St. Phone 36.

Your Money's Worth

Is what you want, and it is what you get when buying here. You will always find that our prices are the lowest and the quality first-class.

For today's business we have received another shipment of those fancy Navel Oranges, which we are selling at wholesale prices. Oranges that are picked off the trees and not off the ground; packed by the hand and not scooped up with a shovel.

By the Box - - - - - - $2.[illegible]
By the Half Box - - - - - $[illegible]
By the Dozen - - - - - 10c to 40c

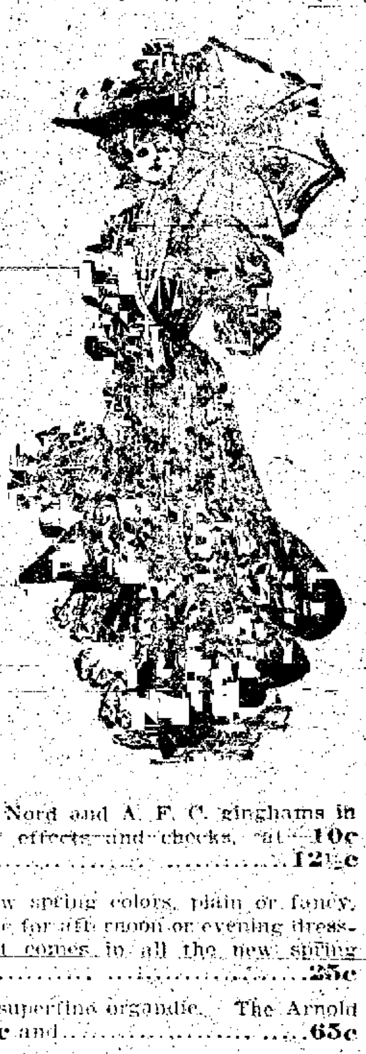
SOMETHING NEW IN DRIED FRUITS:		Mixed Sour Pickles, quart	15c
Old-fashioned Sun-dried Peaches, 3 lbs	25c	Sweet Pickles, quart	20c
Whole Evaporated Apples, put up from Rhode Island Greenings, per lb	15c	Chow-Chow, quart	25c
Dried Pears, 2 lbs	25c	COTTOLENE AND LARD.	
New Prunes, lb	5c	2-lb pail Cottolene	23c
ROOT VEGETABLES		4-lb pail Cottolene	47c
Free from frost, and at the gardener's price.		10-lb pail Cottolene	$1.18
Cabbage, 15 lbs	25c	3-lb pail Lard	30c
Turnips, 15 lbs	25c	5-lb pail Lard	50c
Beets, 15 lbs	25c	10-lb pail Lard	$1.00
Carrots, 15 lbs	25c	20-lb pail Lard	$1.90
Parsnips, 15 lbs	25c	MEATS AND POULTRY.	
OLIVES AND PICKLES.		Home-dressed Hens, lb	16c
Ripe Olives, pint	25c	Roasting Chickens, lb	18c
Green Olives, pint	20c	Loin Pork Roast, lb	10c
Dill Pickles, dozen	20c	Spare Ribs, 3 lbs	25c
Sour Pickles, quart	10c	Mutton Stew, 6 lbs	25c
		Honeycomb Tripe, 3 lbs	25c
		Pickled Pigsfeet, 4 lbs	25c
		Fresh Beef Livers, lb	5c
		Fresh Beef Hearts, lb	5c
		Picnic Hams	8c

F. J. PLIMPTON & CO.

GIDDINGS BROS.

Why not spend those winter days at Giddings' ... among the Summer Goods

Forget the cold without. Take a car downtown and come to this store to pass away these wintry days. The new fabrics are here. Hundreds of discerning women who demand first choice are buying now. The wash goods stock is nearly complete, and offers liberal chances of economy. Come in and let us tell you about them. They were bought direct from the manufacturers. We're never so busy but what we can give you proper attention.



Select Your Wash Fabrics Now; We'll Lay Them Aside If You Choose.

DIMITIES—McBride's Irish dimities in neat patterns and colors, white ground with colored figures or colored grounds with white figures. See them in our north window; yard....25c

DOMESTIC DIMITIES in a variety of patterns and colors. All neat, and have every resemblance of the imported dimities, yard....15c

COTTON CREPE—A pretty, soft fabric for summer shirt waist suits, shirt waists, etc., plain and fancy effects in all colors for spring, at, yard....15c Others at 20c and 25c.

LINEN SUITINGS—Plain colors in fancy weaves. A beautiful fabric for street wear. Of course there's a variety of weaves, all the latest spring effects, selling from....25c up

ARNOLD CREPE MARQUISE—A beautiful fabric in light or dark colors for evening frocks, afternoon costumes, etc. It cannot fail to appeal to the artistic perception of the refined women. It may be washed and dried without ironing, and if well shaken will resume its original beauty; yard....35c

YOKOHAMA SILK in natural pongee colors with beautiful colored figures. A soft serviceable fabric for ladies' and children's dresses....45c

GINGHAMS—Toil du Nord and A. F. C. ginghams in pretty colors, stripe effects and checks, at....10c and....12½c

COTTON VOILE—New spring colors, plain or fancy. A splendid soft fabric for afternoon or evening dresses for summer. It comes in all the new spring colors at 15c and....25c

ORGANDIE silk or superfine organdie. The Arnold manufacture, at 35c and....65c

The New Shirt Waists for Summer Are Stunning.

LAWN SHIRT WAISTS—White or black, tucked or neatly embroidered. A dainty and serviceable waist perfectly made in the latest styles....$1.00

SHIRT WAISTS of fine lawn in white, white and black or black, plain tucked or made with French knots. A very pretty, dainty waist for....$1.25

SHIRT WAIST—White or black lawn or Batiste, tucked, prettily embroidered or neatly trimmed with lace. Also colored gingham waists, correctly made in the newest styles, at....$2.00

BEAUTIFUL WAISTS of fine lawns and Swisses elaborately trimmed with embroidery or lace, also stunning embroidered waists from $5 up to....$9.00

Don't Fail to See Our Line of Arnold Wash Fabrics.

DOLLINGER & HARRISON,

Dealers in All Leading Coals

FREIGHT AND TRANSFER.

Telephone 89. Office 23½ N. Tejon St

Our First Ad.

At 536 E. Kiowa

Friday and Saturday's sales in the Meat Department

Loin and Porterhouse, per lb....[illegible]
Round Steak, [illegible] lbs for....[illegible]
Shoulder Steak, [illegible] lbs for....25c
Pork Chops, [illegible] lbs for....25c
Pure Pork Sausage, per lb....[illegible]
Fresh Shoulder, per lb....[illegible]
Fresh Lard, per lb....[illegible]
Boiling Meat, per lb....[illegible]
Pot Roast, per lb....[illegible]
Leg Lamb, per lb....12½
Mutton Stew, 6 lbs for....25
Pure Rendered Lard, per lb....[illegible]
Customers receive two Blue Trading Stamps....

Yours to please,

The Beehive

GOLDEN RULE

Grocery and Market

Phone 904-A. 128-130 S. Nevada

Two Blue Trading Stamps for One Saturday.

6 cakes Monkey Soap, for home....25c
[illegible]....25c
[illegible]....25c
6 pkgs. [illegible]....25c
6 rolls Toilet Paper....25c

FRANK KOKE, Grocer.

2 for 1 Stamps—2 for 1.
Rolled Beef, lb....[illegible]
Loin Steak, lb....12½c
Porterhouse, lb....12½c
Fancy Sugared Hams, lb....11½c
Fresh killed beef by the quarter cheap.

C. E. FURSMAN, Meats.

Read Gazette Wants

Here's Comfort for You

A warm home and a small coal bill is what you have when you are fortunate enough to be burning our Curtis coal. Why not try a ton?

"CURTIS,"

132 N. TEJON ST. TEL. 91.

CHEAP LIGHT

and best. The Welsbach.

THE GAS CO.

CHAS. SCHIELE.

AMADORA

MANUFACTURER. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Residence Telephones

Acutally saves you their cost in car fares. Saves time as well. Low rates.

THE COLORADO TELEPHONE CO.

R. F. MORRIS, Mgr. Tele. Main No. 2. 120 E. Kiowa Street.

NOW IS THE TIME TO VISIT

Hot Springs, Arkansas

THE GREATEST HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT IN AMERICA LOW ROUND-TRIP RATES, VIA

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY

The "Hot Springs Special" leaves Kansas City daily at 12:01 noon, arrives Hot Springs 8:00 o'clock the next morning.

Electric Lighted Pullman Sleepers and Dining Cars All the way through.

Descriptive and Illustrated Pamphlets FREE on Application.

Double daily train service from Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, making connection with "Hot Springs Special," passing through the Great Oil Fields of Kansas and Indian Territory.

W. C. BARNES, T. P. A.
H. B. KOOSER, G. W. P. A.
1700 STOUT STREET
DENVER.

J. M. ELLISON,
CITY TICKET AGENT,
16 N. TEJON STREET
COLORADO SPRINGS.

Established (with the town) 1871.

HENRY LeB. WILLS.
ELLIS L. SPACKMAN.
HERBERT SKINNER.
EDWARD W. KENT.

Out West Building

THE WILLS, SPACKMAN & CO.

Member Colorado Springs Real Estate Exchange.

FOR SALE

A Wood Avenue Corner 100x190 $2,650.

HOUSES FOR RENT

A Better and Cheaper than You're Looking For.

Beautiful 7-Room House, Bath, Laundry, Hot Water Heat. ..., North.

Chas. P. Bonbright

Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.

Member Colorado Springs Real Estate Exchange.

5 EAST PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

THE EXCITING SESSION OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT WHEN PRINCE BISMARCK AND PROFESSOR VIRCHOW, THE EMINENT PATHOLOGIST, CROSSED SWORDS IN A HOT DEBATE OVER THE LASKER RESOLUTION

Memorable Debate in the Reichstag

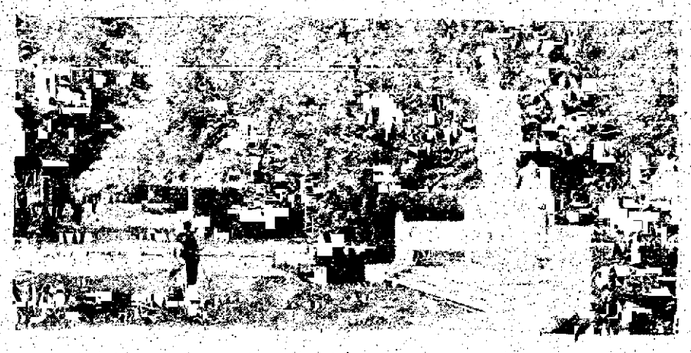
THE IRON CHANCELLOR CHALLENGED SCIENTIST TO A DUEL —"FRENZIED FINANCE" IN GERMANY IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE EMPIRE WHEN THE FRENCH $1,000,000,000 INDEMNITY HAD MADE EVERYBODY PROSPEROUS

Written for the Sunday Gazette and Telegraph

By Herman Bernard Spencer

PRINCE BISMARCK.

Courtesy of Mr. Louis Persinger.



STATUES OF THE HOHENZOLLERNS IN THE SIEGES-ALLEE, BERLIN.

STATUE OF BISMARCK AS A MEDIAEVAL KNIGHT AT HAMBURG.

THERE are few people in this country, I suppose, to whom the name of Edward Lasker recalls those stirring days when the enmity of Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor of the German empire, carried him so far as to disregard the simple amenities and courtesies due from one nation to another, and to offer insult to the greatest deliberative body in the world, the Congress of the United States. Those who would perforce admire the great and unique figure of this strange man, who welded the petty German principalities into one powerful empire; those even who would fain excuse him, and extenuate each deed, when the exigencies of policy or reasons of state would cause him to stoop to duplicity and even brutality—even they stood aghast at this revelation of a new and repulsive phase in the character of a man to whom much was permitted and much was forgiven.

"De mortuis nil nisi bonum." It is a point of not only common decency, but of honor also among all civilized people that one should forget the limits and frailties of all, even of one's adversaries, after their eyes are closed in death, and that no feud or quarrel should absorb one's being so much that one should carry it beyond the grave. Edward Lasker, a Jewish advocate, and a very distinguished member of the Prussian Landtag and the German Reichstag, had come to this country in consequence of an invitation by Henry Villard, to witness the opening of a transcontinental railroad in America. He was one of a group of prominent foreigners assembled for that occasion, and was received and entertained in a manner becoming a man of such international importance and distinction. After spending some time in this country he was suddenly taken ill on the eve of his departure for Europe, and died in New York on the 4th of January, 1884.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY FROM AMERICAN CONGRESS

BOTH houses of Congress being assembled at that time, they passed joint resolutions expressing their sympathy at this loss which the German Reichstag, the German nation, and the whole civilized world had suffered in the death of this truly remarkable man. The secretary of state was requested to transmit these resolutions to our minister in Berlin, with instructions to hand them to Prince von Bismarck, the imperial chancellor, and ask him to lay them before the Reichstag. This procedure, one would think, would not have met with any obstacle whatever especially in view of the fact that only common courtesy was the point at issue, and, moreover, that this courtesy was offered from the law-making body of one sovereign nation to another, and lastly, that it was made through the proper channels only.

The action of our Congress was, of course, immediately known; but officially Bismarck and the Reichstag had no knowledge of it, until the former should receive the resolutions and transmit them to the latter. There are some niceties and distinctions about diplomatic intercourse which made it impossible for our Congress to lay these resolutions of sympathy before their brother law-makers in Germany, unless it was done through the medium of the foreign office, and one may imagine the surprise and the indignation on both sides of the ocean when the chancellor refused to be instrumental in laying these resolutions before the German Reichstag—and thereby hangs this tale.

WHEN GERMANY WENT CRAZY OVER "FRENZIED FINANCE"

IN ORDER to get a proper understanding of what is to follow, we must take a retrospect of Germany immediately after the close of the Franco-Prussian war. Bismarck had exacted an indemnity of a milliard five thousand millions of francs—in gold, and this yellow stream, which would be enormous even in our days, but which in those days was a sum, the total of which made your brain reel, came pouring into the country and found its way into every nook and every corner of the empire. Such times, such prosperity Germany had never seen and never will again. But with it came its penalty. Everybody had plenty of money, and of course, just as in these days of frenzied financiering—to use a phrase coined by one of the conscience-stricken exponents of this most gentle profession—some one was trying to get hold of what the other fellows had.

And so Germany awoke one morning to find on its desk a glaring prospectus setting forth in most alluring language the details of a South American exploitation company, guaranteeing such wealth as to completely eclipse either the war indemnity or even the mines of Golconda. It very generously offered its shares to the general public for investment. It pointed with pride to the roster of its officers and directors, men who had won glory and renown in the wars of the past few years, names which in themselves constituted a guarantee of the safety and stability of the undertaking. How the poor suckers swallowed the bait, hook and all! How they fell over each other in the eager desire to be participants in this exploitation scheme, little dreaming that they themselves were to be exploited! And so, after the successful launching of this enterprise, mushroom companies were springing up everywhere, no town so small but it was visited by agents gently pulling the wool over the eyes of the unsuspecting German Michel.

LASKER FOUND WHOLE SYSTEM HONEYCOMBED WITH FRAUD

NO TAINT of suspicion attached to anyone of these enterprises, for in every instance they were officered and directored by men of military and diplomatic renown, men who had won the confidence, yes, the adoration of the people, through deeds of valor and distinction. The sense of honor is very acutely developed in the make-up of the average German officer—and for that matter in the make-up of the military officer of almost all nations, notwithstanding that little pamphlet "In a Little Garrison Town"—and, therefore, no matter what the proposition, the staid German burgher, artisan, merchant, professional man, and guardian of orphan's interests brought their savings and intrusted them into hands which could never be guilty of even a breach of trust.

Edward Lasker, a member of the Liberal group in the German Reichstag, was a man of high ideals and lofty sentiments, yet a man of practical knowledge and absolutely fearless and unbiased. He made up his mind to investigate these industrial enterprises, and, as was his habit, he did it thoroughly. What a woefully rotten state of affairs did the light of investigation reveal to him! What slimy monsters of greed, fraud, swindle, in every conceivable shape or form, did he see writhing in ravenous insatiety of unholy desire in the cavernous depths of their own depravity! He stood aghast and hesitated. What should he do? He could see the inevitable end which must come sooner or later; he could hear the wail of the widowed, the orphaned, and all the unfortunate, when this end should come. But he also saw the path of his duty clearly defined before him, and though he was conscious of the awful consequences of the exposure, of the misery, the blight upon good old names which would follow in its wake, he resolved to rid the body economic of this incubus which was developing into a cancer and could be cured only by heroic treatment.

"DER GROSSE KRACH" PULLED DOWN MANY POPULAR IDOLS

THIS came the great crash, "der grosse Krach." Lasker had given notice that he would interpellate the government on the industrial question, and nobody had any idea of the extent of the revelations he was going to make. He did not accuse any of the generals and diplomats who figured as presidents and directors of these questionable enterprises of being voluntarily parties to the unscrupulous fleecing of the confiding public; he acknowledged that they were only figureheads, whose suspicions had never been aroused, or whose consciences had been lulled to sleep by false protestations and flattery. But he called their indifference and total ignorance of the affairs of the companies with which they were connected just as culpable and criminal as if they had been cognizant from the first of every deception and swindle of which their less scrupulous associates had been guilty.

He laid those terrible wounds bare, tore them open and showed the cancerous growth underneath, slowly but surely eating out the life of the nation. He accused the government of culpable negligence; he mentioned the names of scions of the highest nobility whose proper place should be in the penitentiary. He proved each and every one of his assertions with indisputable evidence, and, although the government attempted a feeble defense, the deed was accomplished. The great crash had come! Banks suspended, business houses succumbed, assets vanished into thin air, offices were deserted—their occupants had fled to the four corners of the earth. Noblemen went into exile or committed suicide, while some were arrested, tried and convicted. Among those who had to flee for safety were some relatives of Bismarck, and from that time on dated the enmity of the great chancellor against "den judischen Rechtsanwalt"—the Jewish advocate.

LASKER WON NATIONAL FAME AND THE HATRED OF BISMARCK

LASKER although a man of national renown before this time, became now the acknowledged leader of his party, and time and again Bismarck found his way blocked and his plans crossed by this indomitable and intrepid servant of the people. Politics is not a very paying business in Germany, where most of the public utilities are in the hands of the government, and professional lobbying and its degrading influences are unknown. The members of the German Reichstag did not receive any salary or compensation whatever, except their mileage from their homes to Berlin during sessions of the legislative body. Their personal expenses, which were merely board and lodging, were borne by the political organizations with which they were affiliated, and, with the exception of the Conservative party, which mostly consisted of the old nobility and the landed proprietors, they were all very poor people. Yet it was hard—an unheard of thing for a man to become a renegade and renounce his party and its principles, as Joseph Chamberlain did in England, and so we witness this inspiring spectacle of an honorable man (Lasker) refusing rank and preferment, both of which were offered him to cause him to let up in his eternal vigilance for the inalienable rights of the common people.

That Bismarck had no cause to love him we will freely acknowledge, but no one had any idea that he would reveal such a small soul in such a big body. His refusal to lay before the Reichstag the resolutions of sympathy of the Congress of the United States aroused a storm of indignation on both sides of the ocean. Dr. Rickert, a colleague of the deceased Edward Lasker, gave notice that he would interpellate the government whether it had received through the American minister a certain set of resolutions passed by both houses of the Congress of the United States and expressive of sympathy upon the death of one of the members of the German diet, and, if so, why these resolutions had not been laid before the body for whom they were intended.

THE IRON CHANCELLOR RISES TO ANSWER HIS ACCUSERS

ON THAT day the galleries of the diet were crowded to suffocation, the diplomatic loge was filled with the accredited representatives of all civilized nations. When Bismarck entered, all members of the Conservative group rose and remained standing until he was seated. Bismarck looked unusually pale. He was holding his pencil in his hand and looking defiantly around him; then he looked up at the galleries and his brow contracted. When, after some preliminary business, the interpellation came before the house, Bismarck arose to answer for the government. He was a powerfully built man, over six feet tall, and as he stood there in the interim uniform of his favorite regiment—blue with yellow lapels and trimmings—he presented a truly striking picture. Whenever he spoke, he was in the habit of holding his left hand hidden in the pockets of the skirt of his coat, while in his right he would hold a pencil with which he would emphasize every telling point.

One would have supposed that a powerful voice should belong to such a powerful body; but here one was disappointed, for the volume of his voice was only small, almost feminine. When he started to speak, it would be falteringly and haltingly, and pauses were so long and frequent that they were almost embarrassing. But suddenly it seemed the flood-gates of his oratory were opened, and from it poured such a torrent of words, such a power of argument, wit, sarcasms and lofty sentiment, as to almost take your breath away and hold you enthralled within its magic influence. Today, of all days, he had need to call upon all the reserve forces of his trained and talented mind, for he knew that he had public opinion against him and that he must throw the whole force of his magnetic personality into his efforts, for even in his own party were those who deplored the emptiness of his action.

PROFESSOR VIRCHOW CALLS GREAT MINISTER TO ACCOUNT

AND SO, while every sound was hushed and every ear was strained to listen to that voice which had swayed and inspired them times without number, he began his defense. He first stated that he did not propose to do lackey duty for anybody in the world, though he disavowed any intention on his part to slight such an august body as the Congress of the United States. He took all responsibility upon himself, claiming that he had refused the requested transmission in his capacity as private citizen, and denied the right of legislatures to use the office of the chancellery to convey messages from one to another. Then he commenced to recite the different occasions when Lasker had stood in the way of his accomplishing such purposes as he (the chancellor) had deemed advantageous for the welfare of Germany and the house of Hohenzollern. Here he worked himself into a perfect passion, and when he alluded to Lasker as "that Jewish advocate," he was interrupted by a quiet voice on the Liberal side calling out "Shame!"

Bismarck stopped, turned red, and then intensely pale. With a bound he left the ministerial bench and strode over to the left side of the house, and, standing in front of the members, he tremblingly shook his fist into their faces and demanded of him who had dared to shout "Shame!" to stand up and make himself known. The dramatic situation of the whole, the cries, the shouts, the hubbub, cannot be imagined, but slowly the form of Professor Virchow, who has also lately joined the silent majority, arose and exclaimed:

"I said 'Shame!' and again I say, shame upon you!"

BISMARCK CHALLENGES TO A DUEL AND RECEIVES REBUKE

THE disorderly scenes then were indescribable. The Liberals applauded and shouted approval, the Conservatives hissed, everybody was talking at the top of his voice, the presiding officer was hammering his desk with his gavel, while the friends of Bismarck were leading the almost tottering man back to the ministerial bench. It was impossible to restore order amid such an excitement, and President von Levetzow declared the sittings suspended.

On the following day, Bismarck, to whom, of course, a deadly insult had been offered, sent his seconds to Virchow and challenged him to mortal combat. But Virchow refused, saying that Germany and the world at large could well afford to lose a Bismarck, but that a Virchow was still necessary to his time and generation. And who will deny that, though self-conscious, these words were true? Virchow, the greatest anthropologist of all times, whose works embrace the range of almost every known science, and who among his exhaustive duties still found time to work out and call into existence the water system of Berlin, the finest in the world, and to serve as councilor of his town, as a delegate to both houses, the Prussian and German diets. Virchow, I say, knew the worth of himself when he made that self-assertive reply.

Both men have passed out of the life of their nation and of the world, yet who will deny that Virchow has served his people and mankind better than Bismarck, though the personality of the latter impressed itself more upon the mind of his generation? The pages which Bismarck wrote in the book of immortality are filled with the cannon's roar, with the groans of the dead and dying, resulting only in the upbuilding of a nation as a powerful government. Virchow has left his heritage to all the world, his deeds were for mankind, not for any particular race, and though it be far from me to belittle the achievements of the Empire Builder, yet one thing stands out clear, that the one has builded for a time, the other for all time, and that the name of Virchow will be uttered with reverence and admiration at a time when the name of Bismarck will be forgotten as a dream that has passed.

Courtesy of Mr. Heinrich Fitze. BISMARCK MONUMENT, BERNBURG.

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SPORTS OF ALL SORTS

BASEBALL
BILLIARDS
BOWLING

THE RING
THE MAT
THE TRACK

OPINION OF ARMLESS EXPERT ON THE GREAT CUSHION GAME

George Sutton, the armless billiard expert, and, all things considered, the most wonderful exponent of the game the world has ever seen expresses some interesting ideas about the "gentleman's game."

"Do you know," he said, "that the one thing about billiards, undoubtedly the most important, and the thing which cannot be accounted for, is the losing and regaining of one's stroke? Take, for example, the in and out playing of the stars. One day they will click out runs of three figures and average anywhere between 30 and 50, and the next day, feeling equally as well, if not better, they cannot hit a ball. It is that inconsistency of stroke that makes the game the most difficult of all games to perfect. I have yet to see the man who can explain why he can perform wonders with the ivories today and fail to do anything with them tomorrow.

"Take myself, for instance. My physical infirmities and my gripping of the cue are such my stroke should be consistent, but it is not, and perhaps never will be. In a recent game of 300 points it took me 20 innings to make 39 points and but 7 innings to reel off 261. The balls rolled as well for me in the first part of the game as they did in the last; still I could not hit them right, because I had lost my stroke. When I regained it, after the twentieth inning, I could not miss them.

"Did you ever know," he continued, "that all billiard players are cranks? They invariably lay the cause of the poor playing to the ball, the cushions, the cue, bad breaks, etc., instead of to themselves. They will deny it, but it is a fact, nevertheless."

Regarding the players on the other side of the Atlantic Sutton said:

"Schaefer, for his age, and what he has gone through, is a wonder. Sutton can beat Vigneaux, at any game on the table over 500 points as the Frenchman is getting old and is compelled to take stimulants to prevent his collapsing even in a 500-point game. Cure is a fine player, but Fourneil, while a good executor, is erratic. Hoppe, the boy whom Schaefer is touting as the coming champion, will never be better than a second rater."

BIG BALL AND ... TO FAVOR ... HITTERS

"I have a suggestion which might solve the pitcher problem in the big baseball leagues of the day," says an old-time baseball man. "It concerns the size of the ball. Every baseball man understands that the pitchers have it on the batters. They have been the most legislated against body of athletes in the world, and through it all they have bloomed and come again and retained their ability to keep the batters from reaching the ball for the hits that make the scores big. Personally I am not sure that the game needs over-much hitting. I think the American mind appreciates and demands the close, low-score game, with its chances for sudden and swift change always on tap.

"I would increase the size of the ball used by the ball-players from an eighth to a quarter of an inch in diameter. The reasons for this are that I believe it would make more difficult the curving of the ball. Every ball player knows that a small ball, like a boys' league ball, for instance, will take some wonderful curves under the experienced hand. He knows, too, that the larger the ball the more difficult this becomes.

"When this is mentioned to old crusty ball players they will immediately scoff at the idea. They will call attention to the fact that it would necessitate a new wear and tear of the throwing muscles of the arm. That arms would break down under the strain of throwing a heavier ball; that it would bungle the fielding and that big-hand pitchers, taking the place of average mortals, would soon have the game as well in hand as at present.

"In answer to all these objections I will tell one story of an actual experience in one of the big leagues. You may not know that it is commonly reported that the makers of baseballs select for the big leagues the finest balls in stock, necessarily. These baseball men are in the business and know what they want and get it. They want the cover of the ball of skin from the neck of the animal it is taken from—that is the thin portion. That is why on a big league ball you can almost look through the cover and see the threads beneath.

"Other balls covered with skin that is thicker go into the general trade, I understand. I understand too, that there is enough difference in balls in the common trade to make from an eighth to a quarter of an inch difference in the size of the different balls. Now, if the amateurs of the country get these larger balls, do you see what it stands the big league professionals have over the youngsters?

"This will prove it, I believe. All league balls are officially stamped. The manager of the club does not know what balls he is receiving until he has given the sphere to the umpire and that individual has torn open the box and tossed the ball out. If it is played with the ball is O. K.

Well, one day a box was opened and a ball thrown out on one of our local big league fields. It was played with, hit, fielded and batted around. Another ball was used. The pitcher immediately noticed that there was a difference, and he called the umpire's attention to it. The two balls were secured and compared. One was much larger in diameter than the other. One was a big league ball and the other was a ball; a league ball in every respect—and good to play with, with the possible exception of a difference in the skin covering. I understand that it was afterward found out that there had been a mistake in shipment.

"Therefore, it was only by comparison of the two spheres that the pitcher knew the difference. Had all the balls in the game been alike, it would have taken some time for the big size to have been commented on. The pitchers might have been at a loss to explain the extra heavy hitting. Increase the size of the ball slightly and you decrease its curve and shooting tendencies; you increase the batting surface of the sphere and give the batter more to hit at.

"I myself like the fit of the ball into the hand, so I do not urge any change without careful consideration. I should like to see it discussed, and if there is any good in it and the pitchers do need curbing—why, then, go ahead and try it again.

"I know that a great many experiments have been made with the ball in the course of its history and that usage has given it its present size. I would, however, like to see a slightly larger ball used in series of midseason games, just to see what the effect on the batting would be.

"Before anyone 'hollers' on this plan, let him take a rule and see just how far a quarter of an inch reaches."

When asked regarding the feasibility of using a larger ball in order to handicap the pitcher in his work and to give the batters a chance to bolster up their batting averages, James A. Hart, of the Cubs, said he did not care to discuss the matter. "If your change the size of the ball you will spoil the arm of every player," said Hart.

Captain Anson said that he did not think that changing the size of the ball would be a good plan.

"If a livelier ball was used it would change the game, handicap the pitcher and help the batter. A lively ball could be made without changing the size of the sphere, and this would help batting, as it would travel much faster and the infielders would not be able to get as many of the infield hits as they do today."

Fred Falkenberg, the old University of Illinois twirler, now a professional, thinks that the big ball would solve the pitcher problem. "It would make us go back to the old straight ball," he said, "and would improve the hitting."

NOTED WRESTLING INSTRUCTOR PLEADS FOR PURITY IN SPORT

The wrestling game cannot stand many knocks owing to the many slaps it has had in the past. Hugh Leonard, wrestling instructor of the New York Athletic club, now suggests forming an association similar to the one in England. He says: "The association I have in mind is nothing more than an organization started for the purpose of regulating the sport and placing it on a sound footing. This association should be composed of a body of reputable men, thoroughly acquainted with the business. They need not necessarily be wrestlers themselves, but they should at least know something about the exercise. It would not be a difficult task to get these men together. There are plenty of them all over the country who would gladly act, and gratis, too. The first thing the association should do after it has been organized, is to weed out all the faking wrestlers and let them take up some other profession. Make them understand that they are not wanted, and the quicker they get out the better for all concerned. The public must be protected. Whenever a wrestler is accused of participating in a suspicious bout in England the contest is probed to the very core, and if there is anything wrong the wrong-doer is quickly punished. He is barred from engaging in any contest in public and has to make his living some other way. Instead of having these finish wrestling matches limit the bouts to so many minutes each the same as in boxing. Then see that the referee would have the power to render a decision in favor of the wrestler making the best showing, thus forcing the men to work for a fall. Permit no betting at all in the hall and advocate through the papers that betting be prohibited. That will go a long way toward keeping the men on the right side, and it will prevent the usual cry of fake on account of some alleged bet being made. Betting never helps the wrestling game, but it does much harm. There should be more big tournaments in the large cities in order to get the people interested, and once interested, let the promoters and wrestlers keep the sport clean. It is a grand sport, but needs much careful handling.

BASEBALL

The time is about ripe for somebody to call a skidoo on the "spit" ball.

Chesbro, the highest salaried pitcher in the profession, started as a catcher. After all it is not always best to be the man behind.

In Cincinnati they are winning the National league pennant just now. Cincinnati wins more pennants in the winter than all other towns combined. In the summer it is a different tale.

The man who gains an appointment as a league umpire is now mentioned as having a record for "fairness and fearlessness." In midsummer he will loom up as a highway robber and a coward.

Frank Bowerman, the New York catcher, gave a muskrat supper for some friends in Romeo, Mich., where he lives, the other evening. In this line of epicurean endeavor he is likely to stand alone.

To increase batting it is proposed to enlarge baseballs. They might also enlarge the bats, and cut down the distance between bases, and give five balls, and allow four strikes, and move the pitcher, and count fowls as fair balls and some other reforms.

Dope men seem to be of the opinion that the Giants will win the National league pennant again this year. This is the way they fix it for the two leagues: National—New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburg. American—Boston, Cleveland, New York.—New York Mail and Express.

Tebeau has mastered the faculty of waiting "to get even," says Otto Floto of the Denver Post. He has so far gotten the scalp of every man that ever did him a wrong. If he can't get it today, he waits until next week, or next month, or next year, if necessary. But the result is always the same—"Tebeau wins."

Miss Ella Quinlan is probably the only woman in the United States today who owns a ball club. The death of William J. Quinlan at Albany the other day left his sister in possession of the franchise of that New York State league club. She at once sent for President John H. Farrell, and Miss Quinlan will be a moguless only until such time as she can dispose of the franchise to good advantage.

A well known theatrical man, who is an enthusiastic baseball fan, submits a problem for the consideration of his fellow fans. Here it is: "In a game of baseball played strictly according to the rules as they stand today, in one inning there were six hits made. Two of these were three-baggers, yet not a run was scored." This must be another one of those "how-old-is-Ann" problems.

BOWLING

Milwaukee also wants the 1906 bowling congress on the ground that it has all the facilities.

They say that the man at Toledo who rolled 300 is a nice fellow, and ought not to be judged harshly.

Two hundred five-men teams will bowl in the national tournament at Milwaukee. The breweries have begun preparations.

Some of the grand bowling performers ought to try a planed alley so they won't notice the difference so much when they get to Milwaukee.

It is announced that the total prizes to be offered at the Milwaukee bowling tournament will be $12,000, the largest in the history of bowling tournaments. The prizes will be distributed in gold at the end of each evening's contest.

Mrs. G. F. Foster of Salt Lake, Utah, recently won the title of world's amateur champion woman bowler. Wonder if she affixes that bunch to her signature every time she writes it, or considers W. A. C. W. B. quite sufficient?

The Seattle, Wash., club is headed by Jenkins, the Boone, Iowa, man who showed a Chicago team a hurry-up time some years ago. The team is likely to make things hum. The Milwaukee officials ought to offer a special prize for the best team which travels over 1,000 miles to the tournament.

Manager A. T. Stahl, of the Denver Overland bowling alleys, has heeded the protests of the bowlers and changed the standings of the prize winners in the Overland-Milwaukee tournament accordingly. This lets Tim Stanley, of this city, in on the money as fifth highest man in the individuals with a score of 602.

Charley Nichols, the famous Kansas City baseball man, is taking a team at his own expense to the Milwaukee tournament and the baseball element is expected to be a strong one at the congress, with Charley Ebbets, Captain Anson, "Adonis" Terry, Charley Nichols, Al Selbach, John Ganzel, Bill Donovan and others.

Colorado will be represented in the American Bowling congress tournament at Milwaukee by a team to be known as the Democratic Milwaukee club. This team is composed of some of the best Denver bowlers, many of these being in winning events in the Overland-Milwaukee bowling tourney, which closed in Denver last week. These men were: Good, Wolfe, Myers, Bliss, Watt, Crist, Wege and Herley. Harley. Entries will be made by these men in the five-men, two-men and individual events.

THE BOXERS

Young Peter Jackson has chucked pugilism and gone to farming. Chickens, perhaps.

John L. Sullivan is laid up with pneumonia. The old stuff never forgives a man for quitting it.

Nobody would mind contributing to a benefit for John L. Sullivan if the old man would only stay benefited.

Jake Kilrain's oldest son was knocked out in the third round of his first public fight recently. Evidently it is hereditary.

Sam Pooler's census of prize fighters shows that there are 550 in Chicago. And every man of them is a champion of something.

Battling Nelson says that he expects to whip Young Corbett inside of six rounds. Corbett says that the fight will not last that long.

Fighters can actually get along without talk. Observe the action in California when the legislature proposed to put the game out of business.

What a cocky little chap this James Edward Britt must be! He objected to have his name used in connection with a minstrel show. A pugilist can always be a gentleman. All he has to do is to keep saying so.

Rube Waddell tried to jump his board bill in Peabody, Mass., it is said, and incidentally knocked the landlady's husband down with a flatiron. And still they say that the Rube is eccentric.

Jem Bowker, the bantam-weight champion of the world, and Pedlar Palmer, both of England, signed articles to meet for twenty rounds before the National Sporting club of London, England, on March 20. The weight is set at 124 pounds and they will battle for a purse of $1,500 and a side bet of $500. When the boys came to signing articles Palmer asked to be allowed to use bandages, and Bowker answered: "Why, yes; use anything but a horseshoe."

Somebody asked James J. Corbett what chance he thought Wrestler Frank Gotch would have in a fight with Jeffries. "No chance on earth," was the quick reply. "Wrestling and boxing are vastly different. You see a man's right arm is the most important part of his fighting make-up. His right shoulder must be as limber as possible, so that he can use it from any position. The right shoulder of a wrestler is hard and stiff. He trains to make his shoulder strong, while a boxer does all he can to get the muscles flexible, so that he can have a free movement of the arm. Gotch better stick to the mat."

CHAFF

Toboggan won the second race at New Orleans Tuesday. He's certainly a seasonable nag.

Golfer Nat Moore found $100,000 on his breakfast plate the other morning. That's what golfers call landing on the green.

Player Reiu probably withdrew from the billiard tournament because he didn't have a chance to do anything but chalk his cue.

In Detroit an automobile was fed whiskey and performed 1,500 revolutions a minute. Some brands have made fellows go even faster than that.

Now that Frankie Neil has challenged all of the lightweights and middleweights in the business without success, he should turn his attention to Jeffries.

The fight is on in New Orleans. The old town is called upon to do something that no city in the world ever did successfully—support two racetracks running concurrently.

Eddie Durnan, of Toronto, has offered to row Tom Sullivan, ex-champion oarsman of England, three miles with a turn on Toronto bay this summer for $1,000 a side, and is prepared to put up $250 as bona fide. He will allow Sullivan $250 for expenses.

Sefton Hero, by dog fanciers considered the most typical and greatest collie ever shown, is dead at the kennels of J. P. Morgan, in Highlands Falls, N. Y. The dog won many championship ribbons here and in Europe. He was brought from England nine years ago, and was 15 years old. The animal was valued at $4,000.

Millard Sanders, the noted reinsman, who drove and developed Lou Dillon, is still confident that the champion trotting mare is capable of reducing her recent record of 2:01¾ without a pacemaker. "Lou Dillon was and is the greatest trotter than was ever hitched to a sulky," said Sanders the other day. "I will deposit $5,000 forfeit that I can take the mare and inside of six weeks drive her under two minutes."

"One of the best speeches I ever heard was made by one of the boys on my Milwaukee team at the close of the season," says Joe Cantillon. "The players were just ready to scatter when this one stepped up to me and said:

"'Joe, the gang got me into this. I'm bum on the spiel, but here's a durn good diamond we want to give you for bullyragging us all summer. That's all.'

"And that speech did me more good than if it had been delivered by Chauncey De Peach, and had told me I was the best manager in the world."

ANSON TALKS ABOUT POPULAR TEN PIN GAME

"Delivery of the ball in bowling is the most important feature of the game, and it is the one thing that all bowlers should study in order to get the best results out of their playing," says Captain Anson, of Chicago. "If a man hasn't any nerve he won't make a success of anything—bowling, business, or anything else. That's the one thing that a man must have, and, while he can get a good substitute for it by bowling so often that he becomes accustomed to a certain amount of defeats and learns to accept them as part of the game, yet right at bottom, if a man lacks nerve he will never get into first class company and when a big match is arranged he will be found missing in the line-up.

"There's a lot of men in the game today who are averaging 190 that I wouldn't put on any team I take out to play for the money. However, we will suppose that the would-be expert has nerve in plenty and what he wants is expertness. To him I say: 'Roll a hook ball.' A hook ball, although the hardest to place and control, is the only one that can be relied upon to get the most pins under almost any or all conditions. At that, a slight hook is better than a wide curve.

"It requires the same kind of skill, with perhaps less of it, to roll a hook ball as to pitch a curve in baseball, and it's much the same kind of a proposition. Take a baseball. After it has been rolled in the dirt until it has 'feathers' upon it, the ball will take a much wider curve than a totally new ball. In bowling, a ball takes a big curve if the alley is old or dirty.

"The different styles of bowling that a bowler adopts in the finishing process through which he goes before he becomes a crack tenpin player are as follows: First a straight ball, usually played right down the center of the alley and aimed direct at the head pin. As soon as a bowler masters this style and finds he can keep on the alley 99 out of 100 shots, he discovers that it is better to hit the No. 1 pin to the side.

"On top of that he finds that his ball does better work when shot down from the corner of the alley, in between the 1-2 pins. After that he usually finds that a slight turn of the wrist and the pressure of the fingers of the right hand will cause it to roll in a slight curve, and it is this curve that represents the best skill in bowling. There are at least five main styles of delivery in common use by the expert bowlers, among which I figure are the slow ball with a hook, the fast hook, the slow straight ball, the fast straight ball, and, lastly, the reverse or 'back-up' ball.

"Tom Mead, of Cincinnati, used to be one of the greatest bowlers in the country, and I played with him many years ago in Philadelphia. In his day Mead, who must be over 80 years of age if now living, was known in sporting circles all over the country. His word was as good as his bond, and he bet his money freely. Bowling was a hobby with him, and he always impressed upon me the fact that he always played the alleys instead of the pins. As he was more or less of a traveler, here one day and there another, he 'butted' against all sorts of propositions in the way of alleys, and he claimed that he always figured his success as due to this rule. There are quite a number of men in Chicago today who follow up this plan, and make more or less of a success at it. While I am not free to admit that this is the best plan, to play the alleys and not the pins, I think it has its merits and to be a good 'slot' player is to have a great advantage.

"For the national tournament I think the best delivery is the straight ball, as it is more reliable on brand new alleys, a point which is borne out by the way that Harry Steers has made good with his slow straight ball, while Ed Stolke, with his fast straight shot, has been equally successful on the new drives that are always put in for national tournaments.

"At Buffalo I cleaned up a lot of money by betting on the hook ball as soon as I saw that the alleys there had been slightly worn and were taking a hook. Ed Little had a man down there, Jack Burke of Chicago, whom he was backing to the limit on a fast straight ball with a slight back-up. I backed him in several games and cleaned up on him, but when Fred Clinch, with his hook, was matched with him I switched my bets on the New Yorker, and the hooker brought home the money.

"I think that at Milwaukee the hook ball will get the money in the outside matches and even on the tournament alleys as soon as they have got down to the point where those who play a hook can get it working. Just watch this dope at Milwaukee this month, and I think you will see that it will come out pretty near right."

GIRLS IN ATHLETICS ARE NERVY BUT HARD TO RULE

Because of the prominent part girls are now assuming in various branches of athletics, the question of the ability of women athletes successfully to compete with their brothers in certain branches of sport is a problem of no little moment. In all colleges that have let down the bars for the admission of girls there are basketball teams. In schools particularly for girls there are track teams, crews and in some few instances baseball teams. The athletic girl claims, in games requiring agility and quick decision, where strength is not so much an essential, to be equal in every respect to her brother.

"Girls are much harder to manager than boys," said a well known physical director. "They will not pay attention to coaching instructions, and when they have once learned the rudiments of a game it is a difficult matter to impress upon them the value and absolute necessity of team work.

"Each girl generally wants to outshine not only the one in the opposing position in the contest, but as well her team mates, and thus many scores are lost through failure of individual efforts, which, with assistance, would have resulted satisfactorily.

"But when it comes to recklessness and a total disregard for personal injuries girls in the heat of conflict take far greater chances than boys. In basketball girls will plunge and drive with great abandon, and no injury short of a sprained ankle can induce a girl to withdraw from a game."

ANCIENT ORIGIN OF THE SPORT OF BOWLING

Bowling seems to have originated early in the middle ages. It was at that time a purely outdoor game as was the rule with everything of that period. The sport was known by a variety of names. It was called "bowles," French "boules" and "carreau." These three names seem to have been the most common; but there are others, quite a number purely local. As played at that time, the game was very different from the present sport, but there was much similarity. The game was played with sides or teams, as today. The balls or bowls were made of stone, one-half spherical, the other half oval shaped. This gave the ball a curve, which appears to have been very desirable as it sped down the bowling green. At each end was placed a cone, which was the mark for the bowlers. The cones were bowled from one end of the rink and then from the other. As in the game of quoits or "horseshoes," the object of the game was for one side to place their ball nearer the cone than their adversaries. The side bowling last would, of course try to knock the opponents' ball away from the cone, supplanting it with their own, the one nearest the cone scoring a point for his side. Skill was required to bowl in such a way as to curve around an opponent's bowl, so as to get nearer the cone without knocking the other ball closer. Later, the stone bowl was supplanted by one made of lignum-vitae.

The first mention of a game being played indoors, on a covered alley, is found in William Fitz-Stephens' "Survey of London," about the Twelfth century. The first record of a match game played indoors in America was a game played on the Knickerbocker alleys in New York city on January 1, 1840. Since that time the game has continued to grow in popular favor. Until 1875, when clubs became very numerous, there was much diversity as to the length of the alleys and the size of the pins and balls, as no standard had ever been adopted. Before that time the pins used were larger and heavier than the ones used now, and it was a much easier matter to knock all the pins down by hitting only one or two, making the score of 300 the limit. In 1875 a large number of bowlers, representing most of the cities of this country, held a meeting and adopted rules and regulations, which at that time answered the purpose. For the next ten or fifteen years, or up to 1890, bowling was a sort of "go-as-you-please" game. In the east they played under the rules of the National Bowling league, while in the west, where a sudden boom started, any rule went. Under these conditions the boom west of the Alleghenies lived but a few years. In 1895, or with the birth of the American Bowling congress, which at once wiped out the old rules and substituted new ones, which brought the playing of the game down to a somewhat scientific order, things began to wake up again, and the bowler from that day to this has been looked upon as an important factor, not only in sporting circles, but in social circles as well.

KING ALCOHOL PUTS NOBLE OLD FIGHTER DOWN AND OUT

How have the mighty fallen! John Lawrence Sullivan, one of the greatest fighting men that ever pulled a five-ounce glove over his fists, is down and out again, and is ill with pneumonia at St. Louis. The news might have been expected, for the same thing has often happened before; still many friends of the old champion will hear it with sadness.

John L. in his day never refused to meet a white man. He was always willing and he was honest. There was not money enough turned out from the mint to buy John L. and make him "lie down" in a battle. He fought to win, and every man who ever backed him knew that he would have a fair and honest chance. He never crossed his friends and backers. That is the reason why John L. will live in the memory of men interested in clean sport long after his once powerful frame is under the sod.

John L. Sullivan, in his whole career, met only one enemy who could whip him. King Alcohol took away his championship. Sullivan made more than a million dollars during his fighting time. He spent or gave away every cent of it. When he had money he never turned away any one who came to him for charity.

Since leaving the ring John has been given many benefits, but the proceeds never lasted more than a week. He tried the stage. His monologue was a success. But his old enemy knocked him out again when prosperity came and his latest venture, a lecture, has proved a failure. No one knows what John L. will do now, but perhaps the friends of his mighty days will come to his rescue once more.

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FOREST QUEEN CASE IS MARKED BY BITTERNESS

CRIPPLE CREEK, Feb. 18.—... of Hon. Morris ... came to ... the Forest Queen ... placed in the ... district ... day.

As soon ... plaintiff, ... Mr. Murray arose ... desired to ... he ... and ... of the lease ... made ... not ... Murray ... employed as foreman and later as superintendent of the property ... for the month of December, 1902, ... property was ... for the purpose of letting a contract for ... sinking. However, he said ... had been started ... knowledge and that his services were not asked at the time of ... the ...

He brought several witnesses who ... of ... these testimony ... Murray was always considered to have ... interest in the lease.

During the afternoon testimony ... of for the defense which will be closed some time Monday. The court adjourned until 9:30 Monday morning.

Attorney Hough ... for plaintiff, thought so little of ... proceedings filed by Tyson S. Dines for the intervenors J. M. Bowen and Jas. R. Farrell of Chicago that he ... what bitterness he alleged that ... large holder of ... in Chicago ... Farrell ... in a position of ... further ... that the ... to ... their ... for ... Farrell ... of money ... in ... Attorney Tyson S. Dines, representing the intervening ... remarked in ... should be ... insults.

ANACONDA FIRE BROUGHT OUT GOLD ON ARNO DUMP

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Feb. 18.—The McKinnie Gold Extension Gold Mining company, a recent incorporation which has purchased about 12 acres of ground and all mineral rights in the town of Anaconda, is making preparations to commence operations.

The new company expects to sink a shaft to a depth of 300 feet and from this point drift in every direction thoroughly exploiting the ground and developing their ground in a systematic manner.

If operations are carried on as their intentions are at the present time, a shipper will be the result. Sam Bernard, president of The El Paso company, would not be taking such an interest in the new company and acting as one of its chief officers if there was not something remarkable in sight as Mr. Bernard's mining ventures are too well known.

A large plant of machinery will be immediately installed and the shaft started under the direction of John ..., the well known lessee of the district, and will be commenced a short distance below where the old Arno company sunk some 225 feet several years ago.

The Arno company when pushing operations in this territory was bothered more or less with water this being the cause that finally compelled it to cease operations. However, when the fire occurred in the town some three months ago the Arno shaft house and dump which was located in the center of the burned district came in for its shares of the flames.

The intense heat of the fire sweeping across the old dump brought out considerable gold on the rock which has led many mining men to believe that former operators had broken into a good ore shoot but had thrown it out on the dump.

So, the new company's operations may reveal pay mineral in a very short time.

EXPOSITION COMPANY LOOKING FOR GOOD BODY.

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Feb. 18.—The Exposition M. & L. company operating the south end of the Burns claim of the Acacia company, is pushing the work of driving a drift 265 feet from surface, and expects with any round of shots to open up a big body of ore.

The locality where the operations are working at this time, is not far from the side lines of the Shurtloff claim and it is in the latter company where an ore body varying from 10 to 20 feet has been worked so successfully up to the lines of the Burns claim, so it is readily seen that the chances of the leasing company are extremely bright for encountering a big body of ore, and when once located there is no telling how many hundred feet will traverse their territory.

Several other sets of lessees are operating in the Acacia estate and nearly every one is working in good bodies of ore which means that the treasury of the company must be piling up monthly in a very satisfactory manner.

W. OF W. ATTENTION.

The funeral of the late F. A. Falkenburg, head consul, Woodmen of the World, will be held at Denver, Sunday afternoon, February 19. For those desiring to attend the D. & R. G. R. R. will make a rate of $2.90 round trip, good going on all morning trains that day; returning same day. Tickets may be secured at city office, 16 North Tejon street, Saturday afternoon or depot Sunday a. m.

$2.90 DENVER and RETURN $2.90

Over Rio Grande Railroad

On all morning trains Sunday, February 19th, 4:30 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 9:07 a. m. or 10:25 a. m.

MOON ANCHOR LESSEES WORKING ON GOOD ORE.

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Feb. 18.—Lessees operating on the south end of the Moon Anchor property on Gold hill are breaking ore from a good-sized stope, their shipments averaging two carloads a week all returning a medium value.

The ore body was encountered at a depth of 300 feet in the side lines of the Midget property where it is varying in width from three to six feet, the values running from one to two ounces to the ton.

Work is being pushed with all possible speed in order to connect the drift with the main workings of the Moon Anchor estate. When this is done shipments will be much effected.

PUSHING WORK ON THE BARNES JEFFERSON LEASE

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Feb. 18.—A. A. Barnes, who recently secured a bond and lease on the Jefferson group located in the town of Victor is pushing development work on a good scale.

While the bond calls for $20,000 for the three and one-half acres of territory yet when it is considered that it adjoins the Strong and Independence mines, it is nothing out of the way.

The Jefferson claim is supposed to contain the extensions of several large ore shoots from surrounding properties, and the lessee's development work is being pushed to that end, so it will not be surprising if at any round of shots a big ore body is encountered.

$2.90 DENVER and RETURN $2.90

Over Rio Grande Railroad

On all morning trains Sunday, February 19th. 4:30 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 9:07 a. m. or 10:25 a. m.

DO YOU WANT TO GET IN "RIGHT"

On "Something Good" at Bullfrog, Nev.

New company organized February 14, 1905. Owns six claims containing 120 acres covered with "Rich Float" and well-defined veins. Two-thirds of capital stock in treasury. You will be let in right on first 100,000 shares of the treasury stock offered by the company.

Particulars can be obtained from either: W. T. Doubt, Sec'y and Treasurer of the Isabella Mines Co.; Edwin Arkell & Co., Brokers; F. H. Dunnington, Secretary and Treasurer, all of Colorado Springs, Colo.

REFERENCES:
First National Bank. Exchange National Bank.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE.

The prosperous condition of the mining stock market seems to be a prolonged story. The trading yesterday was characterized by the upward tendency that marked the call yesterday, and a number of notable advances were made.

El Paso took another jump, opening at 1.83 and selling up to 1.8[?] ... Consolidated advanced to 13. Elkton gained to 35%. Seven thousand shares of Findley were sold ... and ... Lexington sold at ...

In all around list ... about 25,000 shares selling ... Keystone went to ... In the ... Zoe was strong, selling at 1¾. The last previous sale was at ....

MINES.

	Bid.	Ask.
Acacia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anaconda	[illegible]	[illegible]
Black Belle	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. K. & N.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Doctor	[illegible]	[illegible]
Doctor-Jack Pot	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkton	[illegible]	[illegible]
El Paso	1.80	1.8[?]
Fanny Rawlings	[illegible]	[illegible]
Findley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Dollar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Sovereign	[illegible]	[illegible]
Isabella	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jack Pot	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last Dollar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lexington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mollie Gibson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moon Anchor	[illegible]	[illegible]
Old Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pharmacist	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pinnacle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland	1.81	1.85
Prince Albert	.01	[illegible]
Vindicator	.80	.91
Work	[illegible]	[illegible]

UNLISTED.

	Bid.	Ask.
Gold Coin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Golden Cycle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jennie Sample	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Gold Mines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agnes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alamo	[illegible]	[illegible]
American	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anchor	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aola	[illegible]	[illegible]
Banner Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. H. Alex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ben Hur	[illegible]	[illegible]
Black Wonder	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Bell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buckhorn	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. C. & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Champion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Constantine	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & C. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dead Shot	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dillon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flower of the West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Bond	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Knob	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gregor Gold Belt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hart	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ida May	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. J. Jack	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keystone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kimberly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kitty Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Bessie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Nell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Puck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Magnet Rock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maria A.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mary Nevin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merrimac	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nellie V.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. K.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriole	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pilgrim Cons.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pointer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Princess	[illegible]	[illegible]
Progress	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pythias	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rattler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Red Spruce	[illegible]	[illegible]
Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]
Robert Burns	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rose Maud	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rose Nicol	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Thomas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunset-Eclipse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uncle Sam	[illegible]	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Ask.
Blanche	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bob Lee Cons.	.02	[illegible]
Cable	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cadillac	[illegible]	.01
C. C. Bullion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Easter Bell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fauntleroy	.02	[illegible]
Favorite	[illegible]	.01
Forepaugh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Free Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Golden Age	.01	[illegible]
Golden Eagle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Golden Terra	[illegible]	.02
Goldfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Hill	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goldstone	[illegible]	.01
Hayden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ironclad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Katties	[illegible]	[illegible]
Key West	[illegible]	.008
Lucrative	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madeline	.01	[illegible]
Magic	[illegible]	[illegible]
Margaret	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Matoa	[illegible]	.05
M. J. T.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montreal	[illegible]	.02
Olive Branch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prin Seti	.004	[illegible]
Silver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Girl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Volcano	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wide Awake	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zoe	[illegible]	[illegible]

SEPARATE SALES.

MINES—Acacia, 1000 at 11⅝; C. C. Con., 3000 at 13; Dante, 2000 at 6⅝; Doctor, 1000 at 3⅛, 2000 at 3; Elkton, 2500 at 70, 200 at 70¼; El Paso, 1500 at 185, 1700 at 100, 2500 at 190¼, 3000 at 190½; Findley, 500 at 83, 1000 at 83¼, 1000 at 83½, 500 at 84, 1500 at 84½, 500 at 84¾, 1500 at 85; Gold Dollar Con., 3000 at 5⅝; Gold Sov., 12000 at 12⅞; Isabella, 1000 at 34⅝, 1000 at 34¾, 2000 at 35; Lexington, 1000 at 8⅛, 28000 at 8¼; Moon Anchor, 3000 at 6⅝, 1000 at 6⅞; Phar., 11000 at 6½; Pinnacle, 1000 at 4⅜; Prince A., 1000 at 4⅛; Jennie S., 3000 at 6⅜.

PROSPECTS—Agnes, 20000 at 3; Am. Con., 3000 at 4, 1000 at 4⅛; Anchor, 2000 at 2; Banner, 10000 at 3¾, 9000 at 3⅞; Black W., 1000 at 2¾; Blue Bell, 1000 at 6¼; Buckhorn, 2000 at 2¼; C. C. M., 3000 at 2¾; Flower, 3000 at 2; Jolly J., 1000 at 3¾; Keystone, 6000 at 7; Kimberly, 1000 at 1⅞; Kitty, 2000 at 1⅜; L. Bess, 1000 at 8⅛, 1000 at 3¼; L. Puck, 500 at 4⅞; May R., 5000 at 2⅞; Mariposa, 10000 at 2⅛; Marquette, 9000 at 2; Mary N., 1000 at 5¾, 5000 at 5⅞; Midway, 1000 at 3⅛; Missouri, 3000 at 3¼; Nellie V., 1000 at 2⅛, 2000 at 2¼; N. Haven, 1000 at 4⅝; Pilgrim, 2000 at 5⅜, 3000 at 5½; Princess, 1000 at 2½; Pointer, 5000 at 2; Rattler, 1000 at 3⅝; Red Spruce, 1000 at 1⅛, 5000 at 1¼; Republic, 3000 at 2⅜; Robt. B., 2000 at 1⅜; Rose N., 2000 at 5

EASTERN MARKETS

Stocks and Bonds — Grain and Provisions

UNION PACIFIC BUOYED MARKET

REMARKABLE ADVANCE OF THE STOCK CONTINUED AND SUPPORTED REST OF THE MARKET—WENT AHEAD THREE POINTS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Union Pacific's ... Northern Securities ... the exchange ... Southern Pacific and St. Paul made moderate responses in the Union Pacific movement but there was not much in the market otherwise outside of specialties. Stocks connected with the lead industry were strong and there were rumors of plans for combination. The discussion of a possible strike of New Haven firemen was an influence on the market. There was a movement in Chicago Great Western and rumors were current of a probable absorption of this property in the interest of larger competing systems. The bank statement was more favorable than expected, the contraction in loans from commodities a surprise. The decline in the cash reserves also was hardly as large as anticipated. Union Pacific closed heavy at ... but some pressure at other points made the general closing irregular.

Total sales of bonds, par value, $... 000.

Furnished by Otis & Hough, bankers and brokers.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Sugar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Smelter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atchison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amal. Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. R. T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. M. & St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. R. I. & P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ches. & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Can. Pac.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colo. Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. F. & I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D. & R. G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do 1st pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen. Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. & N.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mex. Cen. Ry.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mo. Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Cons. Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoples Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pac. Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rep. I. & S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
So. Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenn. C. & I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West. Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total sales, 529,100.

1000 at 3⅛; St. Thomas, 11000 at 2⅞; Sunset, 397 at 1, 6000 at 2⅞.

MISCELLANEOUS—Bob Lee, 500 at 2, 1000 at 2¾; G. Eagle, 5050 at 1⅛; Goldfield, 5000 at .003; Magic, 5000 at .0035, 500 at .004; Prin Seti, 1000 at .004½; Zoe, 12000 at 1½.

$25.00 to California; $41.56 to Tonopah via Colorado Midland. Tickets on sale March 1 to May 15. Daily tourist car service. City ticket office, No. 3 East Pike's Peak avenue.

TO CALIFORNIA, OREGON, WASHINGTON, UTAH AND ALL POINTS WEST THE RIO GRANDE R. R. is recommended. Through Pullman Sleepers and Dining cars service a la Carte. Through Tourist (ordinary) sleepers. Three daily trains. Call at City Office, 16 North Tejon St., or phone 96.

CRIPPLE CREEK MINING STOCKS

Special to Sunday Gazette and Telegraph.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Feb. 18.—Today's sales amounted to 105,000 on the local exchange. Buying and selling was quite spirited and a number of shares changed hands as follows: Aola, 5,000 at 1⅝; Black Wonder, 1,000 at 2⅞; Banner Gold, 2,000 at 3¾; 4,000 at 3⅞; Ben Hur, 3,000 at 2; 6,000 at 2½; Celestine, 2,000 at 002; Commercial Men, 10,000 at .0025; Champion, 3,000 at 2; C. C. and M., 1,000 at 2¾; 2,000 at 2⅝; Des Moines, 1,000 at 2⅞; Dante, 1,000 at 6½; 2,350 at 6⅝; Dr.-Jack Pot, 2,000 at 3⅛; 1,000 at 3¼; Elkton, 500 at 70⅛; Fauntleroy, 5,000 at 2¾; Gold Knob, 5,000 at 2⅛; Isabella, 500 at 34¾; Jean L., 5,000 at 007; Keystone, 1,000 at 007; Kimberly, 2,000 at 1⅞; 3,000 at 1⅞; Magnet Rock, 2,000 at 2⅞; 4,000 at 3; Moon Anchor, 2,000 at 6⅝; 1,000 at 6⅞; Merrimac, 3,000 at 2¾; Nellie V., 4,000 at 2⅜; 3,000 at 2½; Progress, 5,000 at 1⅞; Pinnacle, 5,000 at 4⅜; Republic, 2,000 at 2⅜; Trenton, 5,000 at 004; Uncle Sam, 3,000 at 1½.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
COMMONLY CALLED "THE BIG BOARD"
GOLD FIELD AND TONOPAH
MINING STOCK LISTED
COM. 3½ of 1%
LIST OF MEMBERS SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

EARLY WEAKNESS SHOWN BY WHEAT

INITIAL QUOTATIONS SHOWED LOSS AND INDICATED TREND OF THE MARKET—SMALL TRANSACTIONS THE RULE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Weakness in the wheat market developed immediately after the opening. Initial quotations however showed some loss, May being ... July was off ... The May delivery ... in the pit trading ... of the day being extremely active. ... the ... May ... Meantime July ... later ... with the upturn in May. The market was influenced occasionally by weakness of foreign grain markets. Lower prices abroad were said to be due to the enormous increase in shipments from Australia. During the latter part of the session trading narrowed down to small transactions, a feature being a relatively improved demand for the July options. As a result July advanced to $1.01¼. The market closed rather weak with May ... off at $1.10⅝@1.10¾. Final quotations on July were down ... at $1.01⅛.

Warmer weather and weakness of wheat created an easy undertone in the corn market. May closed up ¼ at 46⅞.

Possibility of an increased movement resulting from lower freight rates caused an easier tone in the oats market. May closed off ... at 30⅜@30½.

Trading in provisions was exceedingly light and the market held steady throughout the day. At the close, May pork was up 2½c. Lard was unchanged and ribs were up 2½c.

Furnished by Otis & Hough, bankers and brokers.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	1.10¾	1.10⅞	1.10⅛	1.10¾
July	[illegible]	1.01¼	1.01	1.01⅛
Sept.	[illegible]	93⅛	92½	92⅞
Corn—				
May	46⅝	46⅞	46½	46⅞
July	47	47⅛	46⅞	47⅛
Sept.	47	47⅛	47	47⅛

GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA.

If you wish to visit the Grand Canyon and can make it convenient to go about March 15, it can be done with more comfort and at less expense by joining a party who will make the trip in a private car over the Santa Fe. All necessary expenses, two days at El Tovar hotel, horses, guides, etc., are included in one charge. For information as to conditions, application should be made to Mr. Thomas C. Pease, 109 East Kiowa St. Telephone 440-B.

IN A HURRY?

TAKE RIO GRANDE NO. 8 TO DENVER. LEAVES 9:07 A. M.; ARRIVES 11:05 A. M.

7 OTHER FAST TRAINS 7

W. OF W. ATTENTION.

The funeral of the late F. A. Falkenburg, head consul, Woodmen of the World, will be held at Denver, Sunday afternoon, February 19. For those desiring to attend the D. & R. G. R. R. will make a rate of $2.90 round trip, good going on all morning trains that day; returning same day. Tickets may be secured at city office, 16 North Tejon street. Saturday afternoon or depot Sunday a. m.

CRIPPLE CREEK TRAINS TO CHANGE

Beginning March 1, Colorado Midland passenger trains to and from the Cripple Creek district will arrive at and depart from the D. & R. G. station at Colorado Springs. Through cars on all Cripple Creek trains between Cripple Creek and Denver via D. & R. G. Ry.

NEW TRAIN ON THE MISSOURI PACIFIC.

December 1, the Missouri Pacific railroad placed in service a new train between Kansas City and Hot Springs, Ark., leaving Kansas City about noon and arriving Hot Springs the next morning at 9:40. Returning, trains leave Hot Springs about 7 p. m., arriving Kansas City 3 p. m. next day. This train is first class in every respect, carrying dining cars for all meals. Call or write for information about the Nation's Great Sanitarium.

H. B. KOOSER,
G. P. & T. A., Mo. Pac. Ry.,
Denver, Colo.

SPECIAL RATE DENVER.

$2.00 Denver and return, Sunday, 19th, Santa Fe. Trains are convenient. Get tickets City Office, 18 N. Tejon, Saturday. If not used, return them.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

To visit Washington, D. C., and witness the inauguration of President-elect Roosevelt, March 4. Agents of the Pennsylvania lines will sell tickets Chicago to Washington and return at rate of $17.75, March 1, 2 and 3, good returning until March 8th, and can be extended until March 18th upon payment of one dollar additional. Tickets good on the "Manhattan Limited," leaving Chicago daily at 1:00 p. m. reaching Washington 1:20 noon next day, without extra fare. Four other trains daily. Agents of connecting lines will sell through tickets over Pennsylvania lines from Chicago and make sleeping car reservations for you. For full information address Geo. T. Hull, D. A., 819 Seventeenth street, Denver.

TO CALIFORNIA, OREGON, WASHINGTON, UTAH AND ALL POINTS WEST THE RIO GRANDE R. R. is recommended. Through Pullman Sleepers and Dining cars service a la Carte. Through Tourist (ordinary) sleepers. Three daily trains. Call at City Office, 16 North Tejon St., or phone 96.

WILLIAM A. OTIS & CO.

Members Colorado Springs Mining Stock Exchange

BANKERS AND BROKERS

Direct Private Wires to All Principal Cities of United States.

THE REED INVESTMENT CO.

Bonds, Mortgage Loans and Colorado Securities.

Offices: Bank Block. Colorado Springs, Colo., U. S. A.

SHOVE, ALDRICH & CO. BANKERS, BROKERS

Telephone No. 55. Cable Address: "Should."

Removed to New Mining Exchange Building. Entrance to Offices: Room 509.

William P. Bonbright & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Colorado Springs, Colorado. 24 Broad Street, New York. 5 George Street, London, E. C.

MEMBERS: New York Stock Exchange. Colorado Springs Mining Stock Exchange.

CHAS. W. DAVIS, Pres. J. S. McCUAN, Sec'y.

The Davis-McCuan Inv. Co.

Members Colorado Springs Mining Stock Exchange.

WESTERN BONDS 76 to 79 Hagerman Bldg. Phone 3. FIRE INSURANCE.

THE ASSURANCE SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Corner Tejon and Kiowa Streets. Four per cent. interest paid on deposits. Loans made upon most favorable terms.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: Edgar T. Ensign, President; Ira Harris, Vice President; Louis W. Cunningham; Wm. F. Richards, Treasurer; Willis R. Armstrong, Secretary.

THE COLORADO SAVINGS BANK

OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Capital .... $50,000 | Surplus $10,000

General Banking Business. Interest Paid on Savings Accounts.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS—E. J. EATON, Pres.; N. S. GANDY, Vice Pres.; F. P. EVANS, Cashier; W. S. NICHOLS, S. D. M'CRACKEN, O. H. SHOUP, JOHN CURR, F. F. CASTELLO, B. F. LOWELL.

THE COLORADO TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL $300,000. SURPLUS $50,000.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS—President, J. Arthur Connell; Vice Presidents, H. G. Lunt, E. P. Shove, L. E. Curtis; Secretary and Treasurer, F. W. Stehr; Assistant Secretary, F. M. McMahon—J. G. Shields, C. M. MacNeill, F. G. Peck, P. B. Stewart, I. W. Bonbright, R. P. Davie, Henry Hine, Spencer Penrose, D. B. Fairley, H. C. Hall, E. J. Ulrich, C. P. Dodge.

EL PASO NATIONAL BANK.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Capital $200,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits 100,000.00

STOCKHOLDERS—William S. Jackson, Pres., C. C. Hemming, Vice Pres., C. L. Hemming, Cashier; Gen. Wm. J. Palmer, Asa T. Jones, E. P. Shove, H. M. Blackmer, C. H. White, O. L. Godfrey, E. J. Eaton, Henry LeB. Wills, Thos. J. Fisher, S. B. Mansfield, O. E. Hemenway, Geo. S. Elstun, Colorado Springs, Colo.; B. F. Edwards, W. H. Thompson, J. C. Van Blarcom, St. Louis, Mo.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits $475,000.00

Travelers' Checks and Letters of Credit. Safety Deposit.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: J. A. Hayes, President; Irving Howbert, Vice President; A. Sutton, Cashier; A. H. Hunt, Asst. Cashier; Wm. A. Otis, John G. Shields, H. G. Lunt, Chas. M. MacNeill.

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Capital and Surplus .... $ 300,000.00
Deposits $3,100,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: A. G. SHARP, Prest. J. R. M'KINNIE, Vice Prest. W. R. BARNES, Vice Prest. S. J. GILES, Cashier. C. G. GRAHAM, Assistant Cashier. WILLIAM LENNOX, W. S. NICHOLS, D. H. RICE, E. W. GIDDINGS, FRANK F. CASTELLO, A. S. HOLBROOK, VERNER Z. REED.

Buy Isabella. Why?

Isabella has passed the experimental stage and is now in the hands of some of the best mining and financial men in Colorado. Such men as J. A. Hayes, Howbert-Giddings means success and stability. Isabella will look cheap at 50 cents in the next 60 days.

I also advised the purchase of WORK. This company will soon be in a position to pay regular monthly dividends.

For a low priced stock buy American Con. It is going higher. It is good for 10 cents soon.

I will buy any listed stocks for you and carry them on a margin at reasonable rates.

Money to Loan on Mining Stocks.

... JACOBS

Room 43, Postoffice Block

Mail Orders Solicited.

TO THE READERS OF THIS PAPER.

By an especial arrangement, ED. PINAUD, the largest manufacturer in the world of Hair Tonics, Perfumes, etc., will give, to readers of this paper, who will cut out this advertisement, samples of ED. PINAUD'S EAU DE QUININE HAIR TONIC, LATEST CREATION IN PERFUME, and ELIXIR DENTIFRICE (FOR THE TEETH). This offer is made, as we desire to convince the public, or rather that part of the public who are under the impression that ED. PINAUD'S Hair Tonics and Perfumes are too high-priced, an opportunity to test them. Cut out this ad., enclose 10c. to cover cost of packing and mailing, include name and address, and send to ED. PINAUD. AMERICAN OFFICES, ED. PINAUD BUILDING (10 E. 18 ST.), NEW YORK

RUNKEL BROTHERS COCOA

Cut out this advertisement and with a 2 cent stamp send for a free sample can.

Read the Wants

NewspaperARCHIVE®

WASHINGTON'S [illegible] GENERAL [illegible]

Original Letters of the First President Owned by Mrs. B. F. D. Adams of this City, Throw New Light on Relations Between Two Commanders.

NO HIGHER tribute can be said to George Washington than that of Luzerne who wrote in 1784 that: "All the world is touched by his republican virtues; it will be vain for him to wish to hide himself and live as a simple, private man, he will always be the first citizen of the United States." Not only is he the first citizen in the memory of the people of this country, but he also was the first of all to believe in the possibilities of this country and to look upon the name of American as above any that could be conferred by any other power on earth.

As a general his name ranks among the highest, as a leader of men he was the most self forgetful and one of the most efficient, but above all others he stands out for all that is exemplified by the word gentleman. Never for an instant do we find him stooping, even when he might help his country by so and too rigid adherence to his principles. No word in his letters do we find which would tend to lower even an enemy in the eyes of the recipient. And most remarkable of all we can see not one trace of jealousy in all his official acts.

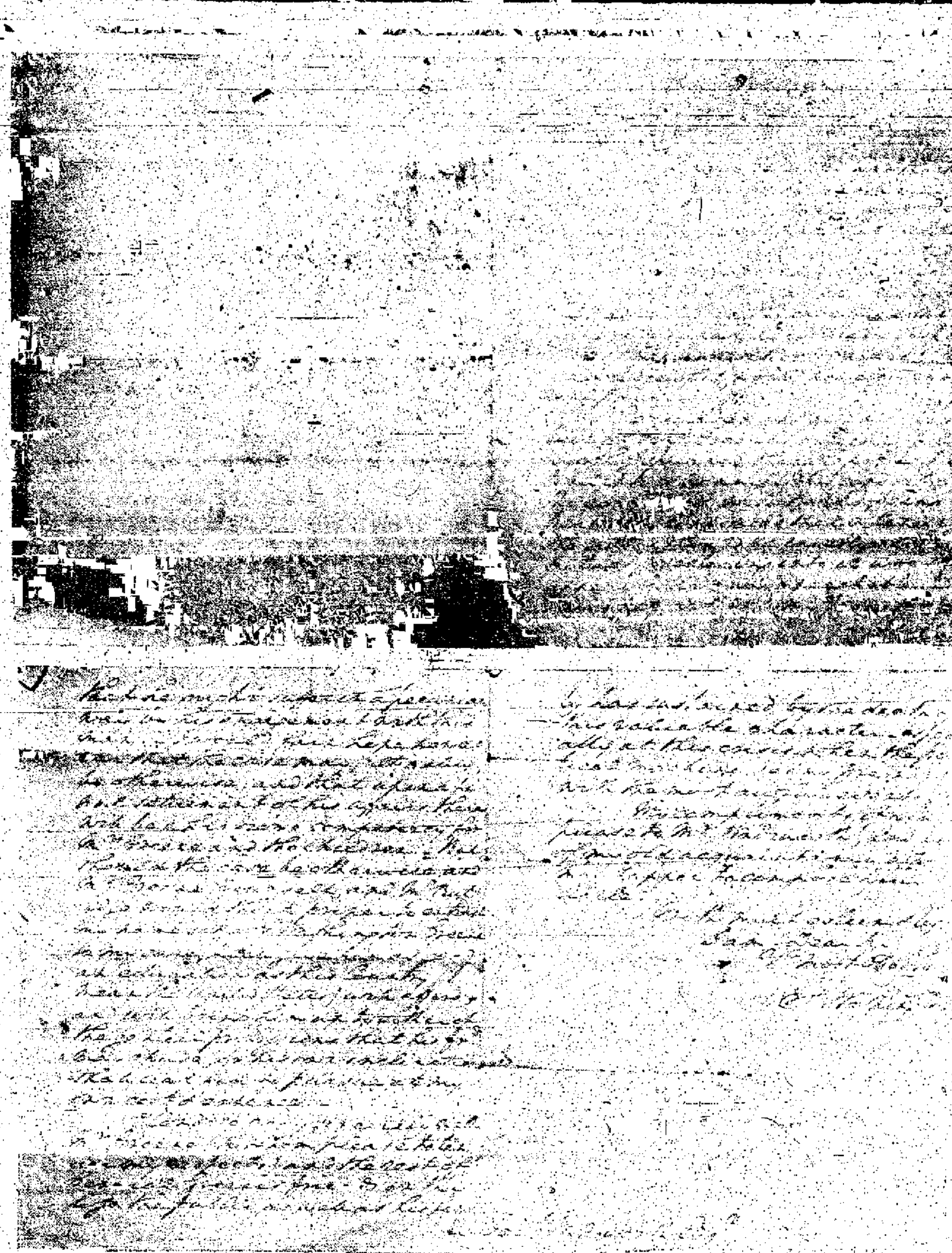
As the commander-in-chief of the armies of the revolution Washington was met on every hand with treachery, disobedience, and ignorance. Charles Lee and Benedict Arnold and General Gates are the examples of treachery. General Greene's conduct at Fort Washington is an example of disobedience to orders, and the whole action of the Continental Congress typifies the ignorance. Greene wilfully disobeyed his commander's orders and by so doing lost to the British a large body of troops. It was only by the quickness of Washington in detecting the danger and relieving the situation that all of Greene's forces were not taken. This should have taught Greene a lesson, but in almost similar circumstances he again disobeyed and prevented Washington from making a successful raid on the enemy along the Hudson river. Notwithstanding the several lapses on the part of Greene to obey his commander's orders, Washington had a respect for his subordinate and continued to trust him. In writing to George Mason just after he had secured the appointment of major-general for Greene he said:

"I introduce this gentleman as a man of abilities, bravery and coolness. He has a comprehensive knowledge of our affairs, and is a man of fortitude and resources. I have not the smallest doubt, therefore, of his employing all the means which may be put into his hands to the best advantage, nor of his assisting in pointing out the most likely ones to answer the purposes of his command."

Greene writing to Hamilton said:

"General Washington's influence will do more than all the assemblies upon the continent. I always thought him exceedingly popular, but in many places he is little less than adored and universally admired. From being the friend of the general, I find myself exceedingly well received."

Historians have disagreed concerning Washington's real feelings toward Greene. In a letter written to General Wadsworth, commissary-general to the French forces during the war, now in the possession of Mrs. B. F. D. Adams of this city, a descendant of Wadsworth, Washington shows himself ready to do anything to help the family of his former aid. This letter has never before been published and care has been taken to preserve the spelling and punctuation exactly as in the original.



Letter from General Washington to Jeremiah Wadsworth Concerning the Death of General Greene.

Mount Vernon 22 Oct. 1788.

Dear Sir:

I have received and thank you for the communication in your letter of the 1st inst; it has given me much satisfaction, to find that the letter which I had written to my much lamented friend General Greene (respecting his affairs with Capt. Wr. Gun) had reached his hands. Had the case been otherwise, and had he harboured a suspicion of my inattention or neglect, the knowledge of it would have given me real pain.

Persuaded as I am of General Greene's integrity and worth, I spurned these reports which tended to calumniate his conduct in the connection of Banks; being perfectly convinced that whenever the matter should be investigated his motives for entering into it would appear pure and unimpeachable. I was not without my fears, though that he might suffer in a pecuniary way by his engagement with this man. I would fain hope, however, that the case may ultimately be otherwise, and that after a final settlement of his affairs there will be a handsome competency for Mrs. Greene and the children. But should the case be otherwise and Mrs. Greene, yourself, and Mr. Rutledge would think proper to entrust my namesake G. Washington Greene to my care, I will give him as good an education as this country (I mean the United States) will afford, and will bring him up to either of the genteel professions that his friends may chuse, or his own inclination shall lead him to persue, at my own cost and expence.

I condole very sincerely with Mrs. Greene (to whom please tender my respects) and the rest of General Greene's friends on the loss the public, as well as his family, has sustained by the death of this valuable character—especially at this crisis when the political machine seems pregnant with the most awful events.

My compliments if you please to Mrs. Wadsworth and any of my old acquaintances who may happen to compose your circle.

With much esteem and Regard
I am, Dear Sir,
Yr. Most Obedt. Serv.
G. WASHINGTON.

Jer. Wadsworth, Esq.

"Happy for America that she had a patriotic army," says Bancroft in his history of the United States. "Happy for America, and for the world that that army had Washington for its chief." And happy for the new country and for the millions of people who have since come to live in his country that a man who was not swayed by prejudice or jealousy was in the chief magistrate's chair when the new state was preparing to take its place at the head of the nation.

The World of Books

"THE COLOR LINE."

"The Color Line," by William Benjamin Smith. McClure, Phillips & Co., Publishers, New York. Price, $1.50 net.

Professor Smith's study of the race problem in the south is sure to arouse a profitable discussion. Writers on the negro problem tend more and more to treat the possible solutions of that ugly question from the viewpoint of the harm that may be done the white man rather than of the help to be afforded the negro. Practical minds are apt to take this view of the problem: what is to be done for the negro provided always that there is no injury done the dominant race, whose well-being is of far greater importance both to the country and the world? It seems reasonable enough, but no doubt to the negro it seems hard. There was a time when it was thought that education and amalgamation would raise the negro.

Professor Smith says that the chief thing to do is to prevent "mongrelization" of the white race in the south, and eventually in the whole country, and no amount of sympathy for the negro ought to permit an instant's dalliance with anything which may tend that way. The author thinks this is the most important question that is likely to engage the attention of the American people for many years, and even generations to come. Compared with the vital matter of pure blood, all other matters, as of tariff, of currency, of subsidies, of civil service, of labor and capital, of education, of forestry, of science and art, and even of religion sink into insignificance. Judging by the past, he says, there is scarcely any conceivable educational or scientific or governmental or social or religious policy under which the pure strain of Caucasian blood might not live and thrive and achieve great things for history and humanity, on the other hand, there is no reason to believe that any kind or degree of institutional excellence could permanently stay the decadence that would surely follow in the wake of any considerable contamination of that blood by the blood of Africa.

That the negro has done very little for himself compared with the achievement of the white race is to Professor Smith's mind proof that the capacity is not in him. If the white race is centuries ahead in civilization it is no accident, but something in the white man that has made it so. Professor Smith insists strongly, and buttresses his insistence with statistics and no little ingenuity and eloquence, that education cannot do for the negro what nature has refused to do.

Professor Smith thinks that the negro will be crowded out; that like the Indian, he will disappear, slowly but surely. As the country has less and less use for the negro he will cease to be. It will be a race lost, but an inferior one, and far better it will be thus than that the superior race were set back in its career—tainted with the blood of an inferior people.

As to what is actually happening, the author devotes the last chapters to showing that the negro is weakening; beginning the process of extinction. The figures, as he presents them, certainly hint as much.

"IN THE ARENA."

"In the Arena," by Booth Tarkington. McClure, Phillips & Co., Publishers, New York. Price, $1.50 net.

During the past two years the brilliant author of "The Gentleman From Indiana" and "Monsieur Beaucaire," has contributed to McClure's and other magazines a series of stories in which he has drawn upon his own experiences and observations in the political arena. These six stories have been published in one volume, under the title "In the Arena."

The author makes an appeal for a more intelligent citizenship in a prefatory note under the heading "In the First Place." The old timer thus gives of his wisdom to the questioning student: "Looking back upon it all, what we most need in politics is more good men. Thousands of good men are in and they need the others who are not in. More would come if they knew how much they are needed. The exquisite who says that politics is too dirty a business for a gentleman to meddle with, is like the woman who lived in the parlor, and complained that the rest of the family kept the other rooms so dirty that she never went into them. When we have a war, look at the millions of volunteers, that lay down everything, and answer the call of the country. Well, in politics the country needs all the men who have enough patriotism not to be seeking office, but to watch and understand what is going on. When wrong things are going on, and all the good men understand them, that is all that is needed. The wrong things stop going on!"

BOOK NOTES

McClure-Phillips announce that they have definitely fixed February 25 as the date of publication for the new volume of Dr. Doyle's Sherlock Holmes stories, which they will bring out under the title of "The Return of Sherlock Holmes."

Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady's new novel, "The Two Captains," is not illustrated with half-tones, as are most novels, but in the more decorative method or line drawings. Many people of taste maintain that pen-and-ink work is a finer art than wash-drawing, and Mr. Arata's pictures afford a pleasing variety from the illustrations in the average novel.

"Jack London: A Sketch of His Life and Work, with Portrait," is the title of a pamphlet recently issued by Mr. London's publishers, The Macmillan Company. This brief biography of the author of "The Call of the Wild" and "The Sea Wolf" has the inspiration of all narratives of big-hearted young men adventuring in the open, toiling at the hardest kind of work, looking on the world and calling it good. Just now Mr. London is writing a play for Miss Ethel Barrymore. Next fall he begins a series of lectures and readings which will probably occupy him most of the winter and take him all over the United States.

While reporter on a New York city daily, Harvey J. O'Higgins grew familiar with the workings of the New York city fire department, and grew to have warm admiration for the heroes who "eat smoke and spit black buttons." He has told the story of the adventures of a certain truck-house crew in "The Smoke-Eaters," which The Century Co. will publish next week. The book will have a frontispiece by Wright.

The growth of "Welfare Work" in business concerns where a large number of girls and women are employed has involved a demand for practical scientific literature upon hygiene, and it is interesting to know that Dr. Emma E. Walker's "Beauty Through Hygiene" has been found most useful for this purpose. Dr. Walker's book is one of Mrs. M. E. Sangster's successful Women's Home Library, published by A. S. Barnes & Co.

Dr. Henry C. Rowland's new novel, "The Wanderers" which will be published by A. S. Barnes & Co., on February 24, is described as a spirited and dramatic story of the sea on which Dr. Rowland has proved himself thoroughly at home. The action of the story passes between Gibraltar and the South Seas and many of the adventurers center about the yacht. It is interesting to know that some of the characters which Dr. Rowland sketched in "Sea Scamps" reappear in his new romance.

So great is the interest of thinking men and women everywhere in the future life that the Rev. Arthur Chambers has been induced to prepare another volume bearing upon this subject. "Thoughts of the Spiritual" is the title of his new book and George W. Jacobs & Co., are the American publishers. Mr. Chambers has given long and careful study to the subject of the future life, and to the passages in Holy Scripture bearing thereon and is perhaps better qualified to write upon it than any other man living.

The first fruits of Dr. McCook's retirement from active pastoral life come to us in the form of a poem, a memorial to the late Senator Hanna. Born in the same Ohio town, Dr. McCook and Mr. Hanna were playmates and close friends for the first fifteen years of their lives, and the tie then formed was never broken; so it is not strange that the doctor should wish to write something that may aid to set his friend in a true light before his fellows and serve to keep his memory green.

A third printing of "Mysterious Mr. Sabin," by E. Phillips Oppenheim, is announced by Little, Brown & Co. A Chicago critic warns persons against reading this novel of love, intrigue and adventure, at night, saying, "You can't sleep till you have read it all, and then you are certain not to sleep at all." On the other hand, a discriminating New York reviewer asserts that "Mysterious Mr. Sabin" is the kind of book "to make a man forget to grumble over rapid transit that is not rapid and ferry connections that do not connect."

A book of a most unusual character entitled "Casual Essays of The Sun" is announced for early publication by Robert Grier Cooke. This volume contains a large number of the representative editorials that have appeared in the New York Sun during the past twenty years. No American newspaper has done so much towards interesting and influencing public opinion as has The Sun, and its precepts and interpretations are fully worthy of a permanent place in literature, particularly as they are clothed with the philosophy of the sunny side of things.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton first made a name for herself by her short stories. They were recognized as the achievements of a writer of more than ordinary genius by certain English periodicals, and she was invited to continue her work in their conservative pages. On February 16 the Harpers issued "The Bell in the Fog," by Mrs. Atherton, in which she returns again to the field that first made her famous. One of this author's most noticeable traits is that she puts into every one of her short stories all the skill and invention that would ordinarily go to the building of a novel. "The Bell in the Fog" is a collection of tales representing her mature work, and every one of them is a distinct triumph.

BLOOD POISON

DEAR SIRS:—I didn't find out that I had contracted Contagious Blood Poison until it had made considerable headway, and fortunately for me the friend that I first consulted had had some experience with the disease, and advised me to take S. S. S., so I didn't fool with any doctors, but began at once the use of your medicine, taking it as directed. My friend told me to stick to it, and that was what I did, and got along splendidly from the very first, and my recovery was rapid. I took only about one dozen bottles, and am now as well as ever. When I began S. S. S. my face was so full of sores and eruptions that I could not shave, and now there is not a blotch or pimple on my body.
204 Oakley St., Evansville, Ind. WALTER WEBER.

I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spots at first, but afterwards spread all over my body. These soon broke out into sores, and it is easy to imagine the suffering I endured. Before I became convinced that the doctors could do me no good I had spent a hundred dollars, which was really thrown away. When I had finished my first bottle of S. S. S. I was greatly improved, and was delighted with the result. The large red splotches on my chest began to grow paler and smaller, and before long disappeared entirely. I regained my lost weight, became stronger, and my appetite greatly improved. I was soon entirely well, and my skin as clear as a piece of glass.
58 Clinton St., Newark, N. J. H. L. MEYERS.

Contagious Blood Poison, sometimes known as "THE BAD DISEASE," begins usually with a little pimple or sore, and this may be the only external evidence for several weeks; but soon the glands in the neck and groins swell, pimples and red eruptions break out on the breast and other parts of the body, the mouth and throat get sore, the tongue heavily coated, the hair falls out, and as the contamination more thoroughly saturates the system, copper-colored spots and other severe symptoms make their appearance. Too often the sufferer turns to the Mercury and Potash treatment and smothers and hides the disease in the system, and when these are left off he finds that this masking of the disease has concentrated its strength, and it breaks forth again with consuming intensity. Mercury and Potash not only fail to cure Blood Poison, but produce other severe troubles such as Mercurial Rheumatism, necrosis of the bones and inflammation of the Stomach and Bowels. S. S. S., the great vegetable blood purifier and tonic, cures this disease and the cure is permanent. It goes into the circulation and searches and filters out every particle of the poison, gives renewed strength and energy to the blood, and brings back robust and satisfying health. It does the work surely and safely, eradicating at the same time any poisons that may have accumulated from the use of harmful minerals. It is purely vegetable, and we offer a reward of $1,000 for proof that it contains a particle of mineral. Our special book on Contagious Blood Poison is a complete treatise on this disease. It will be mailed free to all who ask for it, and our physicians will gladly give personal attention to the cases of all who write. We make no charge whatever for this.

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(The articles in this series are stories of singular experiences that came to ordinary people in the regular pursuit of commonplace occupations. Real names are not given, because the events are all of recent date, and the actors in them are living, and, in many cases, well known throughout the land. Striking as all these adventures are, and weird and almost incredible as some are, they are only such as may come at any moment to any one who reads this; for they come thus to the people concerned, who could not have imagined themselves until then as figuring in anything extraordinary. The stories show that even the rare imagination that produced Robert Louis Stevenson's "New Arabian Nights Stories" was not superior to the ingenuity of the accident that shapes every working day in work-day lives.)

BY J. W. MULLER.

ONE afternoon in February a few years ago, the purchasing agent for a New York firm of contractors met a western rolling mill owner in an office in Broad street, to sign a contract for a year's supply of steel building material.

Although the two men had been friends many years before in the west, they indulged in no reminiscences; for Ferguson, the rolling mill man, had not wasted any time on foolish sentiment in twenty years, and his financial interests were far too large to permit him to be unduly interested in so unimportant a person as Harland, the agent, who had not become a great factor in the world.

Shortly after dark the contract was completed, and Ferguson put on his fur overcoat and with a curt "Good-bye," hurried into the storm to board a Pennsylvania railroad ferry.

UNWELCOME SUMMONS.

The next afternoon the agent was sitting in the Broad street office, thinking idly of Ferguson's good luck, when a man entered with a long envelope stamped "Coroner's Office." In it was a short official form, saying that a body had been carried to the morgue with his business card on its person, and he was summoned to identify the dead man if posible.

Harland's whole life had been so utterly commonplace that the very names "coroner's office" and "morgue" horrified him. As he went uptown with the messenger he pictured fearful sights to himself that added to the dread with which he speculated on what friend or relative he might find.

He was prepared to see any of a score of acquaintances when at last he entered the doors of the little corrugated iron building perched on the brink of the most dismal part of the East river; but the face that looked up into his was the last one that he would have expected to see.

It was that of John Ferguson.

"Yes, we knew that that was who he must be from the things in his pockets," said the morgue keeper, "but we had you up to make sure."

"Does any one know how this happened?" asked the agent.

AN ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

"He went in at the North river last night," answered the man. "A policeman and a couple of citizens saw a man in a fur overcoat hurrying along near a pier in West street, running to catch a Pennsylvania ferryboat, when he slipped on ice and went in. They were at the spot, but the tide was running out and shoving a lot of ice in front of it, and it must have took him right along. If it hadn't been for the ice, we wouldn't have got him so soon. That big fur overcoat would have sunk him deep. But it got fast in a floe, and the floe drifted up around the battery and up the East river with the next flood, and carried him almost to our doors. The boat picked him up not a hundred yards out in front here."

The morgue keeper led Harland into the little office.

"Here are his things," said he: "this gold watch, and a beauty, too, she is; four hundred odd dollars in bills and a couple of checks; a package of letters, and two memorandum books—no, hold on a minute. This old memorandum book here isn't his. We got that from a tramp who was brought in the same time. Funny thing, too, about him," said the morgue keeper. "He was floating not fifty feet away from your friend, and it's queer that the tides brought them together, because he fell in the East river away up at the other end of the city some time yesterday. Guess he was drunk. Some dock laborers saw him lurch along a bridge and go in."

A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

He opened the battered, dog-eared, strained old book idly as he spoke, and Harland glanced with natural interest at its little page. "You must be mistaken," said he. "That book belongs to Mr. Ferguson, too. See! It has the old firm name in it."

"No, I'm not mistaken at all," said the morgue keeper, touched in his sense of official responsibility. "That book was found on the tramp. Hey, Jim!" he called to a figure clad in the ugly garb of the New York County Workhouse, "where did you find this book?"

On that there tramp that was picked up with the other fellow," said the slouching workhouse bird.

"Let me look at him, please!" said Harland, with sudden excitement.

The attendant led him to a box in which a man whose coarse features spoke of a long period of low dissipation and brutal living.

"No, I can't recognize him," said Harland, and turned to go, after promising to attend to the disposition of Ferguson's body. At the first drug store he got a directory and ran his finger down the line till he found the residence of a certain famous iron master.

INTEREST SURROUNDS TRAMP.

An hour later the iron master's coupe rattled through the grounds of the Bellevue hospital to the morgue doors. Harland and he entered but did not ask to see Ferguson's body. Instead, they looked at the body of the tramp.

"Will you bare his arms at the shoulder?" asker the iron master.

The attendants did so, and disclosed a five-pointed star tattoed in black India ink on each upper arm.

HIS IDENTITY ESTABLISHED.

"Yes, I can identify him," said he briefly. "I will let you hear from me tomorrow." He gave the morgue keeper his card and withdrew.

Two days afterward the body of John Ferguson, incased in a great cedar and rosewood coffin, was shipped to his town. But it did not go alone. In another coffin, equally handsome, was the body of the tramp! and when John Ferguson was laid away in the vault in another old and long-unused vault near by was laid the tramp.

And Mr. William Harland, still buying chains and screw bolts and iron girders for his firm, occasionally sinks his penknife into his desk when the day's rush is over and feels quite a thrill of romance as he reflects: "Now, if I could only sling words together like those literary chaps, I could write quite a story myself."

This is the story that William Harland, alias I don't know, hardly the latter would write if he only could.

HISTORY OF A PARTNERSHIP.

Early in the '60s, John Ferguson, of Greenock, Scotland, came to America, crossed the Appalachian range and set himself, with Scotch perthacity, to work till a little line of blast furnaces sent his fiery advertisement to the sky over the Ohio river. In the course of a few years, he took as partner an Englishman, Richard Hammond—a man the very reverse of the Scotchman, for he was as gay and lightly minded as the other was sober.

Their partnership prospered, and in all that came Hammond shared equally even after he, spoiled by prosperity, had ceased to give much time to the works, while Ferguson spent more and more of his life amid their flame and stress.

They were rich men early in the '70s. They were very rich in 1875, when Ferguson married.

On the day before Christmas, 1880, Ferguson left his office and drove to his great house on the hill to take his wife the Christmas news that he was a millionaire.

He entered a house that had no wife in it. On his dressing table was a note from her. She had run away with Richard Hammond.

DISAPPEARANCE OF HAMMOND.

There was very little scandal. Ferguson had the Scotch silence. Through his lawyers Hammond received payment for his share in the business. John Ferguson got a divorce quietly.

Gossip soon died, for there was nothing to feed on. Hammond disappeared from his world with the woman by the convenient way of Europe. If before that Christmas eve, 1880, Ferguson had seemed to exist mainly for business, after that evening he existed for nothing else. The roar of his works seemed only a little more constant, more sleepless, than he.

Only a few men, close to him, knew what was hidden under his silent, forbidding face. But they knew that, side by side with his passion for money there burned a far mightier one.

They had watched it [illegible] first moment [illegible] searched the house [illegible] that he might [illegible] the man and [illegible] watched it [illegible] a fierce mood, till a [illegible] ice, working in [illegible] ing heart, at last perfected his [illegible] let them live, but never, never to give them a moment's peace.

He [illegible] a snowball set to rolling. It was at the time of the making of the great [illegible] kings of the Appalachian region, and this man, whom we call John Ferguson here, became an iron king. As fast as he made his money he hurled it back into the fiery pit of his work to create more.

HIS ONE EXTRAVAGANCE.

Of all this money, he did not spend as much for himself as many of his lesser employes spent on their little loves—except for one secret, absorbing joy.

Only a certain great New York firm of detectives knows how much John Ferguson spent on that joy.

But the money was well spent, from the point of view of the man who spent it. Never, for a single day from the day that his plan was formed, was John Ferguson ignorant of the whereabouts of "Dickie" Hammond and the woman.

They had married, and they had a child. Weary of foreign countries, they had returned to America in 1884. Their Hammond, more to occupy his mind than anything else, went into Wall street.

The game went his way, and it pleased him. He dropped poker for it. In 1885 he had put all that he owned into the stakes on the table of the Stock exchange.

HAMMOND PLAYS AND LOSES.

It was a day of tights and sudden fluces, truces and sudden fights between the big Americans of money. One week after Hammond had sat down to his big game a report came to John Ferguson from the detective firm. Three days after that a sudden fight, sharp, hot and unaccountable, broke out. John Ferguson started it, and the men who knew the inside of the market said that he was crazy. Apparently they were right, for by the end of the week he had to come to terms, and it is written down in the records of the Monte Carlo of New York that the little war cost him half a million.

But on that same day Dick Hammond went home ruined.

He was not left in ignorance. The next day, while he and his wife sat stunned, trying helplessly to plan for the future, they received the first and last message from John Ferguson. It told, with the cool accuracy of a surgeon lecturing over a dissection, just how his fortune had been taken; and it ended with the pledge that never, until his revenge was full, should Richard Hammond's feet be permitted to find peace.

THE AFTERMATH.

There followed six months of the bitter, slow, ceaseless descent that comes to those who have been "big rich" and are utterly poor. A little drinking, more quarrelling, and still more humiliation, marked it.

On the day before Christmas, 1885, Hammond and his family were not only living in a mean lodging far on the west side of town, but they were without food. "Dickie," the polo player, the mauvais-ton-town, turned up his trousers to hide the frayed edges and waited humbly in the outer office of a former friend in Wall street for an answer to his appeal for work.

BEGINNING ANEW.

The friend was a good fellow. He took Hammond in and made a place for him in the bookkeeping department. Also he advanced him a week's wages.

The next week when Hammond presented himself at the office to begin work, with something of the old "Dickie" brought out in him by renewed hope, he was met by many hems and haws. At last his friend blurted out the truth.

John Ferguson, who was a big client, had learned mysteriously that he was to be employed, and he had sent orders to close his account unless—

Hammond went home drunk that night and struck the woman for the first time—but not the last.

In 1888 two shabby people took the body of a child to a poor grave in the poorest part of Greenwood cemetery in a single carriage for which they borrowed the money.

THE HOPELESSNESS OF IT.

A score of times Hammond's friends had tried to rescue them. Successively he had been placed in positions. Several times he had been on the very verge, it seemed, of regaining some sort of footing. But each time, as if an unseen hand had reached out to pull him back, something happened.

Convinced at last that John Ferguson was making good, he fled from New York and work. He was slowly westward. In an Ohio town under an assumed name he began to turn his old knowledge of iron to account. A little prosperity worked wonders. Men began to say that Alfred Heyward was beginning to make his way.

Luck seemed to be with him; for a big contract for steel came along and he was informed, unofficially, by the customers that he was the lowest bidder. But the morning of the day on which the contract was to be signed, a new bidder appeared, with figures cut down far below the cost price. It did not take him long to discover that John Ferguson was behind the new bidder.

Then the mines from which he had bought his ore raised their price. John Ferguson's name appeared as the new owner of the mines.

He became defiant and swore to fight it out. He borrowed money to enlarge the plant. The very next month a mysterious buyer appeared, purchased a large tract of land and began to erect a steel plant.

HIS HONESTY QUESTIONED.

Then the story passed through the town that "Alfred Heyward" was an assumed name. No man could charge that he had changed his name to hide crooked dealings, but, of course, he could not explain why he had dropped his right name. Suspicion spread fast. The men who had loaned him money began to press him for it, and at last they sued. His plant was sold at auction, and Hammond moved once more.

Again he turned to New York, and there, after trying many other things, a champagne house gave him the opening he sought. They made him a champagne salesman, or another.

One night, at the annual ball of a society famous for the orgies attending the affair, "Dickie" Hammond, with a party of thousand women more or less drunk, became pixed up in one of the fights that are the features of the occasion. It wasn't a particularly bad one—no worse than a dozen others that night. But the victim was hurt enough to be taken to a hospital.

Hammond thought that a line in the morning and a money payment to the injured man would settle it, especially as the person assaulted was only a race track out, but, strangely enough, the victim was not inclined to be "squared," as his kind usually is. There were doctors' certificates and witnesses to prove that the affair was a serious criminal assault. Money was spent by somebody with such effect that Hammond was held for trial.

Bail was furnished by his firm; but Hammond did not wait for trial. Terror had come to him.

HIS WIFE'S CHEERLESS END.

He fled the same night, leaving his wife penniless.

She was buried in Potter's field one day, but Hammond never knew it. He was tramping through the country, heedless of all except that he wanted to hide himself away from his pursuer.

He did not try again to recover his lost standing. He became a drunkard, living in low dives in the cities in winter and sleeping in fields and barns in the summer, when he wasn't in a country jail for vagabondage.

If he ever imagined that he had hidden his trail from Ferguson, he was undeceived one day when he was working on the roads near New Brunswick in New Jersey, where they arrest tramps and set them to hard labor. A carriage stopped where his gang was working, and when he lifted his bleared eyes he saw a man sitting in it and looking at him with a silent, fierce laugh in his face. It was John Ferguson.

HIS CEASELESS WANDERINGS.

"Dickie" Hammond drifted west and drifted east—sinking, sinking, besotted, filthy at last, but never free from the fear of John Ferguson. It had become the one conscious thought of what was left of his being.

Had he but known it, he had passed out of that man's life. On the day that Ferguson saw his quarry working on the public road, he notified the great detective firm that the sleepless eye that had watched Richard Hammond so long need watch him no more.

But Hammond did not know it. Driven by fear that had at last become the unreasoning terror of a hunted rat, he wandered hither and thither. And on a certain February day, when John Ferguson came into New York to sign a certain contract for steel building materials, Richard Hammond, slouching in rags along Broad street to beg on the scene of his ruin so long ago, had seen him, and in deadly despair, had gathered his last strength to flee again.

Far away his dread drove him, till at dusk, while he was crossing a bridge in Harlem to get out of town and into the country, he slipped with weakness, for he had neither eaten or drunk in his flight.

THE RIVER BRINGS DEATH.

The cold river took him, and he went down in it without a cry.

Then the strange chance that moulds the world swung tide and ice and bore him steadily, steadily down. Currents pulled at the dead Richard Hammond here, tides swirled there and strove to win him from his course; steadily, steadily, he drifted down till the ice floes jammed and held him to wait in an appointed place.

Currents pulled at the dead John Ferguson here, tides pulled there to win him from his course—steadily, steadily, when the flood tide began to run, he drifted up the river to the appointed place.

Side by side they swam, the two dead men—hunter and hunted for twenty years. Side by side they were laid in the boat that picked them up. Side by side they were stretched out in the morgue at last.

Copyright, 1905, by J. W. Muller.

THE VALUE OF VACATIONS

No man or woman can work every day, year in and year out, with no change, no variety in his life, without either getting into a rut which will paralyze his finest and best faculties or breaking down altogether and committing suicide on years of precious life.

A great many people, especially in cities, fail, lose their health, and become mere apologies of the men and women they might be if they knew how to take care of themselves—if they were wise enough to take a vacation when they need it. But they voluntarily cut themselves off, year after year, from the great source of power—nature. They do not drink from the fountain of vitality and eternal youth and energy in which the earth is constantly renewing itself. Buried in schemes of ambition, of self-aggrandizement in dreams of wealth and power and fame, they grind away in an environment of bricks and mortar, in the stifling changeless atmosphere of the city, until they become "nervous," worn-out wrecks.

They do not see the necessity of change, they do not believe in taking a vacation; they laugh at the idea of giving up their work and going away to idle in the country as they put it, until it is too late. Many of these ceaseless toilers are living on their nerves, trying all sorts of patent medicines, massage treatments, and other remedies, in the hope of regaining health and strength. But they find these things very poor substitutes for the recreating, rejuvenating forces of the country.

How much money would you give a physician if he would guarantee you strong, steady, healthy faculties, instead of nervous, exhausted ones; if he could restore elasticity to your lagging footsteps; if he could give you firm, vigorous muscles instead of weak, flabby ones; if he could put new courage and hope into your life; if he could, by some magic, take away the fretful, nervous irritable feeling which makes you so unhappy, and restore you to your usual cool, calm, collected, cheerful demeanor? You would not stop at any price you could afford to pay. Yet you can do all this yourself, if you will only drop everything and fly to the country for rest and change and complete emancipation from business cares.—Success.

HORSES LIVING IN FLATS

"Horses that have once become accustomed to living in the light and airy second or third story of our stable don't want to live anywhere else. Living in a flat may not be the ideal of human comfort, but it certainly is a luxury for the horses."

These were the words of the proprietor of a fashionable stable in Louisville that has followed the New York model by building up into the air. There are now several stables in Louisville that are three or four stories high, and in most of them the horses live upstairs.

The flat dwellers do not exactly climb the stairs, when they come home at night weary with their day's work. Instead of steps a runway is provided with cross cleats nailed upon it. When released from the harness they start up the incline on a run, and, each knowing without any direction his own stall, soon has his nose buried in the fragrant hay or generous measure of oats.

In a big stable that builds up into the air it is customary to keep the lighter carriages in one of the upper floors. Generally the third or fourth. When a customer orders a trap or a runabout, the stableman goes to a speaking tube, orders a suitable horse from the floor above, and a carriage of the style desired from one of the upper stories. Presently the big elevator appears with the carriage on it, and the horse comes running down, still chewing a wisp of hay that he had grabbed on leaving his stall.

In one stable the elevator is large enough to admit both horse and carriage. Bess, a favorite among the stablemen, is given a ride up to the floor on which she lived. Her first trip on the elevator inspired her with terror, as was evident by the quaking of her knees and her wild eyes. Bess was given a second and third trip, and each time her remonstrance became less strong. After that she needed no urging to induce her to ride up and save herself the climb. When she comes in now and is relieved of her harness she makes right for the door of the elevator, and if she is not allowed to ride she makes as much fuss about it as a plethoric dowager would.

"Horses," said one of the attendants, "are just as quick in getting into new wrinkles as anybody else. Once they once get into them they learn they have mighty long memories."

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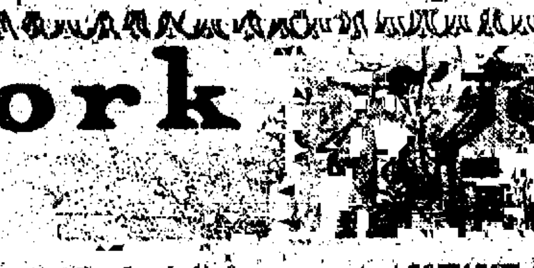
Among the Men who Work with Hand or Brain



Musician Needs True Genius to Become a Star.

By Hugo Zimmerman.

PERHAPS there is no profession which can so great a percentage of the men who follow it as a means of livelihood begin its learning without thinking that it will ever serve them as a bread winner as that of the musician. Also it is doubtful if there is any profession in which its members are so thoroughly in love with their work as in this one. These two facts combined make it evident that the average musician is in the work for the pleasure that music will yield as well as for the money it will bring him. Few musicians grow rich, as the commercial world counts riches, but there are more men satisfied with their work to be found in the ranks of professional musicians than in most lines of endeavor. They become musicians in the first place because they learn to play for pleasure, and after it becomes a profession with them they stay at it for some reason.

Financial Rewards Small.

The young man with yearnings to be a musician first would better ask himself whether he is willing to let his work be more to him than great financial remuneration before he decides to try his fortune in this profession. If he is and has the love and talent of the born musician for the work, then it is the work for him and he will do well to perfect his playing up to the point where it will command good pay.

How he may do this will rest entirely with himself, for there is no apprentice system in the musician's union any more than there is regulated apprenticeship for writers, lawyers, or doctors. The worker must come into the profession an efficient performer if he is to make a living at it from the beginning. It will take years of practice probably for him to attain the desired degree of efficiency, but if he begins to learn when young, as all good musicians do, he will have his "trade" learned fairly well before he reaches his majority. Otherwise he will never learn it.

Best To Be Master Of One.

There is little difference, if any, in the pay of one instrumentalist from the other, and it is better to be extremely proficient on one instrument than to be a mediocre performer on several. The artist in this profession is always sure of work, while the common performer may have trouble in keeping busy. The young man with a bent for the violin had better stick to the violin; he who is accustomed to the trombone should not strive to master all the brasses. The man with a smattering knowledge of several instruments will hardly be a star on any, and it is the star who is in demand.

Hard to Get Trial.

The only way the beginner may tell whether or not his playing is up to the required standard of an orchestra is by securing a chance to play with some orchestra. It will not matter that his friends are all positive that his playing is all just too lovely for anything, or that his teacher is sure he is a marvel. Orchestra leaders have a way of wanting music played according to their own notions, and are apt to look coldly upon the man who is not willing to adapt himself to these notions. If the musician makes good he is fit to be welcomed into the ranks of the profession as a good craftsman. If he fails he may know that he has some time to practice ahead for him before his professional debut.

Long Practice Necessary.

In many European countries it is required of musicians to pass an official examination with sufficiently high standing to entitle them to a diploma before they are permitted to practice, much as if they were lawyers or doctors. Any one who has listened to the abortive efforts of the half-baked musician whose playing has never been subjected to official scrutiny will readily believe that this country is in need of a similar regulation. However, at the present time the only requisite for entering the ranks of the profession here is to be able to "get on" with some orchestra.

To make a living at his vocation it is absolutely necessary for the musician in this city to join the Federation of Musicians. The profession is thoroughly unionized here and the wages, hours of playing, and conditions are regulated entirely by the union. A walkout of the federation would leave the city musicless as far as professional music goes.

Wages Fair, Hours Short.

It may be set down that the average weekly earnings of the good musicians in the city are $25. Many earn more than this and some less. But there are times when there is little work, so $25 represents fairly what the musician may expect to earn here. The members of theater orchestras are paid this on an average. Their hours are not what would be called long by the average worker, but the work is extremely confining. However, most of them are satisfied with their work.

The better performers who are carried by traveling opera organizations are much better paid. Forty-five dollars a week, with all traveling expenses, is not an infrequent figure for these men. Their season lasts from thirty-five to forty-five weeks out of the year. To fill these positions the musician must be an excellent performer, and the men who hold them are the pick of the profession, although it is not seldom that a beardless youngster with exceptional talent is found among them.

Pays To Be an Artist.

In no other line of work is it only the artist who will earn this much. In this profession it is the artist who is the favored one in all instances. He will have a superfluity of engagements when the mediocre performer is idle, and his pay will be much larger. The musician is not through with learning his trade just as soon as he is able to secure engagements, for if he is to win any degree of success by following it he must practice without cessation. The better his work grows the nearer he will be to success, and the more pleasure he will find in its performance.

If he is a competent performer he should be able to have work enough to do to enable him to earn $25 per week the year around. If he is not competent he will have trouble in keeping busy enough to make a living. He must possess proficiency akin to genius if he is to make a success in any degree satisfactory, from either an artistic or monetary standpoint, and to do this he must have a talent for music to begin with. So this quality is the most important thing to the aspiring musician.

Perils and Hardships of Railroad Men's Life.

By P. C. Conley

President Railroad Employes' Twentieth Century Club.

WITH all that may be said against it, and there is a multitude of things that might be advanced, the fact remains that there is something decidedly fascinating about railroad life to the young man starting out in the world.

Especially is this so of the boy brought up in the small town where the railroad represents the great wide world and the men who run on the road are heroes. To him, the railroad means a chance to get away from the slow environment of the small town; it means a chance to see life, to ride in the caboose with the conductor, to stand on top of the cars while the train is in motion, to travel. Also brakemen earn as much as $115 a month.

There are few things bigger than $100 a month at that stage of a young man's career. With these things in view it is little wonder that railroads do not have to look far when they wish to hire employes. The railroad interests inoculate thousands of young Americans annually with a desire to go railroading, and there are always applications for positions on file in the railroad companies' offices. Added to the glaring attractions of excitement, travel, and good pay, there is also present the element of danger in the work which is sure to attract the adventurous spirits. How many of these same adventurous spirits are not sick of their work a year after having made the start is hard to say, but it is certain that they will find many things to disenchant them after they discover what railroading really is.

Railroad Work Most Exacting.

They will find that railroad work in all its phases is possibly the most exacting to be found on the long list of crafts. The work is hard, the hours are long, and the age limit hovers over the worker's head constantly, to remind him that he must not let 35 years of age find him without a permanent position with some road. If he does he will have to look elsewhere for work. A man cannot secure work as a brakeman or conductor after he is 35, except on a few roads.

The man who wishes to start railroading as a brakeman should first stop and consider the pro and con of the matter carefully. In the first place he must know that he is able-bodied, strong, and agile. The physical examination that he will be subjected to before being allowed to enter the service will discover any bodily unfitness of sufficient importance to disqualify the applicant, but out on the slippery tops of freight cars on dark nights the brakeman will find that oftentimes arms, legs, and even life will depend on his quickness and agility.

When a new brakeman gets on to a car top in a clumsy manner, the old men have a custom of advising him to quit the work then and there before the inevitable accident comes.

Apprentices Have Hard Time.

The earliest age at which a young man can enter the service is 21. He must make application for his position with the nearest division superintendent or at the general offices. When his application is given consideration he will be called upon for preliminary examination. At his acceptance as apprentice he will be required on most roads to make the first three or four trips without pay. This is to give him his first insight into the nature of the work.

From the first trips he is taken and placed as a member of a crew during a probationary period of six months. During this period he must busy himself studying the signals, system of air brakes, and the other things that he will be required to be proficient in when his final examination is to be held. Whether or no he will be allowed to take this examination and become a regular brakeman will depend upon the degree of efficiency he displays during probation, his conduct, and the general impression he makes upon his superiors. If the report of his work for the six months is satisfactory he will be called for examination.

Must Be Sound Physically.

Usually the examination will be held at a division point, the examining board usually consisting of a traveling engineer, trainmaster, traveling conductor and physician. The physical examination, which the applicant will have to undergo, is in many respects as close and exacting as the United States army examination. The examinee must be absolutely sound as to physical condition, his hearing must be good, and his eyes will be given a closer searching and testing than any other examination in the world will put him through. The least defect in his eyesight will be sufficient to cause his rejection, for rolling stock and lives are frequently dependent upon the reliability of a trainman's eyesight.

Technical Examination Severe.

The technical examination is even severer in proportion than the physical. The brakeman must know more than how to wave a lantern and pull a coupling handle. He must be familiar with every kind of signal to be found on the road, train signals, station signals, and must know what they mean wherever found. Considering the great variety of signals and that signals do not mean the same at all places, it will be seen that to go through the signal examination without a slip is no small feat in itself.

On the airbrakes the applicant is questioned as closely as on the signals. He must know how to trace air through different pipes and valves, must know the effect of different pressures on different speeds and different tonnage. In short, he must know the airbrake from end to end and just what it ought to and will do. If the examination is passed with a satisfactory standing the examinee is a full fledged brakeman.

What Brakemen Are Paid.

On the average freight brakemen is paid 2 cents a mile. The monthly pay will run from $65 to $117 per month, according to the mileage made. Eighty-five dollars a month will perhaps be a general average for freight brakemen over the country.

Passenger brakemen earn less. They are paid by the trip and make from $50 to $60. The flagman, now universally carried on passenger trains, averages $65.

It is in the freight service that the young man who hopes to rise in the work must go. Here the work is infinitely harder and more arduous, but the pay is more satisfactory, and it is from the ranks of freight brakemen that the position of passenger conductor, the king of trainmen, is to be reached. Few passenger brakemen ever rise to a conductorship.

It is doubtful, however, if there is any work akin to a trade where a man will be called to endure so many hardships and work so many hours at a stretch as on a freight run. Not infrequently crews are forced to work twenty and twenty-four hours without relief. This means complete bodily and mental exhaustion, and when, possibly, six hours sleep and recuperation are given a man before being sent out on another run it will be understood what trainmen sometimes go through.

There is little doubt that this, the overworking of crews, is one of the foremost causes of railroad wrecks. On the whole, however, railroading may be said to be safer than it was a few years ago. The automatic coupler and the air brake have done much to lessen dangers to trainmen. The railroads are always slow in adopting accident saving contrivances. The automatic brake was adopted only after a hard fight, the automatic coupler came next after a harder fight, and at present the fight is on for the adoption of a train stop that will render accidents as nearly impossible as human ingenuity and care can make them. Not one of the railroads that have adopted the first two of these devices would part with them for any consideration. With the automatic stop the same result will obtain, but the cost of initial installment prevents quick action as to its acceptance.

"Braking" Risky Business.

Now the principal dangers that beset the brakeman are from trains made up of cars of uneven height and from overhanging viaducts and bridges. It is no hard task to fall when running over the top of such a train in motion, and often trainmen are swept from their cars by overhanging obstacles.

As for promotion, the brakeman can rise to the position of freight conductor, where his pay will be 3 cents per mile. He may become a passenger conductor, where his pay will be about $150 per month. If he cares to stay at the work long enough it is possible for him to become yardmaster, trainmaster, superintendent, or general manager even, but the many objectionable features of the work are scarcely inviting men capable of such advancement to the calling.

All such promotion will depend upon the train man keeping his record clean for years of hard service and upon his good fortune in escaping accident. In the end the work can hardly be said to be a good field for the young man, but this will not prevent thousands from entering it each year.

It Pays to Look Well.

Men, as Well as Women, Profit by Neatness in Personal Appearance.

By Robert Modler.

THIS is not a beauty article, but the language of the beauty article is none too strong to apply to the army of the employed which says that it is both a positive and a paramount duty to look well. So strong is the value put now on personal appearance that it is true more than ever that only the rich can afford to disregard the way they look.

This does not mean mere physical attractiveness in either man or woman. "Send me a good looker," was the telephone message which came to a large agency for a bookkeeper and general office woman. "I don't mean pretty, you know, but one that knows how to dress—the tailor made kind who visits the hairdresser and the manicure. Of course, I know it costs, but we are willing to pay for it."

So great a stress does one of the large stores lay upon the details of toilet that it prints a little booklet which it distributes to all employes, that has useful hints as to the care of hair and nails, the wearing of tasteful and fitting dress, and with many little hints as to the proper day costume of both men and women.

It is not only inside stores and offices or with the better grade of employes now, however, that careful dress is insisted upon. A large eastern house has recently put its boys who carry parcels from the wagon to the door in a complete and stylish uniform, matching that of the driver, upon the wagon, and which is kept in as neat and even more perfect condition.

"After all, it is only business," says the manager of the house. "It pays to please the eyes of customers. The goods our messengers deliver are enhanced in value by the fact that the boy who hands them in is well set up and well dressed. The venders of proprietary articles, the chemists and druggists, taught the world a lesson when they hit upon the idea of putting their wares up in tastefully designed boxes, wrappers, and tins. As with packages, so with persons. The becoming exterior tells. You are glad to see it again."

Railroad Bureau of Neatness.

As an advanced example of the working of this tendency there is the "bureau of neatness" of one railroad. This company now issues definite regulations intended to improve the appearance of the staff all along the line. All conductors and trainmen who come into actual contact with the traveling public are served with circulars requesting them to be as particular as possible about their personal appearance. It does not end with requesting, however. The "bureau of neatness" is an actual institution, maintained by the company, and tickets issued on the first of each month entitle men to its privileges. The vouchers thus supplied enable their holder to have his "regulation" trousers pressed and renovated twelve times, and other articles of apparel six times. It also provides that his shoes shall be blacked twenty-five times.

The general manager of another road in a recent address to the staff concluded with the following order, upon which he enlarged with much emphasis: "All men who are employed are expected to assist the directorate in making the line as attractive as possible by themselves cultivating 'smartness' and a certain degree of good style, as well as neatness in the matter of personal attire." In both these roads these innovations have already helped decidedly with the employes making a better appearance than they formerly did.

Moral Effect of Good Attire.

"I may have my little fads. But experience has taught me that good and suitable attire has its economic value and certainly its moral effect on those who see it," asserts a certain foreign ambassador who has been at several large capitals of the world. He has always lived up to this teaching himself and also goes on a little tour every morning to informally inspect the appearance of his attachés. Many a little hint is he said to drop privately which proves a help. A man who would appear unshaved was advised to cultivate the habit which the ambassador has himself. It is that of shaving the night before when the stress of work is great for fear that he will sleep a little later than he expected in the morning.

"Your cablegrams have informed me that you were unable to gain the concessions we asked for."

"That is so, sir," admitted the returned emissary, who had failed.

"Were you, may I ask, wearing that waistcoat?" with a thumb jerk in the direction of the crumpled garment in question.

"I was."

"Then," said his chief, "I do not marvel at your lack of success."

Slovenliness a Bad Advertisement.

As already suggested, this question of the neatness of personal appearance of their staffs is now being taken up by employers of labor of all kinds. "The slovenly and the slipshod simply advertise to one and all the shortcoming of your establishment," says one employer. Among many others this increased care as to good appearance is noticeable in waiters and waitresses, theatrical attendants, laborers in public parks, the motormen and conductors of street cars, the drivers of public cabs, and even in the bootblacks who are employed in the large or exclusive bootblacking concerns.

Why Uniforms Look Well.

One peculiar outcome of this increased cultivation of good appearance has become evident. In some vocations, even when uniform is not actually worn, men employed in various ways to wait upon the public are urged to dress becomingly, and all more or less after the same pattern. With women in the great shops this is not only obligatory, but, for the better uniformity the changes from winter to summer wear are requested to be made upon a certain date. As, for instance, the change from black waists to white is made on the 15th of April, and back again on the 15th of October. This has resulted in such good taste being followed that these employes have a prestige among their own class both outside as well as in the store. There is a satisfaction in claiming acquaintance with people who have this apparently superior look, which is not lost upon friends or relatives of the opposite sex, whether men or women. They come to these shops to buy all they can, and according to the superintendent of one of them, this rule helps greatly to increase the marriage rate.

Early Marriage an Aid to Success in Business Life.

By G. R. Clarke.

THE young man who has turned his face toward achievement and success, pinning his faith on Kipling's words,

"Down to Gehenna or up to the throne,
He travels the fastest who travels alone,"

will find that the majority of evidence is against this theory in so far as it applies to the course upward. With one or two exceptions the men who have risen with phenomenal rapidity are men who have married early. In cases without number the words as well as deeds of such men attest to the good influence which their wives have had in their careers.

"If I have been successful," said a man whose swift rise to power in the last few years has astonished the world, "it is because I have never had any fires to fight in the rear." While this remark alone might seem to have an equivocal bearing upon the subject, to those who know the story that lies behind it the brief utterance implies an untold tribute to the woman who never failed to hold one end of the fort against the invaders of peace.

Hill's Tribute to Wife.

Time and again the man who made it—James J. Hill—has indorsed it practically. How practically can best be appreciated when it is said that Hill is a Presbyterian, and that the greatest gifts which he has made in honor of his wife, who is a Roman Catholic, have been to a Catholic university.

"How is it that you give such a sum to a religious body whose tenets differ so radically from your own?" was asked of Hill.

"Because, after living in a Catholic family the larger part of my life, I see no reason for not supporting what I have seen and heard taught there," was substantially the answer. How unreservedly this man has expressed his appreciation and absolute trust in his helpmeet is shown by the way he has backed her opinions and policy ever since he has known her. He had the astuteness not only to see the possibilities in the pretty maid of the inn whose name was Mary, too, by the way—but to follow a course which developed rather than altered her. Foreseeing even in that early stage of his life, when he was nothing but a mud clerk, that he would one day be a millionaire, he sent her to school—to the care of the good nuns. Later, when they had passed from the first happiness of their married life in their little cottage, the children which came were reared in the Catholic faith.

Pleased with Son's Wedding.

A little thing which, if it were needed, reveals another bit of that sweet and supreme influence which has kept pace with one of the greatest of money making careers, happened not long ago, when Hill, by a simple answer, added the finishing touch to that lifelong appreciation.

He was telling somebody of his son's engagement. "Yes," he said, "they will be married soon by my friend Archbishop Ireland."

When Mrs. Charles M. Schwab started out a few years ago to provide summer vacations for 5,000 children in New York her husband not only provided the funds but he was heart and soul with her in the enterprise. Involving work, money, time, and endless planning, the scheme was a little pleasure hunting excursion which, like many others of the same kind, they entered into together, hand in hand, metaphorically speaking, as they had often gone that way in reality in childhood days in Loretto.

Schwab Married When Young.

Schwab was married when he was 22. Before he had left Loretto to begin his meteor-like business life he had asked the tall, sweet-faced girl who had been his playmate and schoolmate to be his wife. Before leaving his native town he had tried his fortune as a grocery clerk, but he could only make $2.50 a week. It was with the encouragement of the girl he loved that he concluded to seek a wider sphere of influence.

Ever since they were married his wife has watched carefully his business progress, and, although she has not kept up with him in technical knowledge, she has frequently given him valuable advice. That she has seen that he had no "fires to fight in the rear" was the conviction of those who saw how carefully she shielded him from intrusion during the time of his sensational breakdown. She permitted nobody to pass the vigilant watch which she established, and parried questions and intercepted visitors, in all of which her husband placed a dependence upon her that touched many who saw it.

Thomas Lawson Wed Early.

Of other great financiers who have married early, one of the most prominent is Thomas Lawson. In 1878 he married Miss Goodwillie. Those who remember only the spectacular features of the famous "Mrs. Thomas W. Lawson pink" incident have missed the romantic devotion to his wife which was its chief inspiration. For four years before this particular carnation became famous Lawson was the purchaser of all that was grown, with the thought only of giving a constant and unique pleasure to his wife, who was then an invalid. Upon her recovery she used it largely in dinner table decorations in their several homes until out of compliment to her it was exhibited under her name. After it had won prizes large sums of money were offered for a bulb from the plant, until Lawson, in his characteristic manner, bought up the whole growth at the cost of $30,000.

No matter what may be the inequalities in his character, this is a side to his life with which, as he himself has always been on record as saying, his best successes have been inextricably mixed. "A few years ago," said a prominent man, "I was talking with Lawson in his office when the door softly opened and his secretary placed a case of long stemmed flowers upon his desk. His face lighted. 'These are Mrs. Lawson's pinks,' he said. 'Aren't they beautiful?' As he spoke I noticed a new note in his voice. Just then he adjusted his curious gold chain. On the end was a locket, on one side of which was carved a gypsy's head, the other containing a miniature of a sweet faced girl.

Lawson's Gypsy Bead Chain.

"'It is a picture of my wife,' he said, extending it, 'at the time we were married. Her name is Gypsy. You will notice that each of the beads in this chain—there are 365—is carved with a gypsy's face. It was just a little fancy of mine,' he added in his characteristic way, before the interview closed."

In his home life Mr. Lawson is the ideal husband and father, devoting all his time out of business hours to his wife, who is not strong, and to his children. He lives and works for them and is scrupulous not to permit business to intrude upon his home life.

That what a man thinks best of he desires for his son goes without saying, and it can hardly be doubted that it was because he held a high opinion of the matrimonial influence that he himself had missed for many years that Jay Gould was the better pleased at the marriage which his son George Gould made early in life. This, in spite of the fact of his noted cupidity and that the money was all upon the one side—his own.

Gould Fond of Son's Wife.

That he worshiped his son's wife was told of the elder Gould during the years which he lived after she came into the family, and he never missed an opportunity to offer a tribute to her influence on the life of his son. That this has been a potent one in guiding the life of George Gould to more successful paths than are followed by the sons of most rich fathers no one who reads of the home life of the Goulds is likely to doubt.

Mysteries Behind the Counters of a Bank.

By Clyde Jewell.

THE keeping of a bank account is to most people a common, matter of fact affair, but there is no denying that such transactions contain more or less romance or mystery, although it is the desire of all bank officials to keep it as free as possible of the latter.

There is hardly a banker of any experience who has not a fund of interesting stories he could tell of his clients, if it were possible to do so without breaking the secrecy which is understood in all banking business.

Occasionally bankers are confronted with mysteries too deep to fathom. I recall one such affair which happened while I was managing a bank in another city, which was acting as correspondent to this bank. The head of a concern whose account showed a balance in the thousands every month—called upon me and stated that important business matters necessitated his presence in Europe immediately, and requested us to honor his brother's signature on all checks and other paper.

He regretted that he was not able to present his brother to me personally, but stated that he would equip him with satisfactory credentials, and handed me a copy of the latter's signature. It was a reasonable story and did not arouse my suspicion, although I wondered at the time that I had never before heard of a brother.

Mystery of Alleged Brother.

Two or three days after his departure the brother put in an appearance, handed me his letter, and cashed a check to cover the weekly pay roll. He resembled his absent brother closely, the only difference being that he wore a mustache, while his brother shaved smooth. There was no hitch in the whole affair until I learned that the supposed European trip was a myth, and that we alone were under the impression that he had left the city.

Some time later I met him in a café. Our glances met, but he glared blankly at me, offering no recognition whatever. I was considerably perturbed when later in the afternoon his understudy paid me a visit and talked about the great success his brother was having abroad.

In brief, the new found brother came in one day and advised me that his brother had died abroad, and handed me a newspaper clipping to confirm the statement. It was not many weeks later that the account with us was withdrawn and redeposited in another institution, while the erstwhile dead man came back to life and his brother vanished into oblivion. As his account was at all times correct we had no right to interfere.

As I supposed, the fictitious brother was our client disguised, yet when I broached the subject to him he positively refused to talk of the matter. Had others than myself been deceived the result might have been different. The reason for his strange behavior I have never been able to learn, and it has remained a mystery.

Odd Requests for Overdrafts.

We often receive peculiar requests for overdrafts. A client whose standing account had never exceeded $1,000 requested us to grant him an overdraft of $1,000, stating that he was not able to offer any explanation at present, but assured us that at no time would the bank be in any danger of losing, as the overdraft would not be real.

After some hesitancy we consented, but stipulated certain conditions and reserved the privilege of refusing if these conditions were not followed.

Shortly after his departure a well dressed gentleman came in and handed to our paying teller a check for $5,000, bearing the signature of our client, and with it a letter requesting us to honor his check with cash. This letter was one of the conditions we imposed for our safety. Still feeling that we were taking a chance, the teller asked what denominations he desired. He replied, and the money was passed out to him. After holding the currency a moment in his hands, he returned it, with a request for the check, which he destroyed before us.

On the following day our client thanked us for our courtesy and waived the overdraft privilege, saying that he had no further use for it. He had with him a check for $5,000, which he deposited. This he had won from his friend on a bet. He had bet that he could negotiate an overdraft for that amount without first explaining that it was a bet and the nature of it, and his friend wagered that no bank would trust him for that amount.

There are still others with queer ideas of banking, but these cases I have cited are sufficient to prove that the business is not without its romance or mystery.

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DR. O. W. HOLMES' MEDICINE.

Although Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes never practiced medicine, those who knew him intimately say that he cheered more sinking invalids, [illegible] more sick people and did more good even from a medical standpoint, [illegible] many of his young physician friends. "the secret of his power lay in his overflowing cheerfulness and kindness of heart. He scattered flowers of good cheer" wherever he went. With him, optimism was a creed. "Mirth is God's medicine," he declared, "everybody ought to bathe in it. Grim care, moroseness, anxiety—all the rust of life—ought to be scoured off by the oil of mirth." Everywhere, and on all occasions, he emphasized the value of cheerfulness. "If you are making a choice of a physician," he said, "be sure you get one with a cheerful and serene countenance." For the [illegible] of his [illegible] position the genial optimist gave credit [illegible] to his childhood's nurse. She it was [illegible] who taught him never to dwell on unpleasant incidents. If he stubbed his toe, or skinned his knee, or bumped his forehead, she would not hold his [illegible] [illegible] the floor or the chair or whatever [illegible] had fallen against, but would immediately claim his attention for some pretty object, or charming story, or happy reminiscence. He began to think sunshine in youth, and all through the years of his long life he scattered it wherever he went. If you would be happy, and to make others happy, be cheerful.

Additional Society

[illegible] last Wednesday evening. [illegible] the evening was delightfully spent in playing [illegible] which [illegible] amusement. Those present were [illegible] Miss [illegible] Miss Jennie Scott, Mrs. [illegible] and Messrs. Edward Roach, [illegible], Homer Jones, Willie Lowther, [illegible] Smith, Clyde [illegible], Harry [illegible] and [illegible].

Miss [illegible] Hamilton, 221 North [illegible] avenue, entertained the members of her Sunday school class [illegible] Wednesday afternoon. The little people who enjoyed the treat were Helen Ockle, Tellie, Pattie [illegible], Harry [illegible], May [illegible], Ruth [illegible], Nellie Law, Helen Phillips, [illegible], Anna [illegible], Esther Miller, Lily Edwards, Mildred McFarren, Belle Cowgill, Ruth [illegible], Nellie Overton, Frances [illegible], Fairy Simpson, Josephine [illegible], Katharine Fitch.

* *

"Ladies day" at the Pike's Peak club last Wednesday proved a delightful social event. The attendance was a [illegible] one, and those present enjoyed cards, refreshments and music by Barnes' orchestra.

Mr. and Mrs. John [illegible] Tucker gave [illegible] Friday party last Tuesday [illegible] at their home on North Weber street.

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] entertained a number of their friends [illegible] at their home, [illegible] Peak avenue. During the evening [illegible] were played, and later a supper was served.

Misses Chapin and Gebhardt gave a delightful Valentine bridge party last Thursday evening. The decorations were of red and white carnations and red hearts. The prizes awarded to Mrs. Avery and Miss Brown were large [illegible] hearts pierced with darts, and decorated with cupids.

Those present were Mrs. Lolar, Mrs. W. K. Argo, Mrs. H. A. Brown, Mrs. H. P. Avery, Mrs. Colt, Mrs. F. J. Walker, Miss Woodruff, Miss Dudley, Miss Churchman, Miss Beaty, Miss [illegible], Miss [illegible], Miss Chapin and Miss Gebhardt.

* *

Misses Etta and Marie Way, 514 North Weber street entertained a few of their friends at high five last Thursday evening. Those present were Miss Bessie Turner, Miss Genevieve Turner, Miss Minnie Cobb, Miss Etta Klutz, Miss Ethel Way, Miss Marie Way; Messrs. Theron Barnes, Merrill, McLain, Glen Blake, Lee Stuart, Harry Robinson, Homer Ru Loh. Dainty refreshments were served.

* *

Card Parties

The members of the Juanita Card club played a very delightful joke upon their husbands and some other gentlemen friends last Monday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fink, 213 East Willamette avenue. Mr. Fink was [illegible] to the [illegible] and he invited the gentlemen to attend a "stag" party. Soon after they arrived the members of the club entered all wearing a fancy dress costume. Mrs. [illegible] Hardin represented "[illegible]," Mrs. Jessie Anderson, "Queen of Clubs," Mrs. Rocky, "Queen of Hearts," Mrs. Samuel J. Dent, "[illegible]," Mrs. W. C. Thomas and Mrs. L. Chambers, "Colonial Dames," Mrs. Fink, Miss Georgie Stevens and Miss [illegible], "[illegible] maidens," Mrs. Roy McQuilton, "Spanish Lady," Miss Charlotte Fink, "A Sunflower," Mrs. J. A. Duncan, "[illegible] of St. Valentine's day."

[illegible] were artistically decked with a large number of red hearts and the score cards and [illegible] were [illegible]. For the [illegible] Mrs. Dent won the first prize, Mrs. Hardin, second [illegible] Miss Stevens, consolation. Messrs. Fink, Thomas and Hildbrand were the gentlemen's prizes. Dancing followed the serving of delicious light refreshments and those present were unanimous in [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Fink the most delightful of entertainers.

The Tuesday Bridge club met last week with Mrs. Louis A. E. Ahlers at her home on Wood avenue. Miss Foster [illegible] the [illegible] a heart [illegible] filled with [illegible]. The club will meet Tuesday, February [illegible] with Miss McCain, [illegible] North Cascade avenue.

Mrs. Floyd B. Healey entertained the Thursday High Five club very delightfully. A dainty luncheon was served in the dining room, the table being very prettily decorated. Mrs. Samuel Duncan and Mrs. Joseph S. Kenyon poured the chocolate. Mrs. Smith Barnes was the lucky one, winning the hand-painted cup and saucer, and Mrs. Joseph S. Kenyon the plate. Mrs. Joseph F. Kenyon will entertain the club next week at her home, 1225 Grand avenue. The members of the club are: Mrs. Samuel Duncan, Mrs. Joseph S. Kenyon, Mrs. Smith Barnes, Mrs. Lynn Gilmore, Mrs. Herman Lewson, Mrs. Eugene Durfee, Mrs. Derwood Gilmore, Mrs. Charles Barnes, Mrs. William Hart, Mrs. Austin Hutchinson, Mrs. Reuben Webb, Mrs. Joslyn.

* *

The members of the Saturday Social club met yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Charles E. Smith, on North Tejon street. Green carnations were used in lieu of score cards. The prizes were "The Rivers Children," by Ruth McEnery Stuart; bas reliefs of "[illegible]" and "Autumn," and a fancy toilet bottle.

* *

The Jolly Twelve Nine High Five club was entertained by Mrs. Philip Noble on Tuesday, St. Valentine day. The rooms were beautifully decorated in honor of the day. Refreshments were served in the course of the afternoon, and were heartily enjoyed. Mrs. Carl Allen won the first prize, Mrs. F. H. Joslyn the second, while Mrs. W. C. Allen won the consolation prize. Mrs. C. C. Wetmore will entertain the club on Tuesday, February 28.

* *

The Juanita Card club met this week with Mrs. Chambers, Boulder court.

The first prize, a hand-painted plate, [illegible] Mrs. W. A. Thomas. The [illegible] a [illegible] Miss Georgie Stevens. The consolation, a pretty [illegible] was given to Mrs. Walker. The hostess was given a lunch cloth. [illegible] with Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] East [illegible] street.

Personal Mention

Mrs. Lole D. Cox and her mother, Mrs. M. Polley, leave tomorrow for a months trip to Chicago, the inauguration at Washington, and New York.

* *

Mrs. Cortlandt T. Palmer left last Monday on a trip to New York city.

* *

Mrs. J. Addison Hayes, 1[illegible] North Tejon street, has resumed her Fridays at home.

* *

Mrs. Alfred Eaves, 165 Wood avenue, announces that hereafter she will discontinue observing Wednesday as her home days for the present.

* *

Mrs. Augustus P. Brigham and Miss Ely will be at home Tuesday, February 21, instead of Wednesday, February 22, at 120 East Espanola street.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. James T. Sanderson and family have removed to 22 West Second street, Ivywild, where they will be pleased to receive their friends after March 1.

* *

Mrs. E. T. Postlethwaite and her sister Miss Denning, left Friday for a two months' trip through California.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Beecher have returned from Emporia, Kansas, and are visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Postlethwaite, at 1604 Wood avenue.

* *

Mr. J. Addison Hayes and Dr. Gerald B. Webb have gone on a trip to New Mexico and California.

* *

Mrs. Gilbert McClurg left last Friday for Kansas City where she will join Mr. McClurg and go with him on a lecturing tour.

* *

Mrs. Frederick Austin of Pasadena, Calif., and her brother, Mr. A. D. Merrill of Merrillon, Wis., arrived last week at the Alta Vista where they intend to remain for some time.

* *

Miss Rita Kloepfer has returned from a four months' visit to friends and relatives in St. Louis and Chicago.

* *

Miss Mary L. McGee, representing the census bureau, Washington, D. C., left for the east last Wednesday. Miss Mattie has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Purcell, 515 West Bijou street.

* *

Mrs. J. W. Price and children of Cripple Creek are located at the Spaulding for the balance of the winter.

* *

Mrs. H. A. Brown, 422 East San Rafael street, passed a portion of last week in Denver.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wood left last Friday evening on an eastern trip. Mr. Wood is a member of the American Publishers' association, and while absent will attend a three days' session of the association in New York city, which closes with a banquet. From Chicago to New York the members will be the guests of the Erie railroad on a special train. Before turning their faces homeward, Mr. and Mrs. Wood will go to Washington, D. C., for a few days' stay.

* *

Mrs. Charles C. Hemming returned last week after a protracted stay in Chicago.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Thomas returned Thursday evening from southern California, where they have been for the last two months.

* *

Mrs. Robert Kerr has gone to Archer City, Texas, having received news of the serious illness of her father.

* *

Mrs. C. W. Graham, 516 North Cascade avenue, has returned from Pueblo, much improved in health.

* *

Mrs. Boyland and her daughter, Lillian, and Miss Osborne left for the east last night. Mrs. Boyland and Miss Osborne will visit St. Louis, Chicago and New York city. Lillian Boyland will stay meantime with relatives and friends in Illinois and Indiana.

* *

Mr. B. F. Lewell and son Ray left last week for Southern California where they will join Mrs. Lowell and son, Charles.

* *

Mrs. D. E. Gardner, who has been seriously ill at the Alta Vista, is convalescing rapidly.

* *

Mrs. Charles E. Smith intends spending this week in Denver.

* *

Mrs. John Murray Ward has returned from the east and is now at the Elk hotel.

* *

Mrs. H. H. Dawson is still in Gerlaw, Ill., where she went on account of the death of her mother.

* *

Mrs. Harvey F. Noble has returned from the east.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Carlton left for California a day or two ago.

* *

Mrs. G. W. Yeoman, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wood for several weeks left on Friday for her home in Kansas City.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Rose of Mansfield, Pa., are guests of their brother, J. F. Rose and are intending to locate here permanently.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Meyer S. Rafield have returned from a trip to New York city and other eastern points.

* *

Mrs. Arthur C. H. Friedmann has gone to Los Angeles, Calif.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Butt, who were recently married at Albuquerque, N. M., have arrived in this city where they intend to make their home.

Agonizing Burns

are instantly relieved, and perfectly healed, by Bucklen's Arnica Salve. C. Rivenbark, Jr., of Norfolk, Va., writes: "I burnt my knee dreadfully; that it blistered all over. Bucklen's Arnica Salve stopped the pain, and healed it without a scar." Also heals all wounds and sores. 25c at all druggists.

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EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY

Redfern Style has a superior grace demanded by all thoroughly up-to-date modistes—a grace apparent in the figure only when it is rightly corseted. To be rightly corseted every woman should have her figure corsetically treated by a corset fitter—to use the exact term. Then she may know that every line of her form has been easily met by the corset.

There is an exact spot on the form at which each pivot of the corset clasp should touch, also a point at which the lines begin to curve, resulting in a perfect and comfortable fitting.

We select the Redfern Models for our chief corset styles as containing all the features necessary for developing a figure contour suited to the fashions of the day.

Shapes for every type of figure.
Fabrics combining daintiness and durability.
Most careful workmanship.
Genuine Greenland whalebone.
Guaranteed Hose Supporters with the famous "Security" Rubber Button Clasps.

We never sell a corset for the sake of "making a sale." It must prove its fitness. Therefore we prefer that you have your corset fitted. We suggest a Redfern Model, and during Miss Grieves' engagement here we particularly want our patrons to take advantage of this rare opportunity to obtain a perfectly fitting corset.

Redfern Style "F"

A model of fashion for women with forms between medium but displaying a tendency toward embonpoint.

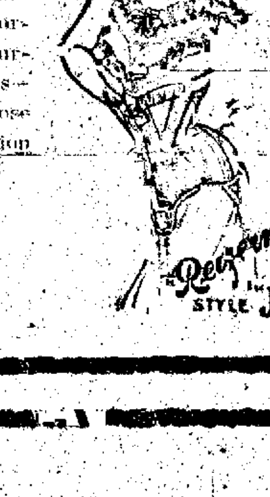
The ease with which it enfolds the form reducing the natural proportions, is its first recommendation. In Coutille or strong, fine Batiste, exquisitely dainty with laces and ribbons. A full set of hose supporters put by the designer of the corset at the precise skirt for doing the most effective work in correcting the figure and holding the garment tautly on the

PRICE $3

Redfern Style "J"

Figure fashion plus comfort results from the wearing of a Redfern Style "J" model. Suited to a well-developed form.

Without rigidity it molds the form into the long, graceful lines of the typical Redfern style. It has the medium bust, the average length skirt, with deep apron hip, which represses the abdomen and controls the contour of the hip line. Any uncomfortable "riding up" of the garment is allayed by correctly adjusted "Security" Hose Supporters—the best corset and hose supporter combination we know.



PRICE $5

Woman's Club News

All contributions to the Sunday Woman's club department should be sent to the editor, Mrs. Adine, 209 East Boulder street, telephone 667-A, or Gazette editorial rooms, telephone 2[illegible], not later than Friday.

Woman's Club Calendar

MONDAY.

Zebulon Pike chapter, Daughters American Revolution, 3 p. m., Mrs. Ira J. Morse, 1504 North Nevada avenue.

TUESDAY

Minerva Alumnae, Miss Nora Wilcox, 226 East St. Vrain street.

Tuesday Bayview Reading club, Mrs. A. J. Chase, 1311 North Nevada avenue.

Regular session, Woman's Relief Corps, 2:30 p. m., G. A. R. hall.

WEDNESDAY

Social Science department, Woman's club, 3 p. m., Caledonian hall.

Monday Progress club, 3 p. m., Mrs. L. M. Burkholder, 815 North Weber street.

THURSDAY

Annual meeting, Boys' Club association, Mrs. W. W. Arnold, 504 North Nevada avenue.

Study class, Art and Literature department, Woman's club, 3 p. m., Mrs. Charles A. Jacobs, 229 East Willamette avenue.

SATURDAY

"Guest day," Woman's Literary club, Mrs. Ira J. Morse, 1504 North Nevada avenue.

Chapter C., P. E. O., 2:30 p. m., Mrs. Edward W. Warsop, 1521 North Weber street.

SUNDAY

Frances Willard Memorial service, 7:30 p. m., First Presbyterian church, North End Woman's Christian Temperance union.

Mrs. Edward L. Preston presented the main paper read at the last meeting of the art and literature department of the Woman's club Wednesday afternoon in Caledonian hall. It was a review of that wierd story of the aftermath of sin whose one bit of color was the flaming letter upon the breast of a sinning, yet more sinned against, suffering woman, narrated in Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter."

Well did Mrs. Preston handle the review, bringing out the remarkable word-painting so vividly that the characters seemed to be present; also, the circumstances leading to the writing of the book were admirably told. Then Mrs. Preston gave an analytical resume of "The Scarlet Letter," showing conscientious and careful study of the work in a variety of ways. Those present considered it a rare privilege to listen to so scholarly and complete an exploitation of it.

In Mrs. S. L. Kellerman's current topic talk on "The Social Democratic Party," it was shown that the movement was world-wide, and that the teachings were virtually the same always. "The Supreme Court and the Death Penalty in Colorado" was selected as the next current topics question.

The next meeting of the study class will be Thursday, February 23, at 3 p. m., at the home of Mrs. Charles E. Jacobs, 229 East Willamette street.

The next art meeting will be addressed by Mr. Thomas MacLaren, on the subject of "Architecture." The remaining art afternoons will probably be in the hands of Mr. Mosler and Mrs. Goddard.

* *

Mrs. Frederick A. Faust, president, had charge of the program which was so interestingly given by the Colorado Springs Musical club last Monday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Phillip B. Stewart, 1228 Wood avenue.

The program consisted of an illustrated talk on the German romantic school, represented by Robert Schumann, 1810-1856, and Edward Schutt, 1856; given by Mrs. Faust, who also played all the piano selections very finely, except two which were delightfully played by Miss Helzer.

Mrs. John Speed Tucker, the vocalist, was never in better voice and sang several songs by Schumann and Schutt with artistic expression and finish.

The Schutt suite played by Mrs. Daniel Thatcher, violinist, gave great satisfaction, Mrs. Faust at the piano.

* *

The regular meeting of the Zebulon Pike chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the month of February will be held at the residence of Mrs. Ira J. Morse, 1504 North Nevada avenue, Monday, February 20, at 3 p. m. The literary program will consist of two papers: "The Indians West of the Rocky Mountains," by Mrs. Frank L. Rouse; "Missionaries and Pioneers of Old Oregon," by Mrs. William Strieby. Members of other chapters are invited to attend the meeting.

* *

Mr. Walter L. Sinton of Belfast, Ireland, delivered an unusually interesting address last Monday afternoon on "The Position of the Single Tax in the Solution of Economic Questions," at the residence of Mrs. W. A. Gray, 1130 North Cascade avenue. The guests invited were the members of the social science department of the Woman's club of which Mrs. Gray is the chairman.

Having devoted much study to the subject and being naturally an easy and rapid talker, Mr. Sinton was prepared to give a new significance to the single tax question as well as explain the ethical relation to the economic side which is so little understood by people in general. Mr. Sinton invited inquiries and for the short time remaining after his lecture the discussion demonstrated that the Colorado women are quite up to date on a variety of subjects.

The table in the dining room was tastefully set and adorned with red carnations and sprengeri and the hostess served cocoa, wafers and mints previous to the departure of her guests.

* *

At the last meeting of the Four O'Clock Progress club, held at the home of Mrs. E. B. Stark, the events reviewed in American history were the Mexican war and the discovery of gold in California. The corresponding European review was the revolution in Italy, which topic included a detailed sketch of Garibaldi. The next meeting will be held Monday, February 27, at the home of Mrs. Joseph G. Palmer, 109 East Willamette avenue.

* *

The East Side W. C. T. U. held its mothers' meeting Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Hamilton. It was Japanese in character. The following program was rendered: Scripture reading; Lord's Prayer in Japanese; Short talk on first round-the-world W. C. T. U.; recitation, "Imitation Japanese," by little Nellie Levitt; paper on "present round-the-world missionary," Mrs. Potter; Mrs. Jenks (ten years a missionary in Japan) gave an address, "Mothers and Daughters of Japan"; Midzutani, San, No Okusan and son and daughter Okusan and Hidewotsuke, appeared in Japanese costumes. Sponge cake and tea was served in Japanese fashion. All the numbers on the program were intensely interesting.

* *

The Sunshine society held its regular meeting Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. William West, 1402 South Tejon street. The society has quite a number of families they are helping this cold weather with donations of clothing and groceries. Mrs. Jenkins of Ivywild drew the slumber robe. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. E. A. Peifer, 14 Ramona avenue, March 2.

* *

The next meeting of the Monday Progress club will be Wednesday, February 22, at 3 p. m., with Mrs. L. M. Burkholder, 815 N. Weber street.

* *

The North End Woman's Christian Temperance union will hold a Frances Willard memorial service next Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the First Presbyterian church. Rev. Edgar W. Work, D. D., will deliver the address and the choir will render special music. All white ribboners and their friends are cordially urged to attend.

* *

Considering the inclemency of the weather there was a good attendance at the meeting of the Frances Willard W. C. T. U. last Thursday afternoon, to listen to the excellent program prepared by Mrs. Allen, the superintendent of non-alcoholic medication and scientific instruction.

Arrangements were completed for the Frances Willard Memorial meeting, which will take place this evening, February nineteenth, at the Second Congregational church, Tejon and Costilla streets. February seventeenth, 1898, being the date of Miss Willard's "home-going," it has become customary to commemorate each heavenly birthday with appropriate services, as near that date as possible.

The Rev. Adna W. Moore has kindly consented to give the address of the evening. The choir has prepared excellent music for the occasion.

All W. C. T. U. organizations of the city, Roswell and Colorado City, including the Wise Y's, are urged to be present, also all others interested. It is requested that members of all unions bring "White Ribbon Hymnals" for congregational singing.

ALL THERE.

Lady—What is it, little boy?
Boy—I come to claim de reward you offered for de return of yer canary.
Lady—But that is a cat.
Boy—Yes, but the canary is inside the cat.—Chicago News.

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THE OLIVE ON THE HEIGHTS.

Come, listen, O love, to the olive-hued dove,
The dove and the olive of old!
Companioned still in their world above
As when the deluge rolled.

Hark! harken, O love, to the voice of the dove,
Hark! harken and hear him say,
There are many tomorrows, my love, my love!
There's only one today.

And this is his wooing: you hear him say,
"This day in purple is rolled,
And the baby stars of the milky way
Are cradled in cradles of gold."

Now, what is thy secret, serene, gray dove,
Escaping death's deluge alway?
"There are many tomorrows, my love, my love,
There's only one today."

—Joaquin Miller.

WHAT CARE I?

What care I for caste or creed?
It is the deed, it is the deed;
What for class or what for clan?
It is the man, it is the man,
Heirs of love, and joy, and woe,
Who is high and who is low?
Mountain, valley, sky and sea,
Are for all humanity.

What care I for robe or stole?
It is the soul, it is the soul;
What for crown or what for crest,
It is the heart within the breast;
It is the faith, it is the hope,
It is the struggle up the slope,
It is the brain and eye to see
One God and one humanity.

—Robert Loveman.

THE XXTH CENTURY SEWING MACHINE
SINGER "66"
New Model Just Out
Have You Seen It? Have You Tried It?

The highest type of FAMILY SEWING MACHINE—the embodiment of SIMPLICITY and UTILITY—the ACME of CONVENIENCE.

Time Tells the Story

There is a big difference between a first-class sewing-machine, embodying the best of materials and workmanship, and one which is made in the cheapest manner. The buyer of the cheaper machine soon pays the difference of price in the constant cost for repairs, to say nothing of its annoying inefficiency.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES DO GOOD WORK DURING A LIFETIME.

Boulder, 2020 12th St.; Cheyenne, Wyo., 1713 Ferguson St.; Denver, 501 16th St.; Denver, 135 Broadway; Denver, 1527 Champa St.; Greeley, 813 Eighth Ave.; Alamosa, Colo.; Lead, S. D., 109 West Main St.; Ft. Collins, 143 No. College Ave.; Canon City, 110-112 South Fifth St.; Colorado Springs, 27 East Huerfano St.; Cripple Creek, 352 E. Bennett Ave.; Durango, 1019 Main Ave.; Grand Junction, 441 Main St.; Leadville, 616 Harrison Ave.; Pueblo, 408 North Main St.; Golden, Washington St.; La Junta, Colorado St.; Trinidad, 133 E. Main St.

A Few Samples of Japanese Handicraft.
Ash Trays and Lamp Shades.
Anything desired to order.
KINGSLEY BALLOU, 110 North Tejon St.

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Spider Tamer Badly Needed By the French Government

Fortune Waiting for Any One Who Can Make the "Ha'abes" Work Better—They Produce the Finest Silk in the World For the Government Factories in Madagascar, But Are Spoiling the Business By Wholesale Cannibalism and Disinclination For Duty—Twelve Thousand Yards of Silk Can Be Drawn From One Insect in a Month—Between Spells of Work the Spiders Recuperate In a "Hospital," Where They Have Trained Nurses—Female "Ha'abes" Who Eat Their Own Lovers. Written For The Sunday Gazette and Telegraph. Copyright, 1905, by Curtis Brown.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—There is an [illegible] promising sort of a job in the service of the French government waiting for any one who happens to have just the right qualifications for filling it. [illegible] "Wanted"—such, put into words, is the desire of the French colonial office—"Wanted, a spider tamer and trainer for the silk spinning factory of Madagascar."

On first reading, this might be taken to mean that somebody was needed for certain recalcitrant natives, or perhaps an expert for the somewhat queer piece of machinery. Inquiry, however, proves that the "spiders" to be tamed and trained are genuine insects and that nothing less than a fortune is in store for whoever can succeed in disciplining them.

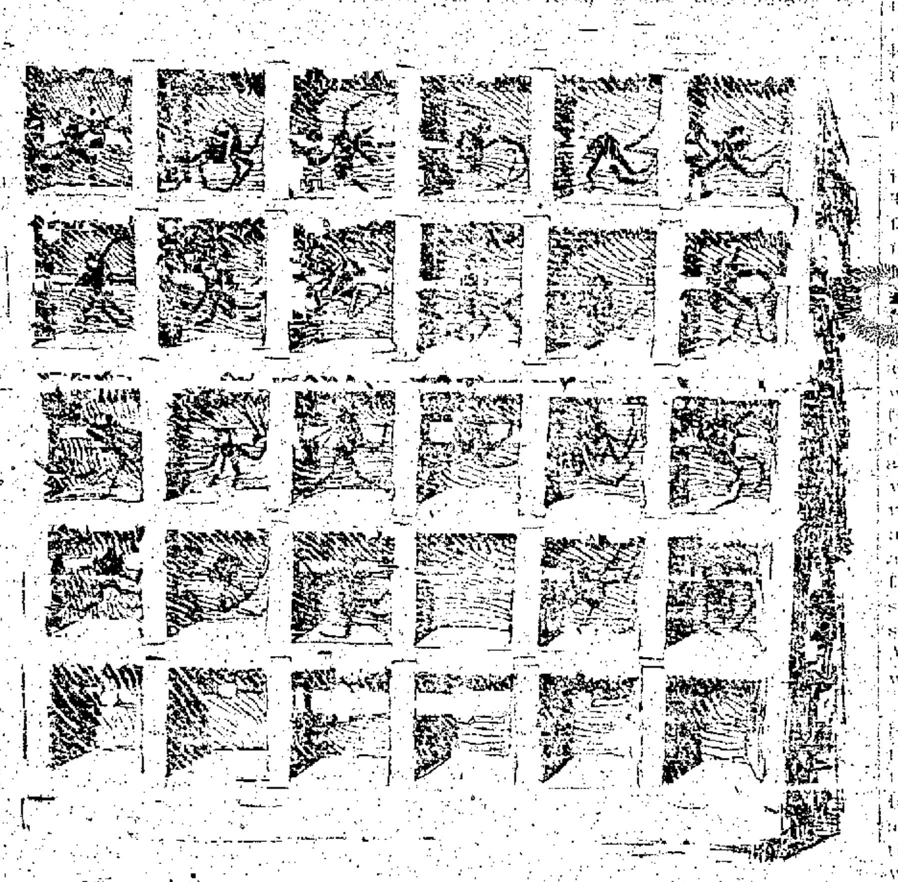
Anxious to learn everything about an occupation which might be the exact thing some of your readers are seeking, I made the fullest investigation, and learned from the French government that its silk spinning industry in Madagascar, begun with so much promise a few years ago, is actually languishing through the vagaries of the spiders from whom the silk is obtained.

Cursed with the worst of tempers, and possessed of deplorable habits these "hands" have so far [illegible] efforts to bring them into line with modern labor regulations, and that is why a "spider trainer" is so ardently sought. He should—according to the accounts—be a man with a good knowledge of natural history, and well up in the ways of the "Halabe," or Madagascar spider, while having also some knowledge of silk work management and silk spinning.

The Madagascar spider differs as much from the domesticated insect as chalk from cheese, and requires a firm hand over it. Let him who is inspired to undertake its education start at once for Madagascar, but, before applying for the appointment of "spider tamer in chief" to the French government, he ought to know as much as possible about the rebellious workers with whom he will have to deal, and the information which I specially obtained with this view in mind is, therefore, quite at his service.

In the first place the spider of Madagascar, whose ferocious [illegible] to his [illegible] than those [illegible] accustomed to see nothing [illegible] his wife [illegible] duly mated with [illegible] the female [illegible] in the insect kingdom the spider [illegible] two, and distinctly [illegible] She possesses [illegible] and [illegible] this [illegible] spider's life [illegible] to see [illegible] annoyed [illegible] devour him [illegible] knew where he is [illegible] the spider [illegible]

[illegible] and depraved taste [illegible] for eating one another [illegible] the French colonial [illegible] With every desire to revive the silk spinning industry [illegible] the [illegible] lessons for the propagation and [illegible] of these spiders and [illegible]



The Curious Box in Which Spiders Are Placed So That, While Firmly Fixed, Yet Unhurt, the Silk May Be Drawn From Them.

MAKING THEM YIELD UP.

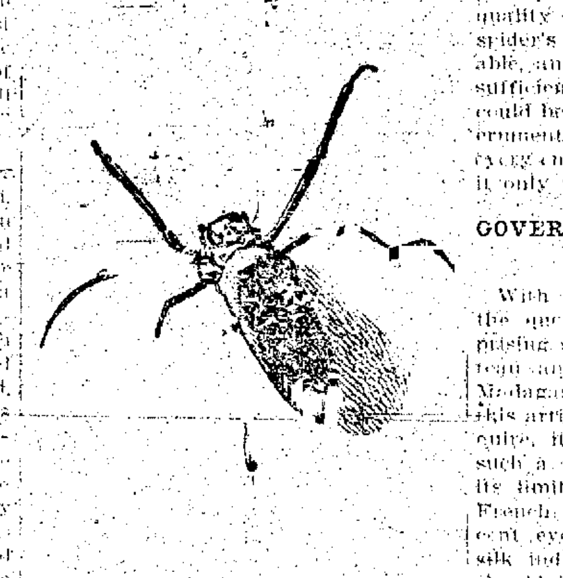
[illegible] when caught in the mango groves are brought to the native school by [illegible] in light baskets. Even [illegible] the quarrelsome creatures must not be left too long alone, or when the basket is opened it will be a case of the "lady and the tiger"—one only will be visible; the others will be "inside."

The spider, unlike the silkworm, uses its silk to form a web and not a cocoon. The silk must, therefore, be drawn from it during life if any great thread is to be obtained. For this purpose Madagascar spiders are placed in a curious apparatus with divisions holding twenty-four, at one time. Each [illegible] contains what may be described as a little guillotine, or segment of wood, which [illegible] the spider. This is fixed over that part of the body between the abdomen and the thorax, the abdomen thus protruding on the side whence the silk is to be drawn. They must be arranged with great care so as not to injure them, and they yield a generous amount of exquisitely fine filament. Indeed, about 12,500 yards of silk can be taken from one single insect in a month (four or five winding). After this they die, possibly from overwork.

The native girls have a very delicate touch, and gradually succeed in drawing the filaments from all the spiders in the box [illegible] by gently touching each insect in turn, and then, withdrawing the hand, the thread being left to a mechanical twister which, in turn, sets it to a wide wheel. The spiders yield their silk very freely and without resistance, rapid being [illegible] somewhat from [illegible] in health after this operation, are sent to "Spider Park Sanitarium," where strong [illegible] specially [illegible] to form sheltering bowers, they gradually recover. At the end of a few days of convalescence those who have not formed a part of the menu of their companions return to business, and to yield more silk.

BEATS SILKWORMS' PRODUCT.

The thread thus obtained from the Halabe is of a gorgeous color and quality. No gold was ever more brilliant, no yellow ever so pure. Its extreme fineness and elasticity, far exceeding that of ordinary silk, allows it to be woven into tissues of extraordinary smoothness, yet solid enough to stand the wear of ages. Visitors to the colonial section of the last Paris exhibition will remember in the Madagascar show some bed hangings made of this wonderful silk which delighted and astonished all beholders. Several of the spiders were also to be seen at work.



The Silk Spinning Spider of Madagascar, Known as "Halabe."

The only difficulty is the smallness of the output, and that is the result of the [illegible] of the spiders. They have not yet really learned that this is an age when it must labor for the universal benefit, and it is time they were taught this necessary truth. They have resisted too long already, for as far back as 1700 the great Reaumur experimented with a modest French spider, cousin of the Madagascar spinner, but it was found that it would require 700,000 of the little creatures to yield even a pound of silk.

It was a Roman Catholic priest who observed the beautiful yellow threads that hung on the mango groves round Antananarivo, and who practically started the industry of to-day, using small match boxes to hold the insects while drawing the thread, on the same principle as the present apparatus. The quality and color of the Madagascar spider's silk make it extremely valuable, and there is no doubt that could sufficient be obtained a high figure could be commanded. The French government is anxious to give the industry every encouragement, and, joking apart, it only needs the spider tamer.

GOVERNMENT'S "CORNER" IN SPIDERS.

With regard to the financial side of the question, about which the enterprising spirit who straps his portmanteau and takes a steamer ticket for Madagascar immediately on reading this article may prudently pause to inquire, it may truthfully be said that such a wide field lies before him that its limit is not easy to see. For the French government, with that beneficent eye on the future of the spider silk industry which good Republicans should keep for the benefit of others, has made a corner both in the raw material and in the woven fabric. With the laudable ambition of creating a new Lyons in this far dependency, the subject is receiving profoundest attention, and every help is being given in the development of the idea; but the silk is at present [illegible] on the public market, and up to now all that has been produced has been woven expressly for the government, which will gladly exhibit its beauties to any one anxious to take up the management of a spider silk manufactory, and will, moreover, encourage him in every possible way.

A French silk weaver of Lyons who asked his opinion of this new rival to the silkworm replied with a shrug of the shoulders and outstretched palms in true French manner, "Ma foi, who knows? At one time no one would have suspected the little silkworm of such possibilities as have been proved, and who shall say that spider silk may not one day replace the silk we draw from our patient little friend of the mulberry tree? They tell me this new silk is finer, is more elastic, and in weaving binds better together than our silk. Yes, I am told there is a fortune in it. As for me, I am too old to go so far to take up a fresh business. It may be that my son or my son's son will go and see what can be done, and those who come later may behold a great trade rise up on the banks of the Ikopa river."

Silk Spinning Spiders Caught in the Mango Groves of Antananarivo, Madagascar, Are Brought Into the Spider Silk Institute in Light Baskets.

The whole affair may, therefore, be said to be only in its infancy, merely [illegible] American with the qualifications before named to develop it into a paying one, since expenses and supplies are sure to be small, native labor being plentiful, and there are millionaires enough in the world, not to speak of royalties, who would pay any price for garments or hangings woven of spider silk, before a great output and a moderate price place the new commodity within reach of all.

J. E. WHITBY.

A MESSAGE TO GARCIA

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IN ALL this Cuban business there is one man stands out on the horizon of my memory like Mars at perihelion. When war broke out between Spain and the United States, it was very necessary to communicate quickly with the leader of the insurgents. Garcia was somewhere in the mountain fastnesses of Cuba—no one knew where. No mail nor telegraph message could reach him. The President must secure his co-operation, and quickly. What to do! Some one said to the President, "There's a fellow by the name of Rowan will find Garcia for you, if anybody can." Rowan was sent for and given a letter to be delivered to Garcia.

How the "fellow by the name of Rowan" took the letter, sealed it up in an oilskin pouch, strapped it over his heart, in four days landed by night off the coast of Cuba from an open boat, disappeared into the jungle, and in three weeks came out on the other side of the island, having traversed a hostile country on foot and delivered his letter to Garcia, are things I have no special desire now to tell in detail. The point I wish to make is this: McKinley gave Rowan a letter to be delivered to Garcia; Rowan took the letter, and did not ask, "Where is he at?"

By the Eternal! there is a man whose form should be cast in deathless bronze, and the statue placed in every college of the land. It is not book-learning young men need, nor instruction about this and that, but a stiffening of the vertebra which will cause them to be loyal to a trust, to act promptly, concentrate their energies, do the thing—"Carry a message to Garcia."

General Garcia is dead now, but there are other Garcias. No man who has endeavored to carry out an enterprise where many hands were needed but has been well-nigh appalled at times by the imbecility of the average man—the inability or unwillingness to concentrate on a thing and do it.

Slipshod assistance, foolish inattention, dowdy indifference, and halfhearted work seem the rule, and no man succeeds, unless by hook or crook, or threat, he forces or bribes other men to assist him; or mayhap God in His goodness performs a miracle and sends him an angel of light for an assistant.

You, reader, put this matter to a test: You are sitting now in your office—six clerks are within call. Summon any one, and make this request: "Please look in the encyclopedia and make a brief memorandum for me concerning the life of Correggio."

Will the clerk quietly say, "Yes, sir," and go and do the task? On your life, he will not. He will look at you out of a fishy eye and ask one or more of the following questions:

Who was he?

Which encyclopedia?

Where is the encyclopedia?

Was I hired for that?

Don't you mean Bismarck?

What's the matter with Charlie doing it?

Is he dead?

Is there any hurry?

Shan't I bring you the book and let you look it up yourself?

What do you want to know for?

And I will lay you ten to one that after you have answered the questions, and explained how to find the information, and why you want it, the clerk will go off and get one of the other clerks to help him try to find Garcia—and then come back and tell you there is no such man. Of course, I may lose my bet, but according to the Law of Average, I will not.

Now, if you are wise, you will not bother to explain to your "assistant" that Correggio is indexed under the C's, not in the K's, but you will smile sweetly and say, "Never mind," and go and look it up yourself.

And this incapacity for independent action, this moral stupidity, this infirmity of the will, this unwillingness to cheerfully catch hold and lift, are the things that put pure socialism so far into the future. If men will not act for themselves, what will they do when the benefit of their effort is for all?

A first-mate with knotted club seems necessary; and the dread of getting "the bounce" Saturday night holds many a worker to his place. Advertise for a stenographer, and nine out of ten who apply can neither spell nor punctuate—and do not think it necessary.

Can such a one write a letter to Garcia?

"You see that bookkeeper," said the foreman to me in a large factory.

"Yes; what about him?"

"Well, he's a fine accountant, but if I'd send him up town on an errand, he might accomplish the errand all right, and on the other hand, he might stop at four saloons on the way, and when he got to Main street, would forget what he had been sent for."

Can such a man be entrusted to carry a message to Garcia? We have recently been hearing much maudlin sympathy expressed for the "down-trodden denizen of the sweatshop" and the "homeless wanderer searching for honest employment," and with it all often go many hard words for the men in power.

Nothing is said about the employer who grows old before his time in a vain attempt to get frowsy ne'er-do-wells to do intelligent work; and his long, patient striving with "help" that does nothing but loaf when his back is turned. In every store and factory there is a constant weeding-out process going on. The employer is constantly sending away "help" that have shown their incapacity to further the interests of the business, and others are being taken on.

No matter how good times are, the sorting continues, only if times are hard and work is scarce, the sorting is done finer—but out and forever out the incompetent and unworthy go. It is the survival of the fittest. Self-interest prompts every employer to keep the best—those who can carry a message to Garcia.

I know one man of really brilliant parts who has not the ability to manage a business of his own, and yet who is absolutely worthless to any one else, because he carries with him constantly the insane suspicion that his employer is oppressing, or intending to oppress him. He cannot give orders; and he will not receive them. Should a message be given him to take to Garcia, his answer would probably be, "Take it yourself!"

To-night this man walks the streets looking for work, the wind whistling through his threadbare coat. No one who knows him dare employ him, for he is a regular firebrand of discontent. He is impervious to reason, and the only thing that can impress him is the toe of a thick-soled No. 9 boot. Of course, I know that one so morally deformed is no less to be pitied than a physical cripple; but in our pitying, let us drop a tear, too, for the men who are striving to carry on a great enterprise, whose working hours are not limited by the whistle, and whose hair is fast turning white through the struggle to hold in line dowdy indifference, slipshod imbecility, and the heartless ingratitude, which, but for their enterprise, would be both hungry and homeless.

Have I put the matter too strongly? Possibly I have; but when all the world has gone a-slumming, I wish to speak a word of sympathy for the man who succeeds—the man who, against great odds, has directed the efforts of others, and having succeeded, finds there's nothing in it; nothing but bare board and clothes.

I have carried a dinner pail and worked for day's wages, and I have also been the employer of labor, and I know there is something to be said on both sides. There is no excellence per se in poverty; rags are no recommendation; and all employers are not rapacious and high-handed, any more than all poor are virtuous. My heart goes out to the man who does his work when the "boss" is away, as well as when he is at home. And the man who, when given a letter for Garcia, quietly takes the missive, without asking any idiotic questions, and with no lurking intention of chucking it into the nearest sewer, or of doing aught else but deliver it, never gets "laid off," nor has to go on a strike for higher wages. Civilization is one long, anxious search for just such individuals. Anything such a man asks shall be granted; his kind is so rare that no employer can afford to let him go. He is wanted in every city, town and village—in every shop, office, store and factory. The world cries out for such: he is needed, and needed badly—the man who can carry a message to Garcia.

JEFFERSON'S OPINION OF WASHINGTON

I THINK I knew General Washington intimately and thoroughly, and were I called on to delineate his character, it should be in terms like these:

His mind was great and powerful, without being of the very first order; his penetration strong, though not so acute as that of a Newton, Bacon or Locke; and as far as he saw, no judgment was ever sounder. It was slow in operation, being little aided by invention or imagination, but sure in conclusion. Hence the common remark of his officers, of the advantage he derived from councils of war, where hearing all suggestions, he selected whatever was best; and certainly no general ever planned his battles more judiciously. But if deranged during the course of the action, if any member of his plan was dislocated by sudden circumstances, he was slow in re-adjustment. The consequence was that he often failed in the field, and rarely against an enemy in station, as at Boston and New York. He was incapable of fear, meeting personal dangers with the calmest unconcern.

Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence; never acting until every circumstance, every consideration, was maturely weighed; refraining if he saw a doubt; but, when once decided, going through with his purpose whatever obstacles opposed. His integrity was most pure, his justice the most inflexible I have ever known; no motives of interest, or consanguinity, of friendship or hatred, being able to bias his decision. He was, indeed, in every sense of the words, a wise, a good, and a great man. His temper was naturally irritable and high-toned, but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendency over it. If ever, however, it broke its bounds, he was most tremendous in his wrath.

In his expenses he was honorable but exact; liberal in contribution to whatever promised utility, but frowning and unyielding on all visionary projects and all unworthy calls on his charity. His heart was not warm in its affections, but he exactly calculated every man's value, and gave him a solid esteem proportioned to it. His person, you know, was fine, his stature exactly what one could wish, his deportment easy, erect and noble; the best horseman of his age, and the most graceful figure that could be seen on horseback.

Although in the circle of his friends, where he might be unreserved with safety, he took a free share in conversation, his colloquial talents were not above mediocrity, possessing neither copiousness of ideas nor fluency of words. In public, when called on for a sudden opinion, he was unready, short and embarrassed. Yet he wrote readily, rather diffusely, in an easy and correct style. This he had acquired by conversation with the world, for his education was merely reading, writing and common arithmetic, to which he added surveying at a later day.

His time was employed in action chiefly, reading little, and that only in agriculture and English history. His correspondence became necessarily extensive, and, with journalizing his agricultural proceedings, occupied most of his leisure hours within doors.

On the whole, his character was, in its mass, perfect, in nothing bad, in few points indifferent; and it may truly be said that never did nature and fortune combine more perfectly to make a man great, and to place him in the same constellation with whatever worthies have merited from man an everlasting remembrance.

For his was the singular destiny and merit of leading the armies of his country successfully through an arduous war for the establishment of its independence; of conducting its councils through the birth of a government, new in its forms and principles, until it had settled down into a quiet and orderly train; and of scrupulously obeying the laws through the whole of his career, civil and military, of which the history of the world furnishes no other example.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

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Marie Doro In "Friquet"

"STRONGHEART" AND BLANCHE WALSH

....La Belle Dazie....

[From Our New York Dramatic Correspondent.]

ROBERT EDESON is now giving at the Hudson theater a striking performance of a very difficult role. As Strongheart in "Strongheart," by William C. De Mille, he impersonates an American Indian whose tribe has contributed sufficient money to send him to Columbia university. The play finds Strongheart participating actively in the social and athletic life of the university, and of course he falls in love. If people—Indians, Americans, Englishmen, Turks and especially French men and women—did not fall in love what would be the use of writing plays? If a play that afterward became the greatest dramatic production of the century were written without a love theme no manager on earth would consider it worth a second glance. That is why Strongheart falls in love, for love is life, and life is love, according to a great deal of philosophy, ancient as well as modern.

Mr. Edeson gives a splendid exhibition of the actor's art throughout the entire play. His makeup is surprisingly effective, and his mode of speech aids materially in furthering the illusion. "I do not speak to you (the audience) in the language of my tribe," says Mr. Edeson, "for you would not understand it—and neither would I." His performance, however, is none the less realistic.

Mr. Edeson's Success.

Mr. Edeson is pleasingly successful in picturing the reserve and dignity of a North American Indian who prefers education to the decidedly more diverting fire water. He shows an Indian brave but not boastful; strong but not swaggering, manly yet sympathetic; defiant when his honor is assailed, but not violent in temper. On the warpath among his native plains and mountains Strongheart would undoubtedly have been a mighty warrior and somewhat of a stoic. It is no easy task for a paleface to step into the copper colored skin of an aborigine and live the latter's life to the satisfaction of a critical audience, but Mr. Edeson proves equal to the emergency, and he does not lose the rapt attention of his onlookers for an instant.

The play opens with a true to life scene in the rooms of Frank Nelson and Dick Livingston at Columbia. This act is not particularly good, but one forgets its shortcomings in the appreciation of Mr. Edeson's fine performance. Here it is disclosed that Thorne, a special student, has conspired to cause the defeat of the Columbia team in a coming big game. He has bet on the opposing eleven and sends a set of signals to their manager.

The second act transpires in the dressing room of the Columbia team [illegible] the game in question. The opposing manager enters and tells

"STRONGHEART"-ACT II

Columbia's captain that a member of the eleven is a traitor and returns the signals. Suspicion falls on Strongheart. The latter knows the signals to have been written by Dick Livingston, who is in love with Dorothy Nelson, the object of Strongheart's affection also.

The episodes in the dressing room are exciting and replete with action. Realism roams rampant over the entire act. Mr. Edeson does a very fine bit of acting here as he describes the progress of the game to a companion while peering through the window.

The Columbia team wins, strangely enough. We are pleased to see that the blue and white eleven can win once in awhile. I would suggest that the Columbia students attend the play in a body so as to learn how to act in case of victory.

Edmund Breese as Buckley, head coach, gives a spirited illustration of the methods of the guardian of the eleven. If his language were painted it would require a Verestchagin to do it. As that famous Russian painter of war scenes is now dead, it is evident that Buckley's picturesque expletives must be seen or heard to be fully appreciated.

Dorothy Loves the Indian.

Strongheart is finally shown to be innocent of the charges. Thorne is proved guilty. And he leaves college. Strongheart then tells Dorothy that he [illegible] the Indian. The college men are indignant when they learn that Strongheart has [illegible] love to Dorothy. They say, "You are an Indian." He says, "I was an Indian when I came here, but you all called me friend." The college men repudiate their former avowals of friendship. While Strongheart is with Dorothy, talking of love, [illegible] known [illegible], Black Eagle, a messenger, comes from his tribe to tell Strongheart, whose Indian name is Soangataha, that the latter's father, chief of the tribe, is dead and that the collegian is now chief.

"You must return to your people," says Black Eagle. "I will stay with my love," says Strongheart.

For a few moments the young Indian battles with his conflicting emotions and then he decides to go with Black Eagle, realizing that he is out of place among the whites and that Dorothy cannot go with him to live among the unwashed, squalid Indians of the reservation.

Herbert Corthell.

One of the hits of the production is made by Herbert Corthell as Billy Saunders, "a senior by courtesy." Billy [illegible]

Both Mr. Edeson and Miss [illegible] [illegible]

"The Woman In the Case."

Clyde Fitch has finally [illegible] writing another good play. He has [illegible] made so many attempts of late that it is not surprising that he has at last attained his object. As a matter of fact, almost any one with a little knowledge of the stage could have succeeded after three or four trials. "The Woman in the Case," Blanche Walsh's new star-[ring] vehicle, is a real hit in spite of the [illegible] fourth acts, which means that [illegible] second and third acts are exceptionally good. [illegible] Miss Walsh as the wife of a man accused of murder appears with distinction. She gives the best acting of her [illegible] and her success means much to [illegible] who has [illegible] to so high a position from the humblest of beginnings.

A Melodrama.

"The Woman in the Case" is a melodrama pure and simple, although the story in no way deals with what is usually considered "pure and simple" in [illegible] Melodramas never do.

Julian Rolfe is accused of the murder of a lifelong chum who was in love with a woman of the lower world and whose character would permit of no redemption. Rolfe prevented his friend's marriage and "the woman in the case" consequently did not hear Rolfe an overplus of good will. The dead man was a suicide, but the degenerate woman informed the police that she could prove that Rolfe murdered him.

Mrs. Rolfe in order to prove her husband innocent disguises herself as a woman of the soubrette type and makes the acquaintance of Claire Forster, Rolfe's enemy. After four months of association with the woman and her companions the wife worms out of the Forster woman the fact that her husband is the victim of a conspiracy, and Rolfe is acquitted, of course. Robert Drouet as Rolfe is excellent. The cast throughout is capable.

BLANCHE WALSH

MARIE DORO

ROBERT EDESON AS STRONGHEART

SCENE FROM "STRONGHEART"-ACT III

Marie Doro In "Friquet."

Marie Doro, for two seasons prominent in Frohman productions, is appearing at the Savoy theater in a French play, "Friquet." As "Friquet" failed to score in Paris, there seems but little excuse for bringing it to this country. However, Miss Doro, who is sweet and pretty, and possessed of much ability for one of such slight experience, does not do so poorly as some state. True, the role of Friquet (tree sparrow) is too exacting for her immature shoulders, but why not give her credit for a performance that many a more accomplished actress would fail to excel? Miss Doro has talent, temperament and beauty, and experience will make her a legitimate star in less time that many another would require. She has not had time enough to develop the thorough appreciation of dramatic possibilities necessary for a leading actress. For instance, in the second act Friquet, who is rescued from a traveling circus by a woman of title, dashes on to the lawn of her benefactress' dwelling to capture a fractious horse that has broken loose. When Friquet returns a minute later (too short a time) she is perfectly calm, whereas she should have simulated breathlessness and have disordered her hair a bit. The observance of these "little touches" is what makes or mars an actress.

The cast is a strong one, including Dorothy Donnelly, William Courtleigh, Frederick Perry, W. J. Ferguson and Frank Losee.

LA BELLE DAZIE

La Belle Dazie.

La Belle Dazie, the talented toe dancer in "Buster Brown" at the Majestic theater, has the following to say about her art:

"To the footlights now she goes,
Tripping lightly on her toes."

"That's the way the old song about 'My Daughter Julia' used to go, but I am ready to testify that the 'tripping lightly' business isn't as easy as it looks. It took me three years of hard, persistent practicing to enable me to do that 'trip' without a pained expression indicating that it was anything but light and pleasant. European ballet masters declare that unless a child is taught the rudimentary postures and exercises of the academic school she will never become a first class dancer. But we Americans delight in revolutionizing old world rules. While I have danced ever since childhood, imitating every new step I saw, it was not until I was a well grown girl of fourteen that I decided to make stage dancing my profession and at once picked the most difficult style of all as my specialty. So I started in to learn toe dancing, but only a dogged determination to succeed ever kept me at it. I knew that if I failed I would simply take a place with the thousands of mediocre dancers who appear nightly in chorus work. So it was my grit even more than the extraordinary strength of limb which I had developed as a child dancer that won the struggle, for nobody without great natural strength of foot, ankle and leg muscles can endure the strain of preliminary training for toe dancing.

How She Began.

"At first I stood between parallel bars and, resting part of my weight on my hands and arms, would rise on my toes, pause for a minute and drop back again, repeating this exercise for half an hour at a time. Two hours a day was all I could stand of this at first, and it took me two years to learn to bear the weight of my body on my toes alone. Then came the balancing and posturing upon tiptoe and, last of all, the dancing steps. The academic steps were not difficult after the necessary strength and balance were attained, but I added to them a great many original steps and acrobatic gyrations of my own which cost many an additional hour of practice. It was a period of swollen toes, joints and muscles. Massage and cold water bandages alleviated the pain, but only bulldog grit kept me at it, and even now I look back upon those three years of training as one long, terrible nightmare. But my dream came true, for my first appearance was a sensational success, and for the past three years I have toured all over Europe, triumphing over the terpsichorean traditions of the ballet master as the only American dancer who ever excelled them in their own field."

La Belle Dazie will remain with the "Buster Brown" company throughout the entire season. She has become a general favorite with audiences at the Majestic.

Patrick Negelle

COMING THIS SEASON.

Of the personal hits made this season by the Savage English Grand Opera company, which is to appear here in April, perhaps the most pronounced is by Marion Ivell as Carmen. Miss Ivell's Carmen was notable two years ago when she sang the Spanish girl, but now it is said to be a real teaser for dramatic realism and vocal fullness.

For the next few weeks Kirke La Shelle's "The Virginian" company will touch only the high places en route to California. After a week in St. Paul and Minneapolis it will quickly "cut across lots" to Helena, Butte, Spokane, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and other cities in the Northwest. It will then follow the mountain trail south to the land of sunshine and flowers, and will be in California during the latter part of March and the early part of April.

Andrew Mack in "The Way to Kenmare" has been drawing large and enthusiastic audiences to McVicker's theater, in Chicago. The new comedy is the best play in which the young actor has yet appeared and his new songs, particularly "The Rose of Kenmare" and "Dan, My Darlin' Dan," have made "hits." Mr. Mack leaves America for Australia early in April and will be gone for some months. He will appear here in Colorado Springs in March.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

From Sydney, Australia, comes word that Minnie Tittell-Brune, well known to theater-goers, is winning laurels in Sardou's "Theodora."

A press dispatch announces the affecting reconciliation of Governor La Follette of Wisconsin and his daughter Lola, now with the Ada Rehan company.

The production of "The Lilac Room," in which Maxine Elliott was to be starred, has been postponed until the fall. "The Lilac Room" is a comedy by B. M. Dix and E. G. Sutherland.

Booth Tarkington's play, "The Gentleman from Indiana," will be produced in Indianapolis at the end of this month. Edward Morgan, Jacques Kruger, Frank Mordaunt, T. C. Ranger, Julia Dean and others will take part in it.

Trixie Friganza will replace Anna Held at the Weber Music hall in New York. Miss Held and Florence Ziegfeld have severed their connection with the the house, and the management hereafter will be solely in Mr. Weber's hands.

John Philip Sousa eclipsed his former London triumphs at Queen's hall January 8. His composition "At the King's Court," was received with an enthusiasm seldom equaled by a London audience. This was its first English performance.

Annie Russell is to give a new play in Boston. This is "Jinny the Carrier," by Israel Zangwill, which she is to present in New York later. It was at one time intended that Maude Adams should have the part, but it was finally allotted to Miss Russell.

The energy shown in Blanche Walsh's new play, "The Woman in the Case," is remarkable. Rarely is there seen on Broadway a piece in which a young woman has a fight with two policemen in one act and chokes another woman to death in the next act.

"Cissie" Loftus, the actress, is at a hospital in Akron, Ohio, suffering with a serious case of nervous prostration. Since she fainted last week while on the stage, she has gradually become worse. Her engagements at Erie and at Youngstown have been canceled.

Joseph Jefferson will make his reappearance on the stage at the Boston theater Easter Monday. His sons, Thomas and Joseph, Jr., will play "Rip Van Winkle" all that week and the "grand old man of the stage" will deliver an address each evening between the acts. The following week Mr. Jefferson will go over to New York and make his farewell appearance on the stage at Joseph Holland's benefit at the Metropolitan opera house.

William Faversham, who is now on the road in Arthur Wing Pinero's play, "Letty," will, at the conclusion of this tour, begin rehearsals of "The Squaw Man," which is to be produced at the Garrick theater, about April 1, by Liebler & Co. Mr. Faversham will play the leading role, and the play will be given an elaborate production. Possibly the decision to put Mr. Faversham forward in an Indian character has been hastened by the success with which Robert Edeson has met in the play of "Strongheart."

"The Earl and the Girl," which the Shuberts are to produce in March, is about the only big musical comedy success of the year in Great Britain. The Shuberts are doing everything to make "The Earl" prove to America what "The Belle of New York" did to England. Ivan Caryll, the composer, remained in this country several weeks after the production of his "The Duchess of Dantzic" in order to overhear the orchestra rehearsals and R. H. Burnside is already at work with the chorus. The company will be headed by Eddie Foy.

"Lord Chumley," the play written by H. C. De Mille and David Belasco, in which E. H. Sothern won one of the greatest successes of his career, is to be revived, with Cecil De Mille, the son of the author, in the title role. Mr. Sothern has given the production of "Lord Chumley" to Mr. De Mille.

Young Mr. De Mille was formerly leading man for Virginia Harned (Mrs. E. H. Sothern). His mother, Mrs. H. C. DeMille, has arranged for the production of "Lord Chumley," so it will be the son in the father's play and presented by the mother.

Just before beginning to devote himself to the rehearsals now in progress of "The Education of Mr. Pipp," the play he has made from Charles Dana Gibson's drawings, Augustus Thomas ran down to Washington for a week to get material and detail for the new comedy he is to write for Lawrance D'Orsay's use next season. In this play D'Orsay will appear as a member of the British embassy at Washington. The present one is the last tour he will make in "The Earl of Pawtucket."

It is said that in "The Woman in the Case," the new play which Clyde Fitch has written for Blanche Walsh, the dramatist has depicted a woman who is proof against jealousy and steadfast in her faith in spite of disconcerting circumstances. The woman faithful in good and evil report is well known in fiction and in real life, and is a common object in the police courts, but is more or less of a stranger in our modern social drama, which does not deal frequently with the elemental virtues.

"The Girl and the Bandit," the new musical comedy in which Mabel Hite has made such a pronounced hit, has "caught on" in Chicago, where it was produced early in January, and will probably run there the remainder of the season and throughout the summer. One of the Chicago papers said of Miss Hite the morning after the first performance: "As you can never tell from where you are sitting how your picture will look, so, when the producers of 'The Girl and the Bandit' got together its big cast, none imagined that Mabel Hite would make the big hit of the show and snatch all the honors from the other stars. In this production she plays the role of a maid and the daughter of a bandit."

MARGARET FIELDS,

With "Yon Yonson," at the Opera House Tomorrow Evening.

M. Coquelin has been acting in "L'Abbe Constantin" in Paris, and apparently has made a great hit. An enthusiast writes to a London newspaper: "Can the gentle, shy, simple old man be the same who dashed off the brilliant romanticism of Cyrano with a voice of brass and a delicious truculence of manner, or who puts into Mascarille such a delightful spirit of exquisite fooling? His Abbe Constantin must, one thinks, have been born, not made, and have grown up gradually from the days of his novitiate. He folds his hands reflectively or makes timid little gestures with them. He gives polite, awkward, half-frightened caresses to the [illegible] [illegible] so [illegible] and wakes up with such a [illegible] guilty look. Everything he says breathes only kindliness. There never was such a case of 'getting into the skin' of a 'part' as Coquelin's Abbe Constantin."

After the thousandth performance of "Carmen" in Paris, the Opera Comique is to give the five hundredth of "Manon," by Massenet, and the famous composer himself will attend. This opera was first given in 1884 at the theater in the Rue Favart, and was a great success from the beginning, with Mme Heilbronn as the protagonist. It was given eighty-eight times in succession and was then laid aside till 1891 when Sibyl Sanderson, the American singer, took the leading part in its performances. Since then it has been almost constantly before the Paris public.

In Mr. George Alexander's forthcoming production of "Mr. Chilcote, M. P." at the St. James theater, based upon Mrs. Thurston's story of that name (known in America as "The Masquerader") it is essential that there should be a "double." Mr. Alexander has desired to find someone who really resembles him, without the necessity of calling in his skill—very great in these matters—of the theater make-up artist. The actual presence of the men who so strongly resemble each other on the stage at the same time, and in a critical part of the play, is the cause of Mr. Alexander's anxiety to find a "double." Most men, it is said, have their doubles, and so he was anxious to succeed in finding a second George Alexander, over six feet in height, square jawed, spare in figure, and with fine eyes. Well, he has found him, in the person of Mr. W. J. Thorold, the editor of the journal "The Smart Set," and has engaged him to play the part of John Chilcote in the play.

An important presentation of Goldsmith's comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," under the direction of Liebler & Co., will be made at the New Amsterdam theater, New York, April 17. The character of the presentation will perhaps be best indicated by the somewhat remarkable cast. The principals will include: Eleanor Robson as Kate Hardcastle, Clara Bloodgood as Miss Neville, Mrs. Charles Calvert as Mrs. Hardcastle, Kyrle Bellew as Young Marlow, Arnold Daly or Henry E. Dixey as Tony Lumpkin, Louis James as Hardcastle, Frank Mills as Hastings, J. E. Dodson as Diggory.

Maude Adams and Edward S. Willard presented a new play and a half, in Broadway last week. In the fractional piece, which is fifty minutes brief, Miss Adams is a London girl of the slavey type, although not a household drudge, but a worker in a laundry. This sketch is called "'Op o' Me Thumb," because its poor little creature is insignificant, but it might as well have been named "Cinderella Without a Change of Luck," because the prince she dreams of never comes; or "The Shirt He Left Behind Him," because her dreaming is about a fellow who leaves his shirt a long while uncalled for at the laundry. The writing by Frederick Fenn and Richard Royce is pathetic and still more tearful is the acting by Miss Adams. The waif from a workhouse, Amanda, is as ugly a slattern as the actress can contrive to make her by putting on a bad complexion, a shapeless frock, an awkward manner and a cockney speech. There isn't a whit of concession to comeliness. Even when not disfigured Miss Adams isn't beautiful, by Venus rules, but she is lovely with her piquant face, graceful form and personal charm. She has the courage of her art thus to hide all that is sightly and show not so much as a curled lock on her frowsy head or a scrap of ribbon on her shabby breast.

WHAT PRESS AGENTS SAY OF COMING ATTRACTIONS

SOMETHING ABOUT "THE SILVER SLIPPER" COMPANY.

There are probably no larger theatrical or musical productions touring the country this season that those under the personal management of Mr. John C. Fisher, viz.: "The Silver Slipper" and "San Toy."

These companies travel exclusively by a special train of six cars, generally three Pullman cars and three 60-foot baggage cars, this applying to transit when made at night. On the daylight runs, instead of the sleepers, three first-class coaches are always provided. This train is operated on a special schedule and is run over the various roads with every attention for safety and comfort. In fact, it receives more than the usual attention, the famous Twentieth Century New York and Chicago limited not being offset by the movement of this special. While run at an enormous expense, the benefits that are derived are more than satisfactory to Mr. Fisher. It means that the company arrives at its destination fresh, having rested well, having breakfasted bountifully, and, with carriages to take them to their hotels, are in a condition to give a performance in the evening that is not in any way marred by fatigue or anxiety.

The companies who depend upon the regular trains of the various railroads, and who are obliged to go from one point to another as best they can, are in a condition that in many times borders on nervous prostration. It is safe to assume that the actual traveling annoyances and train ennui are at once abolished and that the members of "The Silver Slipper" company are put to no more trouble in the way of traveling than they would be if their homes were in the upper part of New York city, and the theater they were playing in was on Broadway.

Certainly such attentions to the theater public as offered by Mr. John C. Fisher, are worthy of the deepest consideration, and while captains of industry may travel with more palatial equipment, it cannot be denied that their comfort or their safety is any more secure than the famous "Silver Slipper Specials."

THE JEFFERSONS IN "THE RIVALS."

A well-known writer on some of the prominent daily papers, writes as below of the performance of Joseph, Jr., and William W. Jefferson in "The Rivals," which will be seen here soon:

Few plays have appeared at the Grand opera house lately that have in any way rivaled "The Rivals," as presented last night by Joseph Jefferson, Jr., and William W. Jefferson, and a most evenly balanced and excellent cast.

The story of the play is too well known to theater-goers to require even a brief synopsis, and a criticism of it necessarily must be a commendation of the play and players collectively and individually. While no disparagement of the work of the two Jeffersons can justly be made, it would by no means be fair to give them all the credit for the success of the play. All of the cast displayed ability to a marked degree, and several of them evidenced their right to rank at least on a parity with the Jeffersons.

As Bob Acres, William W. Jefferson was irresistibly funny. Those familiar with the play will recall the unsophisticated country youth who went to the city with the idea that it would not be long before he would be a social lion. Mr. Jefferson's portrayal of the character of Bob Acres showing an attempted braggadocio swagger, but in reality innocence and timidity, was most ludicrous. It would be hard to imagine anything funnier than some of the scenes in which he figures.

HOW "YON YONSON" WAS NAMED

"Yon Yonson," the favorite comedy-drama which comes to the Opera house tomorrow evening, under the direction of Manager P. J. Kennedy, was written by the late Gus Heege and a newspaper man named Coxey. Heege was a Swede, and it was his idea to produce a play, then unnamed. Heege went into the lumber camps about Eau Claire, Wis., and spent months with the lumbermen. They are for the most part Swedes, and almost to a man, big, strong, good hearted fellows. To quote Heege's own words:

"Among them I found one, John Johnson. Many a day I spent with him on the river and many a night we sat in the group of lumbermen around the roaring wood fire, while they related exaggerated tales and sang the peculiar lumbermen's songs to the merry air of some old Swedish melody. Johnson was a famous man in his way. He was considered the most expert log jam breaker in the district. The stories told of his daring recklessness and hair breadth escapes were thrilling in the extreme to a person of my adventurous temperament. I longed to do something that would win for me the same distinction, and this desire was intensified by the jamming of a recent drive of logs in the river, which the men were only waiting for a favorable moment to dislodge. At night I dreamed of breaking the jam by my own unaided efforts and by being carried out of danger by a gigantic log endowed with the marvelous faculty of always carrying its rider safe ashore. All day I watched the big logs, fascinated and unable to drive away the prospect of fame that the breaking up of the jam would bring me.

"Finally the temptation proved too strong. I determined to break the jam. Very early one morning, before the men in the cabin were stirring I quietly stole out of the cabin, secured a cant-hook and went down to the river. The great mass of logs looked very attractive in the pale blue morning light. My heart bounded. I did not think of the danger, for I had but one idea—to break the log-jam and win the applause of the lumbermen. I climbed over the miniature mountain of logs. I knew where the log-key was, for it had been pointed out to me, and I had no difficulty in reaching it. 'It is going to be too tight for me to loosen,' I thought, but once the cant-hook was applied, it began to move, first an inch, then a foot, and then quicker than I can tell it, before I even had a chance to think or cry out, the log on which I was standing gave a great bound and I found myself on my knees, clinging to a log, half dazed, while all around me the great timbers came rushing, tumbling and roaring towards me. Every moment I expected my log to catch, and then I knew the great mass following me would crush me under its tremendous weight. I think I must have partially swooned, for the next thing I knew, someone with great strong arms had lifted me above the spray and was carrying me with almost incredible skill from log to log towards the shore. Then I was laid tenderly down on the bank and, opening my eyes, I looked up and saw John Johnson standing over me, his rough, kindly face filled with utmost concern and his eyes unmistakably filled with tears.

"I thanked him for risking his life for me, to which he quietly replied: 'O, det bene notang. Ay laike yo pooty gude. Ay note do det for annyone else.' And that is the reason I called the play 'Yon Yonson.'"

CONGRESS OF PHILOSOPHY.

The third international congress of philosophy will be held at Heidelberg in 1908. Among the English-speaking members of the organizing commission the name has been added of Professor Strong, of Columbia university. A detailed account of the congress held this year at Geneva is given in a special number of the Revue de Metaphysique et de Morale for November, 1904.

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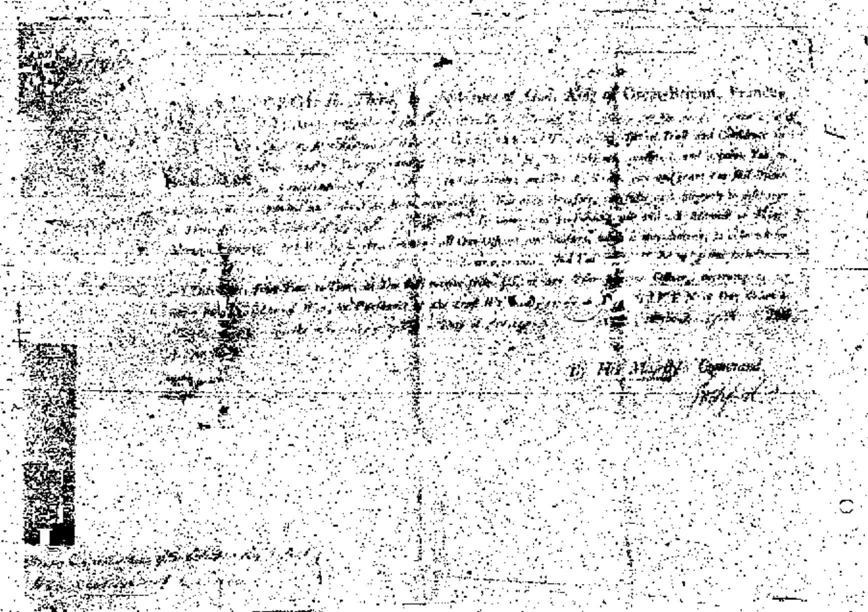
Some Letters of George Washington

Interesting Documents Possessed by a Resident of Colorado Springs—Correspondence Between Colonel Laurens and General Charles Lee Over an Insult to Washington.


By His Majesty's Command

LEE'S COMMISSION AS LIEUT.-COLONEL IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

LETTERS written by Revolutionary heroes are rare nowadays, except in historical museums. Our forefathers knew not the typewriter and the stenographer, and nearly all of their correspondence was written by its authors. In some cases amanuenses were employed, but rarely. Washington, Jefferson, the Adamses and other prominent men of the day kept to the use of the quill even in their old age when writing must have been laborious, and this is shown by the fact that nearly all of their letters and papers extant are in their own handwriting. They also reveal a carefulness of construction and other detail that is often lamentably lacking at this time. We of the present generation are inclined to write everything else in haste, and as the result very few of our letters will bear comparison with the carefully written documents of that day.

An examination of some of them shows that nothing was done carelessly. Every phrase and sentence seems to have been studied out with a view to absolute precision, a habit that makes old letters of friendship and general correspondence, in which we might expect a certain degree of easy freedom, seem stilted and stiff. Of course the forms of expression are archaic, sometimes obsolete, as is to be expected in writings a century and a quarter old, but the light gossip and persiflage that characterize much of the correspondence of today is lacking.

The historical collection of Mrs. Elizabeth Cass Goddard, of this city, includes a letter-book of the most absorbing interest to students of Americana. Its contents cover a period extending from the Revolution to the middle of the last century, but the most valuable and interesting are the letters written by and relating to General Washington. Several of them have a connected history bearing upon one of the most famous incidents of the Revolution, the quarrel between Washington and General Charles Lee.

Lee had been an officer in the British army, where his irascible temper and inability to refrain from criticising his superiors had kept him from the promotion his record otherwise warranted. Before the outbreak of the Revolution he resigned his commission as a lieutenant colonel and espoused the cause of the Colonists, who hailed him as a valuable acquisition to their ranks. His ability was unquestioned, but his subsequent career showed that he joined the Revolutionary army solely to advance his own interests, and not from a love of freedom or sympathy with the cause. He was made a major general and for a time fought with considerable valor, but his arrogance and ambition soon embroiled him in quarrels with his fellow-officers. Among these was Washington, of whom Lee was extremely jealous. He wrote numerous letters casting slurs on the character and military conduct of the commander-in-chief, and on several occasions disobeyed his orders.

His most flagrant breach of discipline was at the battle of Monmouth, where he wilfully ordered a retreat against the express command of Washington, thereby nearly losing the battle. This is said to have been the only occasion when Washington was known to have used profanity, but he certainly used it then, for the trimming he gave Lee right there on the battlefield is memorable in history. Lee was court-martialed and sentenced to suspension from any command for one year, whereupon he retired to his estate in Virginia and wrote slanderous articles about Washington for the newspapers. Just as the term of his suspension expired he wrote an insulting note to the president of congress, which resulted in his immediate dismissal from the army. He died in 1782, and it afterward developed that he had been guilty of treason in conspiring with the British to turn the tide of the Revolution and attempt the re-conquest of the colonies.

This brings us to the events with which Mrs. Goddard's letters have to do. The battle of Monmouth was fought on June 28, 1778. During Lee's forced retirement in the following months, Colonel John Laurens, one of Washington's aides-de-camp, heard of the slanderous attacks on his superior and forthwith challenged him to a duel in a note which is now in Mrs. Goddard's possession, and which is reproduced on this page. It is as follows:

Sir—

I am informed that in contempt of decency and truth you have publicly abused General Washington in the grossest terms. The relation in which I stand to him forbids me to pass such conduct unnoticed. I therefore demand that satisfaction which I am entitled to, and desire that as soon as you think yourself at liberty you will appoint your time and place and name your weapons.

John Laurens.

Philadelphia,
3d, Decem. 1778.

Lee accepted the challenge, but his reply must have been evasive in its tone, for four days later Colonel Laurens sent him a second note, also reproduced in the illustration.

Sir—

An unexpected call from camp the cause of which you will soon learn, obliges me to go out of town immediately. From the tenour of the letter which you did me the honor to write, it is more than probable that I shall return before you are ready for the rendezvous which we have given each other.

In the meantime
I am Sir
Your most obed't
humble Serv't
John Laurens.

Philadelphia
7th December 1778
Major General Lee.

Lee may have been a rascal, but he certainly was not a coward, and the duel was fought, as arranged, on the 23d of the same month. Major Edwards acted as second for Colonel Laurens, and Alexander Hamilton performed a similar service for Lee. Mrs. Goddard has the somewhat lengthy "Narrative of the Encounter between Major General Lee and Colonel Laurens," signed by both Edwards and Hamilton, though it is not certain which one, if either, wrote it. The writing more resembles Hamilton's. It recites in detail how the four met "Wednesday afternoon at half-past three in a wood situated near the four mile stone on the point road." Lee had chosen pistols as the weapons to be used and he was asked to propose a method of shooting. He suggested that the combatants stand at a distance of thirty paces apart and advance toward each other, firing when they were ready. This was agreeable to Laurens, and they accordingly placed themselves in position.

They had advanced four or five paces when both fired, almost at the same time. Laurens was uninjured, and, thinking his own bullet had missed its mark, prepared to fire again, when Lee exclaimed that he was wounded. Laurens and the two seconds rushed to his assistance, and found that he was struck in the right side. The wound was slight, however, and when Lee discovered the fact he was anxious to continue the duel. The seconds assured him that honor was satisfied, but the hot-headed General was insistent, whereupon Edwards and Hamilton asserted that only a personal grudge against Colonel Laurens could explain his desire to prolong the fight. Lee disclaimed this, but stood his ground, and they argued the matter at some length. Meanwhile Laurens, it seems, remained passive, for the narrative makes no mention of his attitude. Finally it was decided that the seconds should retire and talk the thing over, and if, "after calm deliberation," they were still convinced that honor was satisfied, General Lee was to yield. Edwards and Hamilton walked away a short distance and held a consultation, returning presently to announce that they were still of the same opinion. The affair was accordingly declared ended, and the party rode back to town.

While the seconds were debating the question, Lee and Laurens also exchanged a few words. Lee denied that he had made the statements about General Washington that Laurens had charged, but said that if he had, he did not consider himself accountable to Colonel Laurens or anybody else. Laurens replied that he had it upon unquestioned authority that Lee had abused General Washington in the grossest terms, so it seems that the two men parted with the quarrel unsettled, in spite of the effort to right things by killing each other.

Lee's commission as a lieutenant colonel in the British army, the highest position he attained in that service, is now a part of Mrs. Goddard's collection, and is here shown. The signature of the king, "George R.," may be plainly seen in the upper left corner. The date is May 25, 17[illegible].

During and after the Revolution, William Goddard, grandfather of Mr. Francis W. Goddard, was a publisher in Baltimore, of the firm of Goddard & Langworthy. Besides their book business, they issued the Maryland Journal, now the Baltimore American. In 1785 Mr. Goddard contemplated publishing the correspondence and other papers of General Lee, who had then been dead three years. Out of courtesy to General Washington he sent him a letter informing him of the intention. General Washington's reply is shown on this page. Like all of his papers, it is a model of dignity and pure diction, and is worthy of close study. It is as follows:

Mount Vernon 11th June,
1785

Sir—

On the 8th inst. I received the favor of your letter of the 30th of May. In answer to it I can only say that your own good judgment must direct you in the publication of the manuscript papers of General Lee—I can have no request to make concerning the work.

I never had a difference with that Gentleman but on public ground, and my conduct toward him upon this occasion was only such as I conceived myself indispensably bound to adopt in discharge of the public trust reposed in me. If this produced in him unfavourable sentiments of me, I yet can never consider the conduct I pursued with respect to him, either wrong or improper, however I may regret that it may have been differently viewed by him, and that it excited his censure & animadversions.

Should there appear in General Lee's writings anything injurious or unfriendly to me, the impartial and dispassionate world must decide how far I deserved it, from the general tenor of my conduct. I am gliding down the stream of life, and wish, as is natural, that my remaining days may be undisturbed and tranquil; and, conscious of my integrity, I would willingly hope that nothing will occur tending to give me anxiety; but should anything present itself in this, or in any other publication I shall never undertake the painful task of recrimination, nor do I know that I shall ever enter upon my justification.

I consider the communication you have made as a mark of great attention and the whole of your letter as a proof of your esteem.

I am Sir,
Yr. most obd. Hble. Serv.
G. Washington.

W. Goddard.

The address, "William Goddard," at the bottom of the letter, does not show in the picture. On the back of the letter is this memorandum in William Goddard's writing:

General Washington to Wm. Goddard. In answer to a letter expressing an intention to publish a collection of General Lee's papers, that G. W. might know that there was no intention on the part of W. G. to wound his feelings. This I owed him for his reiterated politeness and attention to me. W. G.

It is worthy of note that the Lee papers were not published, though Goddard & Langworthy had issued a prospectus of the work, which was to be sold by subscription, and had secured several signatures. This prospectus, with the signatures attached, is in Mrs. Goddard's collection. The work was to be called "The Correspondence of General Lee," and was to be in three volumes. The date is June 10, 1785.

Though Washington's letter is carefully worded, it is easy to see that he preferred that the letters be not published. Mr. Goddard was probably influenced by it to the course he adopted.

It is interesting to note that Washington says: "On the 8th inst. I received the favor of your letter of the 30th of May." Goddard wrote from Baltimore and Washington received it at Mount Vernon, only a short distance away, but that was before the days of fast mail trains, and the letter took eight days in transmission. Another thing. Washington's sentences are extraordinarily long—in fact, there are only seven in the whole letter, including the short introductory one—but they are so carefully constructed that the meaning is perfectly clear.

Another letter of great interest is one written by Washington to William Goddard, ordering the insertion of an advertisement in his paper. The name had been changed to the Baltimore American several years before, but it is noticeable that Washington used the old name of the paper, the Maryland Journal. The letter reads:

Mount Vernon 13th July 17[illegible]

Sir—

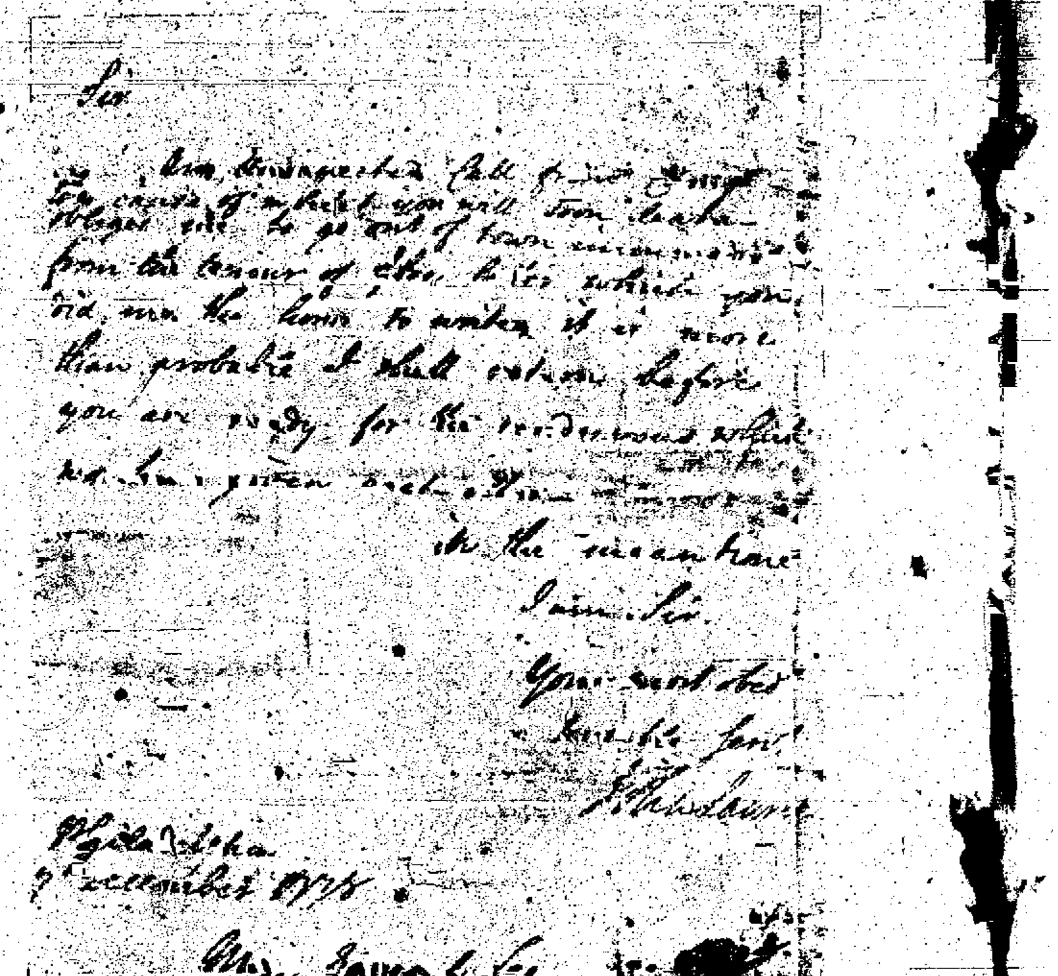
Be so good as to insert the enclosed advertisement in the Maryland Journal twice—in different weeks. Ingraft the postscript & the part which is upon the Margin into the body of the advertisement so as that it may appear a continuation; attending however in the order of them, to the circumstance of Mr. Simpson's having no interest but in the farm of 600 acres and the stock thereon.

Please to let me know what I am to pay for the insertion of this, and the former advertisement, and the amount that paid to you or your order.

I am Sir,
Yr. Very Hble. Servt
G. Washington.

The word omitted from the last paragraph is blurred and undecipherable.

On the back was the address, "Wm. Goddard, Printer of the Maryland Journal, Baltimore," and below it the words "Free. G. Washington." This was evidently a frank, as it is likely that Washington had free use of the mails. No envelopes were used, of course, but letters were folded and sealed in such a way that the contents were safe from inspection.

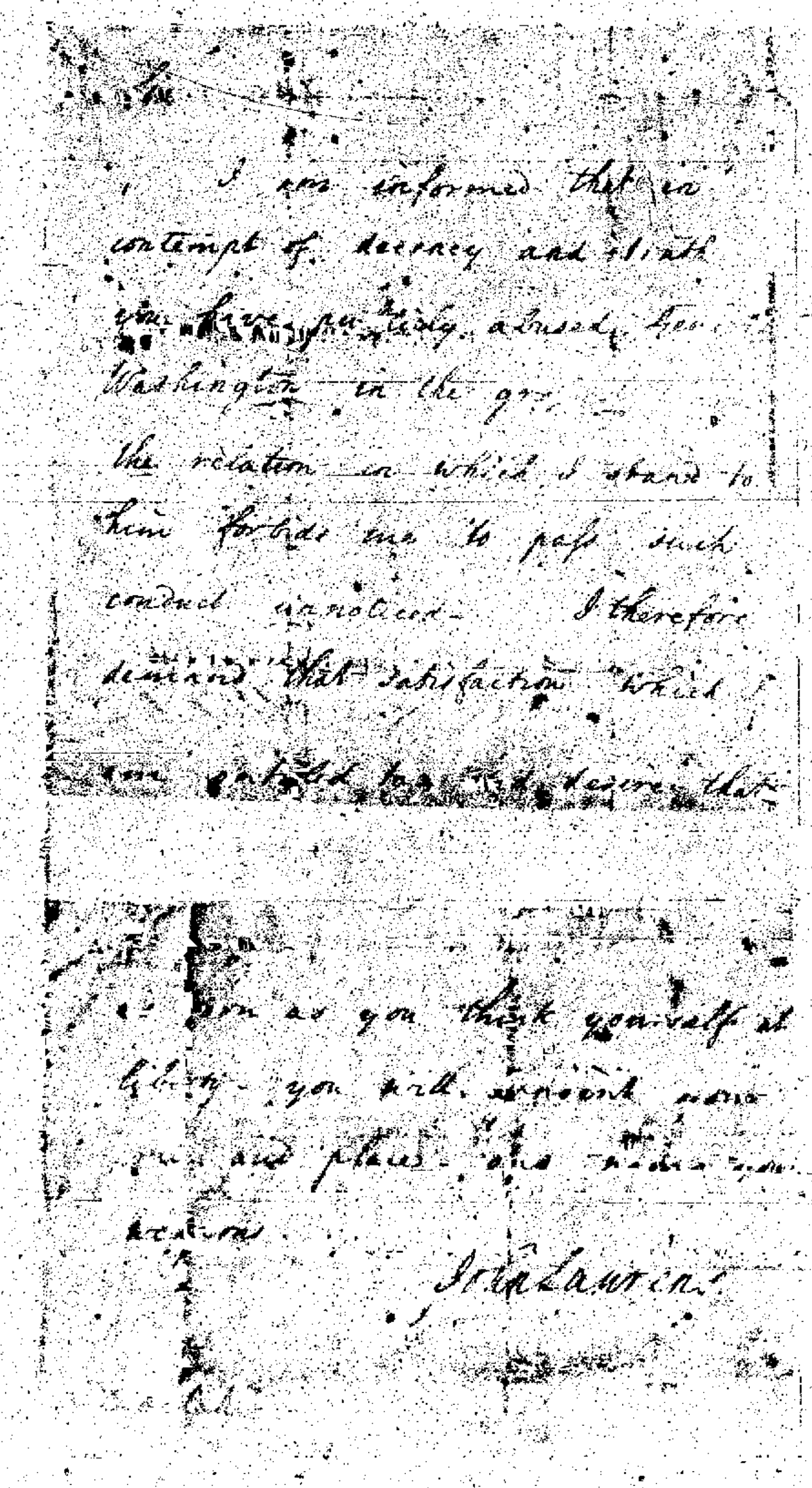

Sir

An unexpected call from camp the cause of which you will soon learn obliges me to go out of town immediately from the tenour of the letter which you did me the honor to write it is more than probable I shall return before you are ready for the rendezvous which we have given each other.

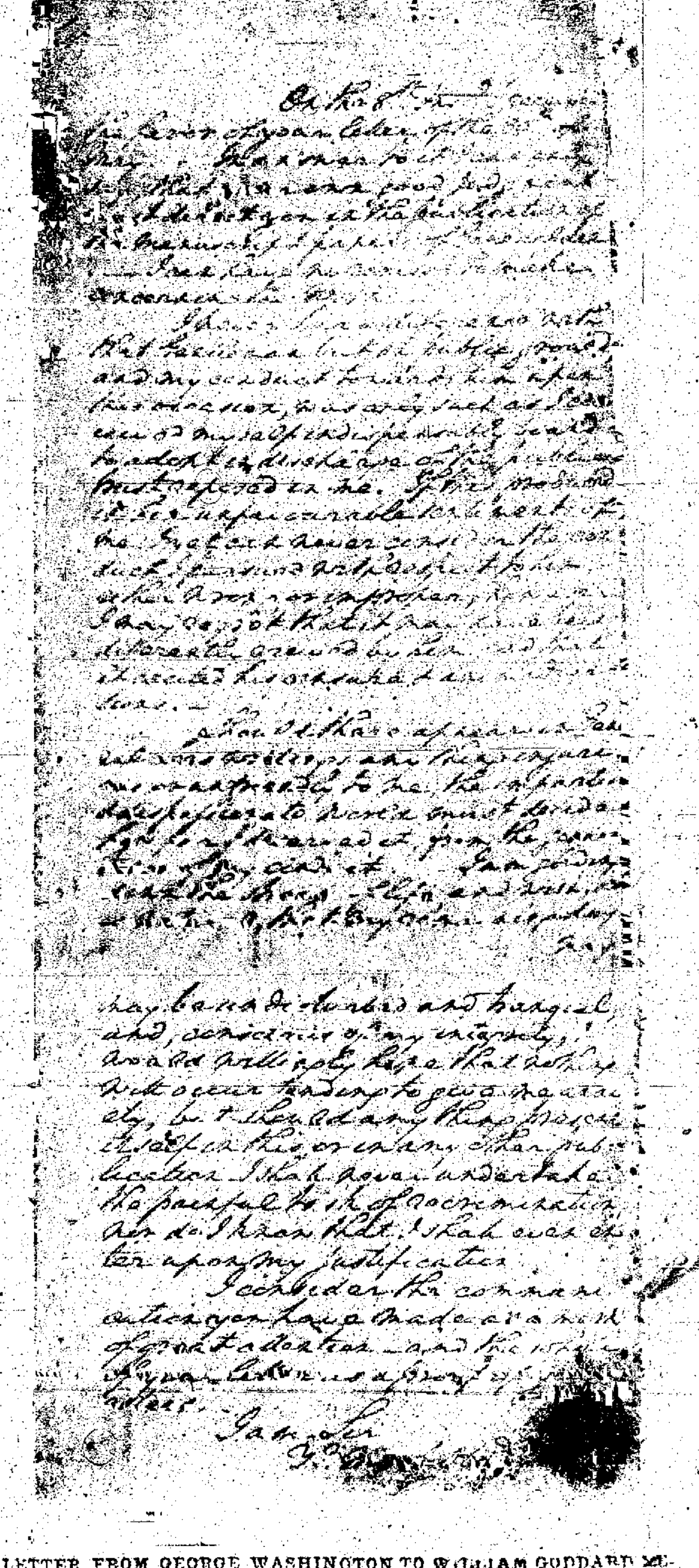
In the meantime
I am Sir
Your most obed
humble Serv
J. Laurens

Philadelphia
7th December 1778
Major General Lee

SECOND LETTER OF LAURENS TO LEE.

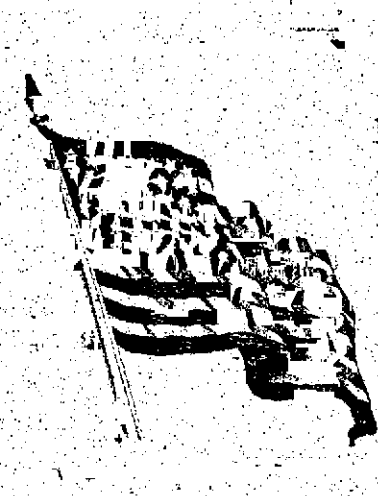

Sir
I am informed that in contempt of decency and truth you have publicly abused Gen. Washington in the gr...
the relation in which I stand to him forbids me to pass such conduct unnoticed. I therefore demand that satisfaction which I am entitled to and desire that
...as soon as you think yourself at liberty you will appoint your time and place and name your weapons
John Laurens

THE CHALLENGE OF COLONEL LAURENS TO GENERAL LEE.



LETTER FROM GEORGE WASHINGTON TO WILLIAM GODDARD REGARDING THE PUBLICATION OF GENERAL LEE'S PAPERS.

Oration on the Death of Washington



BY HENRY LEE

HOW my fellow citizens, shall I single to your grateful hearts his pre-eminent worth? Where shall I begin in opening to your view a character throughout sublime? Shall I speak of his warlike achievements, all springing from obedience to his country's will—all directed to his country's good?

Will you go with me to the banks of the Monongahela, to see our youthful Washington supporting in the dismal hour of Indian victory the ill-fated Braddock, and saving, by his judgment and his valor, the remains of a defeated army, pressed by the conquering savage foe? Or when, oppressed America, nobly resolving to risk her all in defense of her violated right, he was elevated by the unanimous vote of congress to the command of her armies? Will you follow him to the high grounds of Boston, where to an undisciplined, courageous and virtuous yeomanry his presence gave the stability of system and infused the invincibility of love of country? Or shall I carry you to the painful scenes of Long Island, York Island and New Jersey, when combating superior and gallant armies, aided by powerful fleets and led by chiefs high in the roll of fame, he stood the bulwark of our safety, undismayed by disasters, unchanged by change of fortune? Or will you view him in the precarious fields of Trenton, where deep gloom, unnerving every arm, reigned triumphant through our thinned, worn down, unaided ranks, to himself unknown? Dreadful was the night. It was about this time of winter; the storm raged; the Delaware, rolling furiously with floating ice, forbade the approach of man. Washington, self-collected, viewed the tremendous scene. His country called; unappalled by surrounding dangers, he passed to the hostile shore; he fought; he conquered. The morning sun cheered the American world. Our country rose on the event, and her dauntless chief, pursuing his blow, completed in the lawns of Princeton what his vast soul had conceived on the shores of the Delaware.

Thence to the strong grounds of Morristown he led his small but gallant band, and through an eventful winter, by the high effort of his genius, whose matchless force was measurable only by the growth of difficulties, he held in check formidable hostile legions, conducted by a chief experienced in the arts of war, and famed for his valor on the ever memorable Heights of Abraham, where fell Wolfe, Montcalm, and since our much lamented Montgomery, all covered with glory. In this fortunate interval, produced by his masterly conduct, our fathers, ourselves, animated by his restless example, rallied around our country's standard, and continued to follow her beloved chief through the various and trying scenes to which the destinies of our union led.

Who is there that has forgotten the vales of Brandywine, the fields of Germantown or the plains of Monmouth? Everywhere present, wants of every kind obstructing, numerous and valiant armies encountering, himself a host, he assuaged our sufferings, limited our privations and upheld our tottering republic. Shall I display to you the spread of the fire of his soul by rehearsing the praises of the hero of Saratoga and his much loved compeer of the Carolinas? No; our Washington wears no borrowed glory. To Gates, to Greene, he gave without reserve the applause due to their eminent merit, and long may the chiefs of Saratoga and of Eutaw receive the grateful respect of a grateful people.

Moving in its own orbit, he imparted heat and light to his most distant satellites, and combining the physical and moral force of all within his sphere, with irresistible weight he took his course, commiserating folly, disdaining vice, dismaying treason and invigorating despondency; until the auspicious hour arrived when, united with the intrepid forces of a potent and magnanimous ally, he brought to submission the since conqueror of India; thus finishing his long career of military glory with a luster corresponding to his great name, and in this, his last act of war, affixing the seal of fate to our nation's birth.

First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen, he was second to none in the humble and endearing scenes of private life. Pious, just, humane, temperate and sincere, uniform, dignified and commanding, his example was edifying to all around him, as were the effects of that example lasting.

To his equals he was condescending; to his inferiors, kind, and to the dear object of his affections, exemplarily tender. Correct throughout, vice shuddered in his presence, and virtue always felt his fostering hand; the purity of his private character gave effulgence to his public virtues. His last scene comported with the whole tenor of his life. Although in extreme pain, not a sigh, not a groan, escaped him; and with undisturbed serenity he closed his well spent life. Such was the man America has lost! Such was the man for whom our nation mourns!

MISPLACED SYMPATHY.

Little Girl—Oh, mamma, come quick!

Mamma—Mercy! What is the matter?

Little Girl—There's a mouse in the kitchen, and the poor cat is there all alone.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

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SUNDAY GAZETTE AND TELEGRAPH

Colorado Springs

SAMMY SNA

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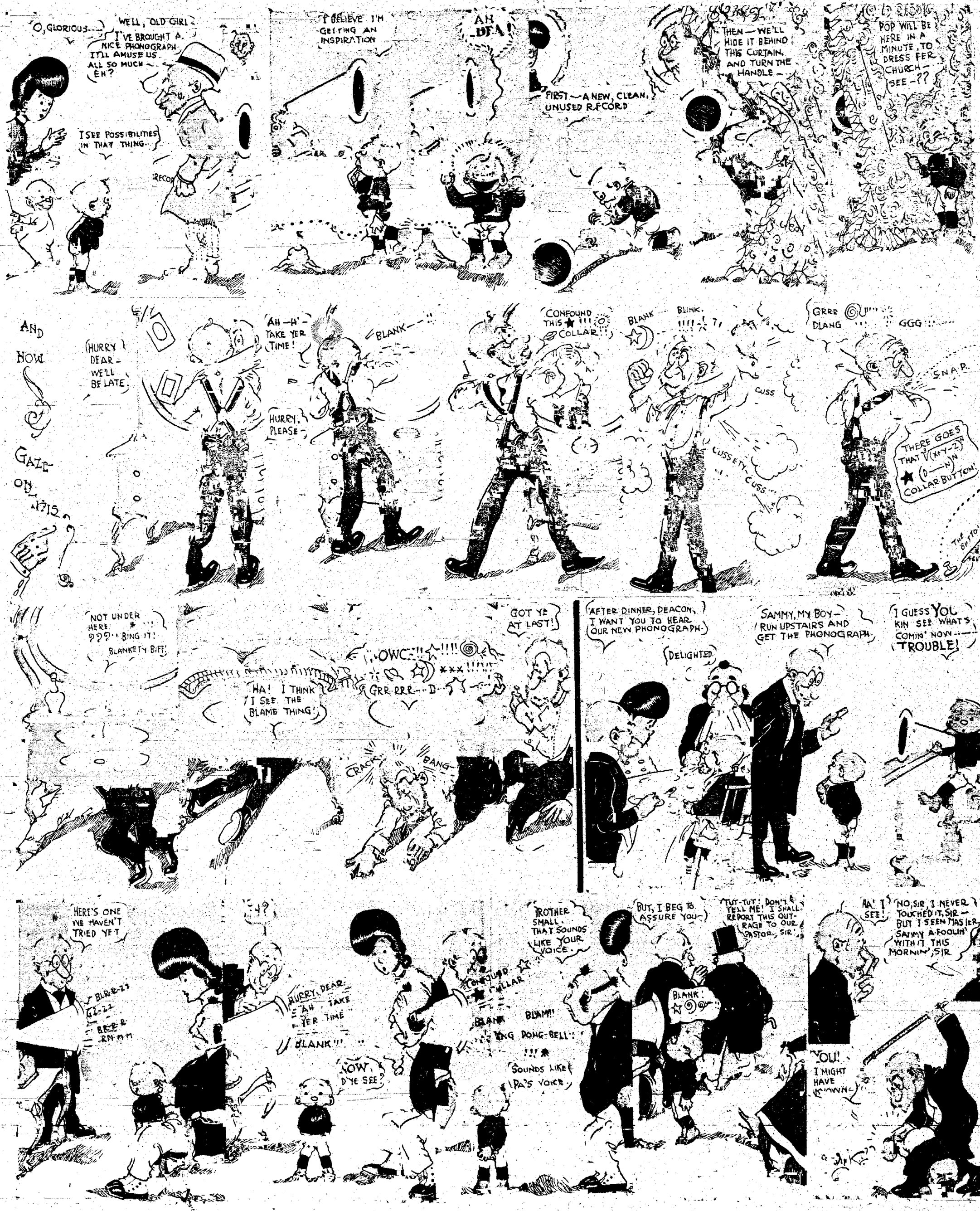

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PROTESTS OF THE POPE'S SPOILED PERSON

Victim of Diplomacy Against Which He Is Making a Valiant Struggle, to Which His Three Timid Sisters Have Had to Be Sacrificed. They Are Kept Away from Him by Elaborate Ceremonies, and Have Moved Into New Apartments So That They See Him At a Distance from Their Windows and Wave Their Hands.

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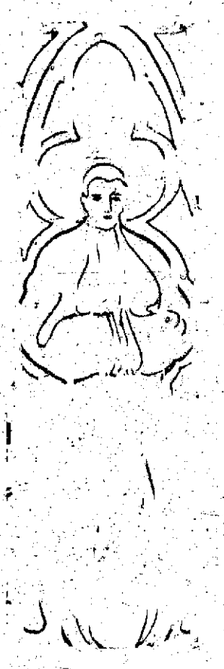

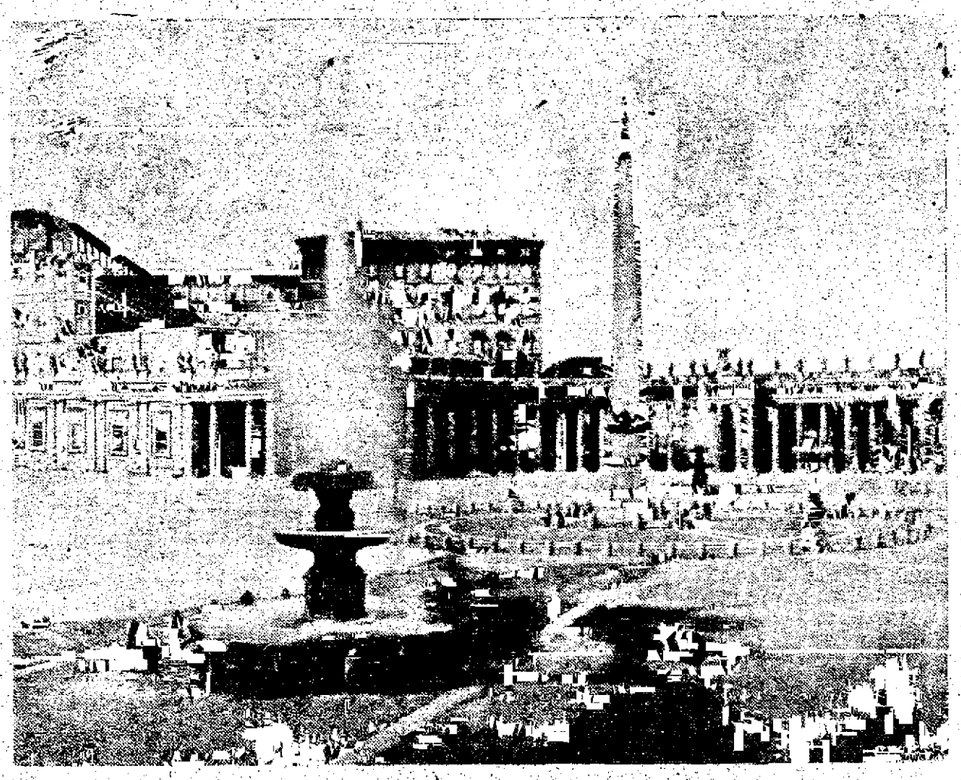

THE VATICAN, SHOWING THE WINDOWS FROM WHICH THE POPE WAVES GREETINGS TO HIS SISTERS.

From the Pope's Private Apartments He can look out from the corner windows, on the first floor visible above the Colonnade is the center of the photo, across to where his sisters now live.

ROME, April 6.—Much has been said about the absurdity of calling Pius X a prisoner. Materially, of course, he is not; but morally he is as much so as any poor wretch shut in a cell.

"Papa Sarto," as he is familiarly called, entered the Vatican as pontiff with great reluctance. From certain phrases which he has lately let fall, he must have had a premonition of what was before him. While considered infallible by all good sons of the church, in reality he is governed by a force all the more potent because intangible, and all the more heavy because opposed to the deep sentiments of his nature.

When patriarch, Cardinal Sarto went to the Vatican as seldom as was compatible with his position, and when there rendered himself as colorless as possible. He was thus considered a thoroughly pious and capable man by Leo XIII and a decidedly negative quantity by the papal entourage. Then came the day in which he entered the apostolic palace never to leave it again alive.

Every step since has been fought for. His secretary of state was of his own choosing, and has proved a broken reed. He certainly has succumbed to the subtle influence of reaction, the center of which is the Vatican, and the direction of which comes from the general house of the Jesuits, and is now only another person in opposition. Pius X has always frankly said that he is no diplomatist, and, what is more, would prefer not to use "diplomatic" methods; but Cardinal Merry del Val thinks otherwise, consequently diplomacy, such as it is, reigns supreme in all negotiations.

Pius X would have liked to speak boldly of the relations between church and state in the audience he gave at the beginning of January to the Duke of Genoa, brother of Queen Margherita, and to his wife, but he was not allowed. Of course, no one can "forbid" the pope, but he knew as well as his entourage that if he followed his own course, and did not practically promise to do nothing of the kind, means, apparently natural but in reality full of art, would be found to prevent the meeting.

Methods of Diplomacy.

Outside of these contretemps of state the pope is no better off in his private relations. There is always the pretty story of his three devoted sisters, who have followed him to Rome, and are content to give up home and friends for his sake. This is true, as far as it goes, but these same sisters, and the rest of his family, are made the instruments to "bring him to reason," wounding him in his affections.

I have it on the highest authority from one who assisted at the scene that one day, when the three sisters were with him Signorina Maria turned to her brother and said, "Beppi, don't you think ..." but got no further, as the eminent cardinal present coughed admonitorily. Poor Signorina Maria, flushed and embarrassed, began again, "Holy father, can Angela" (the other brother) "lodge in the Vatican ..." but was again interrupted by the same personage, who began a discourse on the recent usage of popes keeping themselves entirely apart from their families and the world, which lasted until the three sisters were driven from the room. Angelo, needless to say, did not put up at the apostolic palace.

If Pius X proposes something which does not meet with general approval (and this often happens) there is no open opposition, but he is sure to hear remarks, more or less diffuse, about the aristocratic ways of his predecessors, who, it is hinted, knew so well how to maintain the dignity of the papacy, together with great piety. Or he will be treated to examples of the fiasco which certain persons of lowly birth have made by wanting to follow their own ways.

To a callous, ambitious man, these would be mere pin pricks, but they cause tender-hearted Pius X hours of melancholy and self-searchings, but—and this is the proof of his strength of character—he does not give way in essentials. For instance, compare the relations between church and state when King Humbert died and those of today! In non-essentials he gives way, they are not worth fighting for, and the victims are himself and his family. The "prisoner of the Vatican" is more literally so today than 35 years ago.

Cut Off From Their Brother.

Day by day the three poor old sisters of the pope find it more and more difficult to see their brother familiarly and alone, and although he is always his kindly and affectionate self their timidity with regard to the atmosphere of the apostolic palace is increasing instead of diminishing.

Lately a feeling of distrust toward them has arisen in the Vatican itself, not from personal but from political reasons, which they, poor things, can do nothing to allay. "Their influence is bad," it is said mysteriously, which in reality means that for his health's sake they recommend their brother to take a change of air, to Castel Gandolfo, for instance, which implies reconciliation between Quirinal and Vatican; thus their advice is pernicious.

Arguing from human nature, and the characters of these particular ladies, it is supposed that all the ceremony and gorgeousness of the Vatican, the guards and the red tape necessary to penetrate to the papal apartment, will, if not confuse, at least not be agreeable to those accustomed to simplicity and sincerity. Thus elaborate formalities have been introduced which must be observed every time they go to the Vatican.

First of all Monsignor Bisleti, the master of the chamber—and a future cardinal—is advised. He usually objects, saying that the holy father is much engaged. Then, when another hour is suggested, he gives a reluctant consent, and when they do actually arrive at the papal door, it is to find either that an audience is taking place or that the pontiff is really engaged. If they stick it out, perhaps they may wait an hour; perhaps two.

When the appointment is made they go to the palace to be met with overpowering courtesy—bows here, presenting of arms there, more or less stoppages that someone may kiss their hands, traversing a huge room where servants bow to the ground—until when it is over and they see the land of promise, their cheeks are scarlet, their wits confused, and one sentiment only remains—that they will, never come again.

Complaint is useless. Have they not been treated with all courtesy? And is it not true that Pius X. is so busy that he cannot call his soul his own?

Their One Friend at Court.

One good friend they have, the pope's private secretary and friend, Mgr. Bressan, who knew them in Venice and pities their distress now. Many a time has he met them at the bronze doors and piloted them quietly by a roundabout way to his master's room, leaving them there and guarding their privacy and returning with them to the door of their home. In Signorina Maria's own words to me:

"I can endure almost anything except the supercilious guards and the servants! They look at me with such condescension that I am ready to sink through the floor. Beppi has no idea what we suffer to see him!"

Thus the visits grow less and less. They hear of the Holy father's health from the faithful Bressan, and that suffices. The good ladies have recently changed their quarters and are now in the ancient Rusticucci Palace, which faces St. Peter's and the papal apartments in the Vatican. From their terrace at a certain hour every morning they have the vision of a white-clad figure at a window, who waves his hand and disappears, and thus the day opens gladly for them.

The rooms in their new abode are spacious, indeed vast, with deep windows from which one looks upon one of the most beautiful scenes in Rome, the vast piazza of St. Peter's, backed by the majestic basilica, frowned down upon by the Vatican and lighted and softened by the sparkling fountains, which throw out rainbows at every turn and seem to be vieing with each other in their efforts to sprinkle the venerable obelisk, which for centuries has defied them.

On entering the house one finds himself in a large hall simply furnished, with a few chairs against the wall, and three small tables, on which are three albums, bound in parchment, with the papal arms, in which visitors are asked to sign their names. At the window is a simple cretonne curtain in yellow.

The drawing room is more pretentious, the prevailing colors being green and blue. The furniture is covered with stuff in pale green with dark green flowers, the curtains being of the same material. The walls are hung with material in which a blue, neither pale nor dark, predominates, which harmonizes with the green, the same color being noticed in the carpet.

The most prominent objects in the room are pictures of the pope. One, life size, with a dedication, hangs over a huge divan, and was a present from some friends. The other represents Cardinal Sarto—as the pope was then—taking leave just before entering his gondola to go to Rome for the conclave, on what proved to be for the last time. On a round table in the middle of the room are albums, books, and a crystal stand for visiting cards, and in a corner on a stand a big phonograph, into which the pontiff has spoken several times.

The dining room has carved walnut furniture, the prevailing color being red. The terrace is specially "precious," as it is closer than any other part of the house to the Vatican. One ascends a narrow winding staircase and soon comes out on it, which was really what decided the taking of the apartment. "It is so near Beppi," as one sister exclaimed. It is in process of being turned into a bower of roses and sweet smelling flowers, where "we shall spend all our time," said Signorina Rosa with pride.

Always an Empty Chair for the Pope

The Sarto sisters have continued in Rome a custom of their Venetian days—hospitality. In their house there is ever a spare bedroom, and the table is always large enough for several additional persons. "We like it so," they explain. "If a friend comes he finds that he is not incommoding us. We make no difference; all are welcome." One evening a stranger was taken through the dining room to the terrace, and happening to cast his eye on the dinner table, already laid, noticed that there were covers for four.

"I must hurry," he said to the maid. "The ladies, I see, have a guest for dinner."

"Where?" exclaimed the servant, startled, "they must have opened the door for him themselves!"

"No, no, I don't mean that," said the other, "I merely inferred so, as there are places for four at the table."

"Oh, that doesn't mean anything," was the explanation. "At every meal there are four places, three for themselves and one for—his holiness. He cannot come, but he is with them in spirit, they say. No matter how many guests they have no one ever takes that place at the foot of the table. It is sacred!"

Could anything be more touching, the empty chair symbolical of the empty lives, but the dear ones "with them in spirit!"

ISABELLA COCHRANE.

EASTER EGGS

By JEAN S. REMY

THE SPIRIT OF ART might well enter a protest against the crude, cheaply colored Easter eggs that are accepted in our day and generation in lieu of the exquisitely lettered and painted designs that in far-off lands and in far-off times ornamented the fragile shell.

The skeptical mind that has not peered backward and pierced through the mists of the ages is, perhaps, murmuring: "Now, what in the name of all artists has the spirit of art to do with an Easter egg?"

Not much today, it is true; but it is equally true that the very history of art in the Orient traces its birth to the designs, often crude, but nevertheless wrought out with patient care on the lustrous, shining surface of an ostrich egg.

Back in old Egypt, long before the Christian era, eggs were worshiped as the symbol of Nature rousing from the sleep of the long winter months, and, in accordance with this worship, each spring, the best of the Egyptian artists vied with each other in embellishing the eggs of the ostrich with rare designs of gorgeous color. So decorated, the eggs were used as gifts to royalty itself.

The first knowledge that we have of the egg being used in connection with Christian worship comes to us from Egypt, for the first Christian church established there adopted the egg of the ostrich as symbolic of faith. Swinging from silver chains the eggs hung pendant in the form of a circle before the high altar.

All through the east, this custom is still prevalent, and, as in the early ages, the choicest handiwork is seen in the decorations of the eggs used for the sacred purpose. In Japan the eggs of the Australian ostrich are greatly in demand in the spring of the year for decorative purposes, and it is a far cry indeed, from our travesty of an Easter egg, whose pure, delicate surface is actually disfigured by chaotic colors and designs resulting from dipping a calico-enshrouded egg into boiling water, or minus the calico, into boiling water containing an onion, a bit of copperas, or some cheap commercial dye back to old Japan, where the decoration of an egg is looked upon as one of the fine arts.

Of course, all art is considered in the truest sense "fine art" in Japan, for no nation on earth works so faithfully on the principle that "The gods see everywhere" as does the Japanese nation. All delicate minutiae in which the Japanese artists delight is lovingly traced upon the oval surface of the egg. Often the natural tint of the egg is retained and the artist blends his colors and traces his designs in accordance with the bluish tint which is the natural color of the egg shell. Again the entire egg will be colored by the artist, and the design then chosen relatively to the ground tint used. Landscapes are perhaps the favorite decoration on those eggs where the artist has chosen to retain the natural tone, and the blue of the shell blends exquisitely with the gray blue of the sky or lakes.

Some of the most gorgeously colored as well as the most expensive eggs decorated in Japan are those which simulate rare examples of Cloisonne. Such an egg, enclosed in a box of carved ivory, was one spring, when the cherry trees were just bursting into bloom, presented to the Mikado by the obscure artist who had designed it. As a mark of royal approbation a great sum of money was given to the artist; he was brought to court, and became famous throughout the kingdom. Many and various are the designs on these Japanese eggs—dancing geishas and grinning devils; wisteria-covered tea houses and solemn, sad-eyed Buddhas; flowery landscapes smiling under sunny skies, and lofty mountain peaks wrapped in rolling clouds—all the varieties of Japanese landscape and the vicissitudes of Japanese life are portrayed with rare artistic skill on these eggs of the ostrich. It is somewhat strange that with all the wealth of Japanese curios that has come to this country, these wonderfully decorated eggs should be so little known.

A remarkably decorated ostrich egg from Egypt is on exhibition in the Detroit Museum of Art; on its shell is etched, curiously enough, representations of men at work and of animals also working in the interests of men, very similar to the famous works of art recently discovered near Cairo.

All through the north of Africa we find that the worship of eggs is universal. All churches are decorated with them, and few houses are without them. The designs on the eggs used for religious purposes consist of a verse from the Koran, which is engraved on each end, while the sacred Nile occupies a large part of the surrounding sides, leaving space for a glimpse of the Sphinx and the pyramids.

Engraving on eggs has become an art in itself all through South America. The tools used are extremely delicate, and the utmost care must be used in the process. The varying depths of the engraved lines give light and delicacy to the engraving.

On the first day of spring the decorated eggs are put on exhibition, and no store is too small or shabby, none too grand and successful, to fail to have its stock of eggs ready for the welcoming of spring.

A popular design shows a map of South America on one side, and on the other two clasped hands with a liberty cap below and a rising sun above. Another favorite design shows a typical South American planter seated upon a prancing steed, with a female figure seated beside him and wildly clutching his waist—in the fear, presumably, of being dismounted.

All through Europe today, as for ages past, we find eggs used as freely at the Easter celebration as they were in the days when the Jewish nation used them in Jerusalem at the Passover festival.

In Russia, the Greek church associates the Easter eggs very closely with its magnificent celebration of Easter, and in every home, from the hut of the lowliest serf to the palace of the great Czar himself, are eggs painted in every imaginable color.

The zealous followers of the Greek Church fast very strictly during Lent; and a great season of feasting and revelry follows the fast, beginning at midnight of Holy Saturday and lasting until the following Thursday.

The Russian breaks his long fast with two curious dishes called parchy and rulitch. The former is a sweetened pudding, the latter a sugar-covered bun. At the close of the great midday feast on Easter Sunday comes what is known as "The Battle of the Eggs." A huge platter is brought in filled with crimson-colored eggs, and the dinner guests seek to see, by cracking their eggs against their neighbors', which one has the strongest eggs. Very often costly prizes are given to the winner in this contest.

The prizes awarded are always eggs of some design, but these eggs, as well as those chosen for gifts, are made either by the confectioner, the florist or the jeweler. Often the egg is but the receptacle for the real gift, and many a romance has had its start in some jeweled offering in an Easter egg. Eggs composed entirely of Russian violets and tied with violet ribbon are very popular. So much so that the ingenuity of the jeweler has been called in to imitate in precious stones the rich dark beauty of the flowers, and an egg made of cut amethysts and golden filigree work is a gift that royalty itself might prize.

Easter day is a popular day for calling, among the gentlemen of Russia; and at every house he visits he is expected to leave an Easter egg for each lady in the family.

Eggs are always an important commercial factor in the Russian market. Kallsoff, the principal "Egg Merchant" (to coin a phrase), has eight principal centers, at which his agents buy all the eggs that the country for miles around can supply them. Kallsoff buys almost entirely for the St. Petersburg market, and at a rough estimate easily a half million eggs a day are sold to this city alone. It is safe to say that this number is increased seven or eight times during Easter week.

In Germany the hare is supposed to pay a visit to all good children the night before Easter, and leave beautifully adorned eggs in secret hiding places among the trees and bushes out of doors, and in out-of-the-way corners in the house.

On Easter morning a joyous search for Easter eggs is a prelude to a day of joy and happiness.

This same custom has reached us; but in its transition across the sea the hare has changed into a rabbit, and it is a demure old "Bunny" or a saucy little "Molly Cottontail" who brings the eggs to American children.

On Easter morning, in Germany, every breakfast table holds in honor of the day, as the central dish, a large bowl filled with flowers, from the center of which peeps forth the figure of a hare. Round the dish, in great profusion, are heaped the Easter eggs, some gaily decorated on the natural egg shell and others elaborate confections of sugar, chocolate, etc.

Although eggs, as a symbol of new life, had been recognized in Germany, as in the Oriental nations, for long years previous to the Reformation, it was Martin Luther who declared them "An emblem of the rising from the grave of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." "In the same manner," he proceeds, "as the chicken entombed, as it were, in the shell does in due time come to life, so did Jesus Christ arise and come forth from the tomb, to give us life."

Easter eggs are a very important feature of Easter celebration in Hungary. All through Lent the poorer class work industriously and save every penny that can be spared from actual necessities, in order to have money for the Easter eggs and their many dyes and decorations. The actual work of decorating the eggs takes not less than ten days or two weeks, in a village of any size; and it is usual for all the women to gather in one house, and do the work in company.

Some of the eggs decorated in these little Carpathian villages deep hid in the mountains show wonderful native taste for design. The design is laid on the egg in hot wax, and when this is firmly adhered to the shell, the egg is dipped in the dye. When the proper color is achieved, and the egg is thoroughly dry, the wax is chipped off, and the design shows in the natural creamy color of the shell upon some brilliant background. All preparations for Easter must be completed before midnight on Holy Saturday, as upon Easter day not a stroke of work may be done in homes where the great festival is devoutly kept.

A very popular amusement in Burgundy for Easter Monday is called the Egg Dance.

In some hall, or, better yet, an open meadow, the young folks gather, the eggs are strewn at intervals over the open space; and in and around and among them the couples dance. Those couples who finish the dance without breaking an egg are considered betrothed; and it behooves the young man to take care in selecting his partner for the dance, for this custom takes precedence of even parental consent, and a betrothal so achieved is considered inviolate.

There is a story told of a luckless swain who, through trickery, was duped into dancing with a veiled figure whom he thought was his sweetheart. Alas! when at the end of a highly successful dance, the veil thrown off disclosed the features of the maiden who had grudged him his sweetheart, and had chosen this means to secure him for her own.

Passions were primitive in those days, and often maids as well as men gained the mates they desired by treachery. In spite of breaking hearts, the old custom prevailed, and the ill-mated couple were married.

There is a far prettier story than this, however, in reference to the Burgundian egg dance.

Back in the early part of the Sixteenth century, Margaret of Austria, daughter of the Emperor Maximillian, stopped for a few days at the castle of Brow, while on a pilgrimage.

Margaret, tall and stately and beautiful as princesses always are, was received with homage by the neighboring nobles, who came from miles around to lay their homage at her feet, and the peasants of the village vied with each other in respectful adoration of their beautiful visitor.

On Easter Monday, Margaret, with her train of lovely maidens and high-born dames, came from the castle deep hidden in the forest depths to see the games played on the village common.

Soon the noble maidens, imbued with the mirth and jollity of the occasion, did more than look on; they took part in the games and as merrily as the lowliest peasant lass in the village. Just as the eggs had been strewn on the fresh-laid sand and all were ready for the famous egg dance, a horn was heard blowing from the nearby forest, and speedily appeared a gallant troop of men-at-arms led by the knightly figure of Philibert the Fair, Duke of Savoy.

Long years before, when Margaret of Austria was a slip of a yellow-haired girl, playing in the woods about this same castle of Brow, a boyish figure was often by her side, and it was the work of an instant for Philibert the Fair to recall those days of innocent childish pleasure to the stately and lovely maiden before whom he now bent his knightly knee.

Margaret remembered the early days as well as he, and the long years of war and turmoil that had separated them faded away in the twinkling of an eye. They were boy and girl again in the forests of Burgundy; and when the egg dance began, no gayer, happier couple circled and glided among the fragile oval shapes treacherously lying in wait for an unwary step, than Margaret of Austria and Philibert the Fair.

Loud rang the cheers of the peasantry as the princely couple glided without mishap through the mazes of the dance.

"Austria and Savoy forever!" rang the cries as flushed and excited, but successful, the couple stood facing each other at the end of the dance; and as simply as a peasant lass might have accepted her rustic lover, did the stately Margaret lay her hand in that of her princely suitor when he said: "Let us, too, follow the custom of Brisse."

Thus came about the betrothal of Margaret of Austria and Philibert of Savoy, and the poets of that day sang their praises in the well-known lines:

"Beaux epoux de noble linguee."

No article on Easter eggs would be complete without reference to the annual egg-rolling on the Capitol grounds in our own city of Washington. This spectacle of hundreds of happy-hearted little ones rolling their gaily-painted eggs down the smooth, green slope towards the Potomac river has become a national institution, and is always attended by crowds of spectators.

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Famous Retreats Recalled by Russia's Manchurian Rout

THERE is nothing in the world's record of military events exactly comparable with the land campaign which has been progressing during the last twelvemonth in Manchuria. Instances abound in which success from the very beginning of hostilities attended all the movements of one belligerent and disaster as persistently followed those of the other, but never before has a campaign of equal magnitude assumed from the first the peculiarities which have distinguished the present one. On the part of Russia it has been a campaign of retreat. For the more fortunate Japanese it has been a series of victories, costly, indeed, but uninterrupted.

It is the universal testimony of military authorities that the problem of extricating a defeated army from the dangers which confront it and leading it into a place of even temporary safety is the most difficult one that a general may be called upon to meet. This is so well understood in military circles that previous to every great battle such a contingency is provided for as far as is possible. When the moment arrives, however, so many unforeseen things have interposed that all previous arrangement must give way to instant decision on the part of the commander. There are many things to be considered, and all of them are important.

Marshal Bazaine.

It has been the task of the Russian generals, who have now and then paused in their flight across the Manchurian table land to risk an engagement with their pursuers, not only to get their troops away from the enemy, but also to save their stores and equipment. The supplies for the army had to be sent where they could be made available, and the guns and army followed. During the earlier days of the war, when the Japanese landed on the Liautong peninsula in such overwhelming force and fell upon the astonished Muscovites with such unexpected ferocity that everything was forgotten in the mad scramble for personal safety, every man for himself, all recognized methods of retreat were abandoned.

On Kuropatkin's arrival conditions grew less desperate, and military practices were resumed. Rout was transformed into more or less orderly retreat. It is conceded by military strategists that Kuropatkin conducted a masterly retreat from Liaoyang to Mukden. At Liaoyang the Japanese did not capture many valuable stores; everything that could not be removed had been destroyed. Of course, this would have been impossible had it not been for the railroad. The Russian general was so methodical in his retreat, precipitate as it necessarily was, that many military experts were willing to believe that he was but following previous Muscovite strategy and luring the Japanese far into Manchuria, away from their sea base, where he could gather re-enforcements and fall upon them with a fresh and outnumbering army and make of Harbin a second Moscow.

It did not require much time to show the absurdity of that prognostication. There was actually little similarity between Oyama's situation and that of the man who was lured to Moscow. Napoleon was 2,000 miles from his sea base, shut off from communication and in the very heart of a hostile country. Even at Harbin, with the enemy's greatest available force in opposition, Oyama's situation would have been not far different from what he might have chosen.

After it became impossible to hold Mukden—it is most unlikely that so shrewd a military man as Kuropatkin ever expected to hold it against any considerable force—the retreat was resumed, precipitately indeed, but with due attention to military conformation. The war correspondents with the Russian army on its retreat are unanimous in asserting that the commanding general and his assistants were indefatigable in their efforts to have everything conform to the prescribed military standard. The first stage of the retreat was to Tieling, forty-two miles northeast of Mukden. This was accomplished in four days with only one serious rear guard fight, the disastrous struggle at Fan river. After the main army was dislodged from Tieling it retreated twenty miles north to Kaiman. Here the rear guard remained until the advance had reached a point fifty miles farther Harbinward.

It is no doubt the popular impression that a retreating army of, say, 200,000 men moves in procession along a single road and that an army in pursuit moves along a parallel road or perhaps the same road, thus engaging in a foot race with the retreating force. This view is exceedingly wide of the mark. When the Russian army left Mukden it marched with a front of from forty to sixty miles, covering all of the roads leading to Tieling, its objective point. The strongest force naturally moved close to the railroad.

Oyama in his pursuit covered the same roads and another twenty miles west of the railroad, advancing with a front of from sixty to eighty miles. The Russian commander used his cavalry and fresher troops to guard his flanks and to check an expected Japanese advance from the east. Both retreat and pursuit were necessarily slow. The Japanese commander advanced only as rapidly as he could clear the country of the enemy. Both armies were obliged to move with transport, and both were also obliged to depend somewhat on the country for supplies. Having the railroad in their possession, the Russians retired with heavy laden trains and artillery, much of which fell into the hands of their pursuers. During all the time the Russians made a stand only when it was necessary to clear the railroad in front or to save the wagon trains.

That Kuropatkin should have been able to offer the resistance which had to be overcome by the Japanese on this retreat is most wonderful and that the Russian generals should have compelled Oyama to purchase his triumph at such a fearful cost shows that good generalship was not entirely wanting. To put too small an estimate on the military qualifications of the Russian commanders and the efficiency of their troops would serve to minimize the glory of Japanese achievement. Military professionals have been amusing themselves during the retreat by trying to figure out what would have happened if the army of any other nation had been substituted for that of Russia. Although such speculation is empirical to the verge of absurdity, it is a curious fact, and it makes the Russians' plight a trifle less despicable to learn that these dabblers in hypotheses declare that the ultimate result would have been the same—the Japanese would have been victors still. If there be any truth in this, Kuropatkin's retreat, especially that portion of it between Liaoyang and Mukden, will rank favorably with the famous retreats of history.

One of the most masterly retreats ever engineered by man was made by Sir John Moore in the winter of 1808-09 in Spain. The force under his command was trivial compared with the Russian hordes that have fled across Manchuria, but the whole business was conducted in a manner which has always elicited the warmest praise from military writers. He was sent to the peninsula by England at the head of about 25,000 men to strengthen the allies in their campaign against Napoleon. He landed at Lisbon and at once marched into Spain, with the intention of joining the Spanish army and opposing the French advance. Before he arrived at the point of union the French met the waiting Spanish forces and practically annihilated them. This left Sir John and his small army in a hazardous position. It would have been folly to risk an engagement with the army of Napoleon's marshals, which numbered at least 75,000 men. As soon as he discovered that Madrid had fallen and that Marshal Soult, at the head of an army of at least three times the size of his own, was lying in wait for him behind the Salamanca hills he made up his mind to retreat to a point of greater safety. In December he began the march from Astorga to Coruna, a distance of 250 miles.

The entire route was through a desolate and mountainous country made almost impassable by snow and rain and harassment by the enemy. The men suffered untold hardship all along the course, but finally arrived at Coruna in a most wretched state. It was impossible to embark without fighting. The French had gathered in force to oppose him, and Sir John was driven to battle. On Jan. 16 the French began the fight, and the gallant English commander fell at the moment when victory was within his grasp. A little later Soult was driven to exercise all his ingenuity in a retreat from Oporto with Beresford in close pursuit. In the same war Wellington drove the French army into retreat at Talavera, but the affair was conducted in such a skillful manner by Napoleon's marshals that the Iron Duke lost his advantage and was himself obliged to turn before the advancing French. At Metz, Marshal Bazaine faced much the same conditions as Kuropatkin found at Liaoyang, but he failed to retreat beyond the city, and the Prussians did what the Japanese hoped to do at Liaoyang.

Napoleon.

In point of troops engaged and losses of all kinds Napoleon's retreat from Moscow was until this last Russian calamity unparalleled. More men were sacrificed in that fatal Napoleonic blunder than fell at the battle of Waterloo. With an army greater than that commanded by Kuropatkin in Manchuria Napoleon crossed the Niemen and proceeded arrogantly on his way to strike terror to the heart of Russia. At Borodino his splendid armament suffered grievously, but the Russians could not turn the tide and were forced to begin the retreat which lured the too sanguine Frenchmen to their destruction. The Muscovites destroyed everything as they fled, and the French were obliged to depend wholly upon their transport. Through blundering and peculation the commissary department was inadequate, and the troops went hungry. The winter was pitiless, and there was nothing to keep up the morale of the army. When the imperial eagles were raised in the streets of the "holy city" the cold and hungry Frenchmen could cheer but feebly. Then came the burning of the city and the hasty and disastrous retreat of the late pursuers. There was small opportunity for the exercise of military sagacity in that ghastly return march over the frigid Russian plains.

Perhaps the most fatal retreat in all history was that of the British army under Lord Elphinstone from Kabul, in Afghanistan. The English had been making themselves obnoxious to the natives in various ways, and in 1841 a high English official was murdered in his home at Kabul. There were 16,000 troops in the country, but they were scattered in the forts about Kabul. They were badly frightened at the attitude of the natives, and Lord Elphinstone determined to withdraw them into safer quarters. They started for Jellalabad, leaving all their cannon and military stores at Kabul. The natives followed on their flanks and made no effort to disguise their unfriendly intentions. As the English entered a narrow pass the Afghans fell upon them, killing all but a few. The small company of survivors pushed on, but they were pursued, and every man save one was slaughtered.

Charles XII. of Sweden.

Almost a century before Napoleon invaded Russia Charles XII. of Sweden tried to accomplish the same task. With 43,000 men at his command, he marched over almost precisely the same route. It must be recorded also that he and his soldiers experienced the same ill fortune. After storming the Russian lines he rushed in pursuit of the retreating Muscovites and invited many disasters by his haste. He kept his face toward Moscow, the wily Peter luring him on. At Poltava the enemy confronted him suddenly with 70,000 men and defeated him so thoroughly that he was compelled, so covered with wounds that he was borne on a litter, to make a hasty retreat into Turkish territory.

The American civil war furnishes one of the most notable retreats in modern times. All military authorities agree that General Robert E. Lee exhibited unmistakable genius in the disposition and management of his troops in the Wilderness campaign. It was a contest between two military giants, each foreseeing every move the other would attempt and laying plans to meet it with a heavy counter blow. At the beginning of the contest Grant made up his mind that his clever opponent intended to fall back on Richmond. On that theory he flanked the Confederate army and tried to drive it into the southern capital. Both sides made repeated offensive movements, but little was accomplished. Finally the retreat developed into the battles of the Chickahominy and the later surrender before Richmond.

General Robert E. Lee.

It is not safe to prophesy that the retreat from Liaoyang to Mukden and on toward Harbin will be the most notable military movement of the age. For some time before the beginning of the present war it was maintained by military theorists that the day of great land campaigns had passed; that modern scientific attainment had made a repetition of the ancient horrors impossible; that the long drawn out repulsiveness of warfare could not obtain under the improved conditions. The Russian retreat—for it has never deserved a more dignified name—has proved the fallacy of that proposition.

GEORGE H. PICARD.

WILL HE BE ABLE TO HOLD ON?

BE FRANK.

There is no more delightful trait in the young or the old man than absolute frankness and openness of nature, the transparency of character which lets us see the best and the worst in them, their strong and their weak point without any effort at concealment.

Secretiveness repels as much as frankness attracts. There is something about the very inclination to conceal or cover up which arouses suspicion and distrust. We cannot have the same confidence in people who possess this trait, no matter how good they may seem to be, as in frank, sunny natures. They may be all right and may deal squarely with us, but the trouble is that we are not sure and cannot trust them.

How different the man who comes out in the open, who has no secrets, who reveals his heart to us and who is frank, broad and liberal! How quickly he wins our confidence! How we all love and trust him! We forgive him for many a slip of weakness because he is always ready to confess his fault and to make amends for them. If he has bad qualities they are always in sight, and we are ready to make allowances for them. His heart is sound and true; his sympathies are broad and active. The very qualities he possesses—frankness and simplicity—are conducive to the growth of the highest manhood and womanhood.

SMALL HORSES.

Three pygmy horses are now on view at the Jardin d'Acclimation, Paris. The smallest, Ideal, stands about two feet high (seventy-five centimeters) and weighs twenty-four kilograms. A good St. Bernard dog is about eighty-two centimeters high and weighs 100 kilograms. Prince is eighty-three centimeters and Bijou eighty-six centimeters high. The shoe of one is about one and one-quarter inches across, not much bigger than some scarfpins or "horsy gents."

STOESSEL A JEW.

According to newspapers published in the far east, General Stoessel, defender of Port Arthur, is of Jewish origin. His father, Abraham Stoessel, a goldsmith by trade, went to St. Petersburg from Monrovia about 1835. His son on reaching manhood embraced the Russian Orthodox faith, and he whose name is now famous the world over was brought up in the same belief.

The Young Ruler of Spain and the Princess Patricia

THERE was a time in the history of nations when the mere probability of a Spanish royal wedding would have stirred the diplomatic world into feverish interest. In those days an unmarried and marriageable king of Spain was easily the most conspicuous figure in Europe. He might select from among all the eligible royal maidens on earth the one who was to share with him the rather depressing grandeur of the Escurial. There is nothing so illustrative of the fact that Spain is no longer to be reckoned a world power as the spectacle of its youthful monarch's recent search for a bride and his reported choice of the daughter of the Duke of Connaught.

Not that the Princess Victoria Patricia Helena Elizabeth of Connaught is unworthy of the king of Spain or of any other monarch. If report be true she is an especially fine young woman. Although she was born at Buckingham palace, she is actually more German than English, her father being the late Queen Victoria's third son and her mother the Princess Louise of Prussia. Alfonso has always expressed a preference for Teutonic femininity, and it has been the belief in court circles that he would eventually marry one of the numerous estimable princesses who are so plentiful in the German principalities and who seem to be endowed with the special mission of becoming amiable royal house mothers.

Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, duke of Connaught, and his German bride went to housekeeping in a beautiful suburban home in Surrey called Bagshot Park. It is by no means as pretentious as is Sandringham—the former home of the present sovereign and his family, but it is very complete and charming in its way. The late queen looked after its preparation as a home for the young couple and parliament made a liberal allowance. In this agreeable semiseclusion the Connaughts have passed their entire married life. An occasional sojourn in Ireland—where they are prime favorites—has been about all the variety that has come into the lives of these estimable folk. There are three children in this family—Margaret, born at Bagshot Park, Jan. 15, 1882; Arthur, born at Windsor castle, Jan. 13, 1883, and Victoria Patricia, born at Buckingham palace, March 17, 1886.

Young Victoria of Connaught is reputed to be the jolliest and most companionable royal maiden in Europe. She is a great favorite in court circles, both her royal uncle and the queen consort manifesting a marked partiality for her. Having had the good fortune to be born on the festival of the patron saint of Ireland, she is known among her intimates as "Patsy," and in Ireland she is nothing else. She is so thoroughly appreciated in all parts of the United Kingdom that it is the universal opinion that she should become a queen. Her royal uncle is evidently committed to that notion, for it is affirmed on good authority that he has been assiduous in the role of matchmaker. It is due to his effort that a meeting of the young folks was planned, and it is plainly to be observed that he has left no stone unturned to accomplish his object of making a queen of "Patsy."

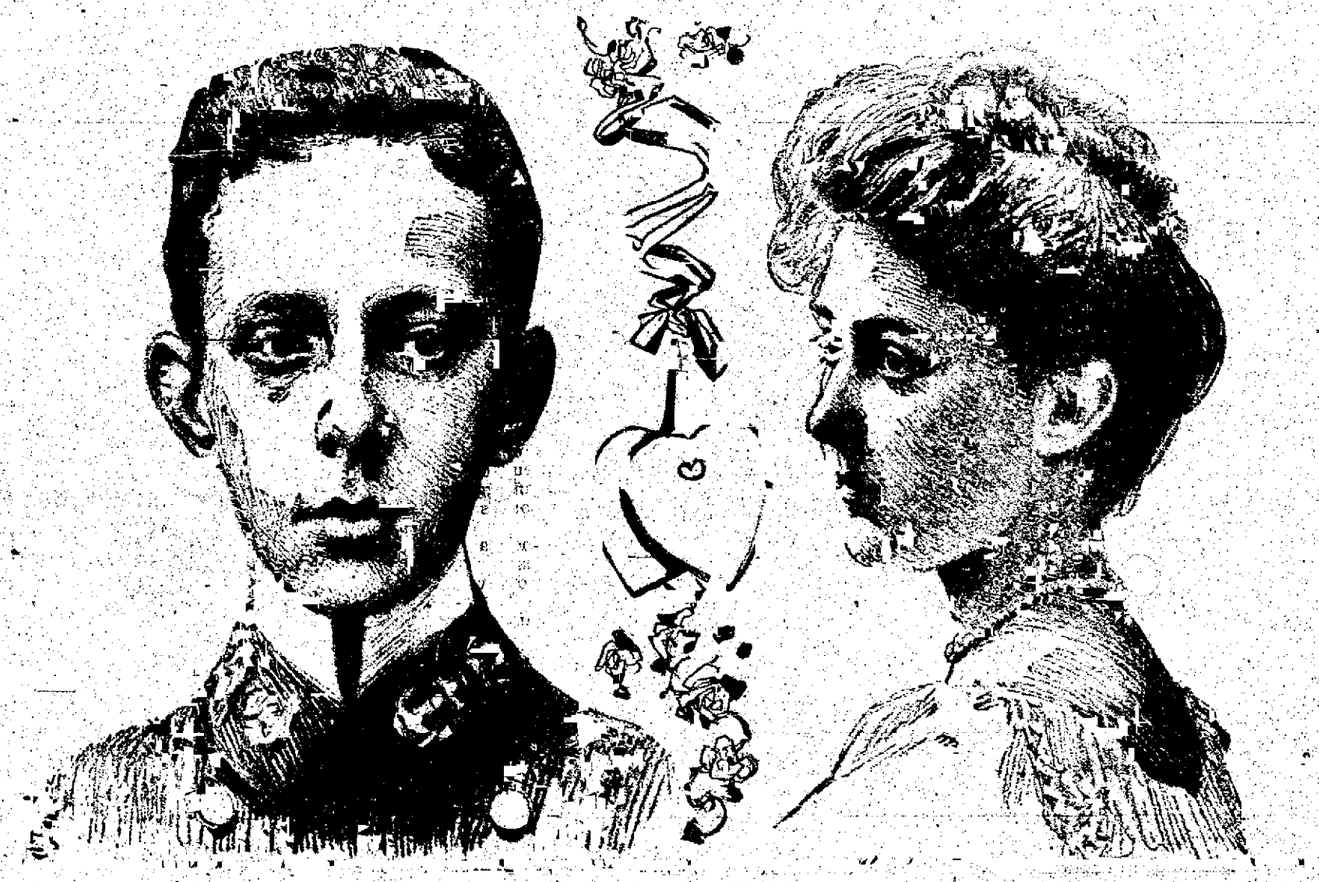
There are very strong reasons of state why Alfonso should become a Benedict as soon as he can make up his mind to settle down. The Spanish succession, always a troublesome question, is by no means in a satisfactory condition. The Princess of the Asturias, Alfonso's eldest sister, died recently and left an infant son, who is the heir presumptive as matters now stand. The Spanish nation detests the baby's father and declines to become attached to his little son. It is feared that if the king should leave no direct heir the nation would once more be plunged into a war of the succession. Spain is anxious for the king to marry, and his subjects believe that he has already arrived at a marriageable age. They would prefer a German alliance, but they are willing to admit that the English scheme has its strong points.

There are certain drawbacks also. First, of course, is the difference in religion. At first thought that seems appalling, but it is a fact that such matters are arranged with great facility in royal marriages. The queen of Spain must be a Roman Catholic, but the Connaughts are Anglican Catholics, and the difference is not so great as that overcome in the case of their relative, the czarina, who before her marriage was a devout Lutheran and became afterward an equally devout member of the Orthodox church. Helena of Italy, a Montenegrin princess and a Greek Catholic, professed the Roman faith in order to become queen. A rather more serious bugbear to be overcome is the superstition which obtains both in England and Spain against what are known in the former country as "unlucky Spanish marriages." They began with the coming of Katharine of Aragon, and the trouble grew after Queen Mary's luckless marriage to Philip of Spain. Although it was a long time ago, both nations shudder at the recollection of those days.

It seems that the queen mother and the king's ministers have been a good deal more anxious to have him married than has he been to gratify them. He is not yet nineteen, having been born May 17, 1886, and has just begun to realize that life is, after all, exceedingly entertaining in some of its aspects. Just lately he has been getting a good deal of sport out of automobiles, and his reckless way of indulging his appetite for this sort of amusement has been a source of much discomfort to his mother. He has also on more than one occasion given great concern to his friends by his oriental practice of mingling incognito in the diversions of his subjects. He has been discovered several times, and his presence has led to popular demonstrations which, it is believed by his ministers, might have led to the king's peril at the hands of an anarchist or some evilly disposed person. A short time ago, habited in civilian's garb, he dined with a young officer and some friends at a public restaurant which is frequented by a promiscuous company. He had the experience of hearing himself discussed by a party at a neighboring table, one of the diners declaring loudly that he had a personal acquaintance with the king and often met him socially. "What is he like?" demanded one of the roisterers mockingly. "Like that youngster over yonder," the other replied, pointing directly at the king. They were about to make a closer observation when the king's companion, terrified at the prospect of discovery, prevailed on Alfonso to retire.

Personally the king of Spain is a rather attractive looking young man. He is above the average height and is well formed. He has a fresh and ruddy complexion and brown eyes that are bright and expressive. His hair is auburn and inclined to curl, and his features are agreeable except for a rather protruding lower lip. He owes his present good physical condition to his mother, who never relaxed in her effort to overcome his natural tendency to lack robustness. She kept him almost constantly in the open air and accompanied him in long and frequent horseback excursions into the country. In spite of his nervous and rather hasty disposition, the queen mother has managed to retain a wonderful influence over him in many ways.

EVERETT LAWTON.



KING ALFONSO AND PRINCESS PATRICIA.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The largest Bible class in Great Britain is at All Saints' church, Sheffield. The average attendance is 1,500.

Salida, Colo., expects soon to have a factory for the extraction of gum from the "Colorado rubber plant" in operation. A building was recently donated by the business men to aid in establishing the new industry, and it is now being prepared for the reception of the necessary machinery, which has been ordered.

At Princeton university some 400 students are obliged to lodge in the town. The invested funds of the university have a par value of $2,705,500, yielding an income of $185,261.65. The expenses of the university last year were $492,122.26 and the income $460,863.20 from all sources.

The begum of Bhopal, who is now on pilgrimage to Mecca, rules over nearly 1,000,000 subjects, her territories covering an area of some 7,000 square miles. She rules by right of her widowhood, it being the custom in Bhopal that the widow of the hereditary prince succeeds him even though there may be male heirs.

Last year upward of 43,000,000 gallons of water were used in washing the streets and courts in the city of London.

An official return just issued shows that of the 1,172 miles of tramway line which were opened last year in the United Kingdom 1,250 were for electric traction.

The largest picture ever painted has been completed by a French artist after eight years' labor. The subject is the funeral of M. Carnot, and the canvas measures 150 square yards.

That drinking much water lessens weight instead of increasing it, causing one to grow thin instead of fat, is the surprising result of recent experiments of M. Maurel.

The Chinese voice lacks two notes. Its scale has six notes instead of eight. The fourth and seventh notes are the missing ones.

Sold by auction at Yarmouth, England, the German bark Optima, a steel, four masted vessel of 2,845 tons register, with 4,000 tons of coke and patent fuel on board, realized only $40. The vessel is lying stranded on Haisborough sands.

All buildings owned by the Chinese emperor are painted yellow, and it is a capital offense for any private person to use that color.

It is estimated that there are fully 1,000 persons in England drawing larger salaries than the prime minister.

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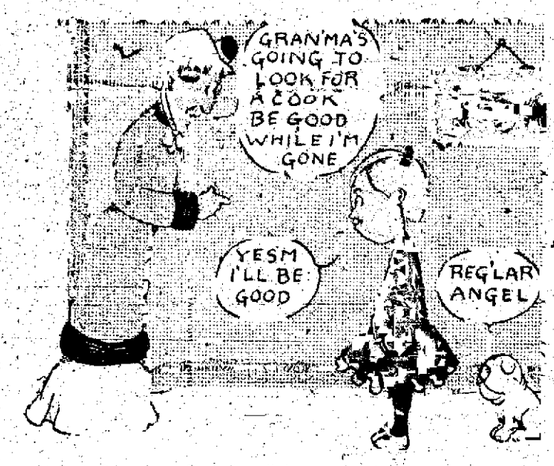
GRANDMA'S COOK

SHE FINALLY FOUND A GEM — A NEW MAID



KNOCKING THE BALL

HE GOES OUT ON A TWO-BASE

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Amelia Bingham's New Play

"The Prince Consort"

"Sherlock Holmes" Gossip

[From Our New York Dramatic Correspondent.]

HELLIS JEFFREYS, the latest importation from London theatrical stardom, has launched her bark on the sometimes stormy seas of New York dramatic criticism more successfully than some of her predecessors. Miss Jeffreys has a vehicle—"The Prince Consort"—that might be better; but, also, it could be a great deal worse. This is the sort of remark that practically leaves the reader just where he began, so I will translate it by stating that the play is a combination of elements pleasing and otherwise, the pleasing parts predominating over the otherwise.

Miss Jeffreys is a handsome woman of the statuesque description. She has been said to lack temperament or intensity by some metropolitan writers, but probably the nervous tension induced by first appearances in a strange country and before strange audiences is responsible for these statements.

The Rehan Type of Actress.

Miss Jeffreys is taller than most American actresses. She is somewhat of the Ada Rehan type, although not possessed of the spontaneity of expression, action and speech which add much to Miss Rehan's charm. She appears to decided advantage in "The Prince Consort" and will undoubtedly become highly popular as acquaintance with her and with her work progresses.

"The Prince Consort" was originally written in French by Xanrof and Chaucel. Cosmo Gordon Lennox and William Boosey translated it into English.

Play Improves as It Proceeds.

Opening weakly, the play improves culminatively. It is well that it does, for the first ten or fifteen minutes are consumed in explaining the events leading up to the scene of the play, and this preparatory process presents nothing of interest. However, the authors soon swing into their stride, to borrow from race track vernacular, and delicious satire and keen humor, aided by excellent acting, control the situation. For instance, several of the ladies of the court gather to exchange gossipy bonmots; edged tongues clash and sparks fly. One of the young women is asked when her book of observations on life is to be published.

"Oh, I have decided not to print it until I am married, as the book contains many things that woman is not supposed to know until she is married."

"Dear me! I'm so sorry!" is the response from the questioning beautifier of the court. "Not to be published until you are married? Why, I hoped I should have a chance to read it before I died of old age."

A Royal Marriage Bargain.

A humorous episode in the first act occurs when the ex-king of Ingra (Henry E. Dixey) endeavors to arrange a marriage between Sonia, queen of another country, and his son, Cyril, prince of Ingra (Ben Webster). Princess Xenofa (Kate Phillips), aunt of Queen Sonia (Miss Jeffreys), listens with horror to the enumeration of the virtues of the prince by his fond papa. Aunty and the president of the council of Ingra (W. H. Thompson) agree that they desire for the queen a husband that has already sown his uncultivated oats. They will take no chances on the prince consort that is to be running wild after he weds their ruler. The ex-king immediately changes his tactics.

"Oh," says he, "if you want the truth, all right. As there was a lady present, I thought"—

"Gracious, don't mind me," interrupts aunty. "I enjoy listening."

Whereupon the ex-king takes from an inner pocket a folding series of photos appropriately covered in red.

"Tailor's samples?" queries aunty.

"No; pictures of young ladies whose entanglements with Cyril I have broken off with great worry and expense."

The ex-king then describes the original of each photo, and when he reaches a likeness of "one of those American chorus girls" aunty throws up her hands, saying, "Enough, enough!" Cyril's reputation thus was established on a basis most satisfactory to aunty.

The Prince Wins the Queen.

Prince Cyril succeeds in marrying the queen, but he soon chafes under the restrictions placed upon him. Later divorce is mentioned. In the end matters are smoothed over by the action of the queen in obtaining a grant for her husband of rights equal to her own. Ex-king, by the way, falls desperately in love with and marries aunty.

The cast throughout is splendid. Mr. Thompson, Miss Phillips and Mr. Dixey particularly excel. The settings are costly and imposing.

Gillette in "Sherlock Holmes"

William Gillette has revived "Sherlock Holmes" at the Empire theater. Hilda Spong and Jane Laurel are associated with him in the leading feminine roles.

Although the play has been produced widely throughout the country since Mr. Gillette first appeared in it, its popularity seems undiminished.

"Mademoiselle Marni."

Amelia Bingham evidently believes that there is luck in odd numbers. Her latest production, "Mademoiselle Marni," at Wallack's, is the third play in which she has been seen this season.

Henri Dumay is the author. He has concocted a story melodramatic and at times incoherent and incohesive. The action takes place in Paris, where Fabienne Marni, an illegitimate daughter, plans a coup in the stock market which is to ruin her father as a means of revenge.

Miss Bingham exhibits considerable energy in her efforts to keep the play on its feet, but it is to be feared that the crutches she has supplied will not prolong the cripple's existence.

A noticeable shortcoming in the play as produced is the lack of truly Parisian atmosphere. Somewhat surprising, this, when we call to mind Miss Bingham's reputation as a managerial and producing expert. While this defect is not the author's fault, it is his fault that there is no strength in the lines at points where the situation requires convincing forcefulness.

"Mademoiselle Marni" is lavishly mounted, but the supporting company does not warrant the expenditure. Frederic De Belleville does the best work aside from that of Miss Bingham.

More English Plays Coming.

A. L. Erlanger recently returned from London with the American rights of several English musical productions which will be transplanted to these shores ere long. Thus the Englishization of the American stage continues. Our managers certainly exhibit cheerful and consistent hesitation in producing dramas bearing the signatures of our native authors and composers. Ten years hence, from all indications, the only A[illegible] that will be on the boards here will be "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "No Wedding Bell For Her" and "The White Slaves of New York." In twenty years the last American playwright, Mr. Belasco Thomas Fitch, will be placed on exhibition as the sole survivor of a once promising race. Wax images of the American buffalo, the American Indian and the American playwright will have equal rank in national museums as relics of a great past. Applicants for stage positions will have to answer correctly seven of the ten following questions before receiving a contract:

What are the symptoms of a good English accent and how induced?

What is the relation of cockney dialect to true dramatic art?

In what year did the leading New York managers move their executive offices to London?

If possible name two English playwrights who have had less than six plays produced in America?

Why is a man a good actor simply because he was born in Liverpool?

Why did parliament grant actors' licenses to eleven Americans in 1872?

When did the hyphen become indispensable to dramatic nomenclature?

What congressman introduced the bill declaring the letter H an unnecessary, vermiform appendix-like appendage to the alphabet?

Why have Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and Boston erected monuments to Arthur W. Pinero, Henry Arthur Jones, Cosmo Gordon Lennox and J. M. Barrie?

At what age did Edward VII. become censor of the New York stage?

Fredrick Megellen

DE WOLF HOPPER.

De Wolf Hopper, to whom fresh attention has been called by reason of his successful revival of "Wang," once aspired to sing in grand opera and before that to be an actor of legitimate roles. In the former ambition he very nearly succeeded, his performance of Pittacus Green in "Hazel Kirke" at the Madison Square, New York, having been a notably fine bit of work. Mr. Hopper also acted in "Our Boys" and "Caste," besides being seen in a farce called "One Hundred Wives." Annie Louise Cary and Georgia Cayvan were responsible for the inculcation in Mr. Hopper of a belief in his voice. He studied for some time under Luigi Meola before deciding that the Metropolitan Opera House could get on without him. Mr. Hopper went into comic opera in 1885 with the McCaull company and has been "at it" ever since.

"THE ROYAL CHEF."

"The Royal Chef," which began the season with utter failure in New York, has proved to be one of the biggest money makers on the road. Its two hundred and seventieth performance in Chicago was celebrated recently at the Garrick theater.

PUGILISM ATHLETICS BASEBALL

BATTLING NELSON will be the next opponent of Jimmy Britt, and fight critics are all agog over the probable outcome of the bout. Previous to the first Nelson-Britt fight the expert pugilistic prognosticators were unanimous in the belief that Britt would win. Now, however, that Nelson has again defeated the rejuvenated Young Corbett, the one time pride of Denver, the prophets are declaring that James Edward will have to put up a much better fight than before to retain his championship title.

Nelson's recent victory over Young Corbett was of such a decided nature that there is no question that the former is distinctly out of the Denverite's class. The Dane and Britt stand head and shoulders above the scores of other 130 to 135 pound scrappers.

The Dane's Style.

Nelson's style of fighting is such as to warrant confidence in his ability to give Britt a memorable contest. The Dane (although a native of Hegeswitch, Ill.—Nelson was born of Danish parents) is primarily a two handed fighter, which means that he can stand a great deal of punishment. The so called "two handed" fighter receives more blows than do men of the more careful, close guarding school. The man who leads almost as much with one hand as he does with the other must necessarily leave himself open a great deal of the time. The advantage in the two handed style accrues to the man who is strong and fast and who can sail in and beat down an opponent in short order regardless of punishment received in return.

Short Arm Jabs and Jolts.

Nelson places most of his dependence on short arm jolts and jabs. By constantly shooting short, quick but heavy rights and lefts into an opponent's face and body he gradually weakens him so that a couple of crashing, accurate blows will finish the business. The Dane's accuracy in delivery is nothing short of marvelous. He is like Bob Fitzsimmons in this respect. When Nelson lets loose a jab or a jolt it strikes exactly where it will do the most effective work. Kid McCoy was another man whose science enabled him to hit an opponent with great accuracy. Young Corbett, it seems now in the light of recent events, was too fond of using his right hand. His chief dependence was a half swing with his right which operated somewhat like the famous right cross to the chin that proved John L. Sullivan's principal money maker.

The Astute Nelson.

An idea of Nelson's astuteness may be had by carefully comparing his methods in his two bouts with Young Corbett.

In the first fight Nelson, anxious to score a knockout, pounded away at Young Corbett's head during a large part of the battle. As a result the Denverite, although badly cut and bleeding profusely, managed to preserve his vitality and powers of endurance for a longer period than conditions warranted. Nelson should have defeated Corbett in five rounds, and he would have done so if he had been aware of the latter's woeful lack of condition.

The Last Fight.

In the second bout Nelson, realizing that his opponent had been working to improve his bodily condition, began immediately to pound at Corbett's body. The Dane well realized that body blows on a man not really at his best would soon wear him down. He was right and as a result defeated a much stronger Corbett than before with just as much ease as in the initial fight. So, you see, fighters, especially the successful ones, use their heads as well as their fists.

It is said by some that the fact that Britt will meet Nelson in the former's native state and city may aid the Frisco plumber's son somewhat. True, Britt has won many of his important fights on decisions in San Francisco. It is possible that the "native son" feeling is so strong as to influence Pacific coast referees to some extent. But it will be best to await the outcome of the approaching Nelson-Britt bout before making statements of that sort. The east considers Britt a highly overrated fighter, while in the west Britt is considered the most illustrious mitt prestidigitator of the age, and there the matter rests. Many people there are who consider the decision in the Britt-Young Corbett fight to have been so unfair as to completely discourage the Denver lad and that his downfall was the direct result.

FRANK CHANCE, FAMOUS CAPTAIN AND INFIELDER OF THE CHICAGO NATIONALS.

CHARLES F. CONKLIN, NEW AMATEUR BILLIARD CHAMPION OF AMERICA.

Penn's Annual Relay Meet.

Western universities will be well represented in the relay meet of the University of Pennsylvania, April 22 at Franklin field, Philadelphia.

The race for the two mile championship title will be particularly interesting, as, aside from the eastern colleges which will be represented, men from the universities of Wisconsin, Chicago and Michigan will compete.

This annual relay meet will be the most important event of its kind to be held at Philadelphia for the reason that the intercollegiate championships will be run off at Cambridge under the direction of Harvard university. The intercollegiate officials concluded recently to make the change from Philadelphia to Cambridge because the University of Pennsylvania has not been prominent in the competitions for several seasons.

Baseball on the Way.

The baseball season is now peeping over the horizon. Practically all of the major league teams are in southern towns working into shape to start the campaign with a bang or two.

Now that a [illegible] season series of games between the American and National league winners has been decided on, the events of the year on the diamond will take on new interest.

Teams About the Same.

Comparatively few changes have occurred in the general makeup of the clubs of the two big leagues. The teams will probably be no stronger than those of a year ago simply because of the few alterations in their personnel. The New York Nationals on paper should come very close to capturing the pennant once more, and many people should not be surprised to see the New York Americans also win.

The Inevitable Wonders.

The usual number of "phenoms" are being discovered at the training quarters of the teams. This is just the time of the year when we always read that "Willie Strongarm, formerly of the Green Grass team of the Gashouse league, is doing wonderful work for Lom Toftus in Balamama, where the Popups are encamped. He struck out fourteen men yesterday and was ready for more. Manager Toftus simply had to drag Willie from the box to rest. Besides, he discouraged the veteran home run hitter of the team awfully."

The "Ex-Colleger" Too.

Here is another paragraph that sounds very familiar during these near spring days:

"Tuscaloosa, Fla., Tuesday.—The Red Mittens arrived from the north yesterday morning, sixteen men in all. During the afternoon the men donned uniforms and played a scrub game. The sensation of the contest was the marvelous work of Blendy Ruffles, former left field of the Dogtown university team. Ruffles accepted twenty-one chances without an error, knocked four three baggers, stole home three times and made six running one hand pickups of screaming grass cutters that were simply enough to tear the shingles off the grand stand. The boys already call him 'Ruff old chap,' and the manager has signed him for eight years at $11,000 per."

Still the ball scribes have got to do something to earn their pinochle money, and all is forgiven. The mere fact that these phenoms appear in an average of from two to four games after the season really opens is no sign that the germ of playing ability could not be discovered with due and reasonable diligence; not at all. BEN TAVIS.

DELANEY AND HIS CHAMPIONS.

Champions have come and gone, but the maker and the unmaker of them, a veritable Warwick in his line, still plods along the beaten path enjoying the prestige reflected from the glorious deeds achieved by the great fighters who owe all to him. Billy Delaney, with gray head and deep seamed, weather beaten face, still strong, muscular and active, is still upon the scene, following up his chosen vocation with all the enthusiasm and energy of youth.

"I want to listen to you tell not of what others have done, but of what you have seen. I want to hear of the men you have trained, of their peculiarities and their careers, but I would like to have it from your view, not from what is known," was asked of Delaney recently.

The man who handled James J. Jeffries for the last seven years sat a moment thoughtfully.

"Why, man," he said at last, "it would take a week to tell of all the men I have known, and you surely do not expect me to remember dates and things like that?"

"Tell me what you want to," the reporter told him.

"It was thirty years ago that I got mixed up in the prize fight business in New York, when all the fights were fist fights and gloves were unknown. I don't remember anything of those days that I could tell now, anything at least that would be good reading, for all these men were unknown to the public.

"The first man perhaps that was known to the people generally was 'Buffalo' Costello, who trained for the championship. He is still alive, but has gone the way of most fighters." And the manager looked into the fire and left the sentence unfinished.

"Then," he continued, "I had Denver Ed Smith, Mike Cleary, Mike Conley, the Ithaca Giant, Jack Brady, Jim Corbett and Jim Jeffries. Those are not all, but they are the biggest ones."

"Who is the next man that will come up?" Mr. Delaney was asked.

"I don't know. There is none coming—none that I know of. Jeff has them all beaten.

"You know I was with Jim Corbett for ten years," he said. "He was in a bank and Jeffries in a boiler shop. That shows the difference of the business."

"How do the dispositions of the fighters compare?" the reporter asked. "Are they easy to handle?"

Mr. Delaney smiled grimly.

"Some of them are terrors," he said. "Corbett was cranky and domineering. He wanted to boss the whole thing and was a spoiled boy in the first place. At home he could whip anything in the neighborhood, and it had turned his head, but he was in his time the greatest boxer that ever lived.

"Jeff," and the manager smiled again—"Jeff is a funny fellow. I found him in a boiler shop seven years ago and took him to Carson City to box with Corbett as a training partner. He was surly and unsociable, and I hated to meet any one when I was with him. He patterned after Corbett and absorbed all his vices and none of his virtues, but he has got over that now and is becoming more sociable and more polished. He learns at every turn, and it is now a pleasure to be with him where it used to be not so pleasant.

"Jeff is a big hearted fellow," continued Delaney. "He does lots of things that no one ever knows about—little kindnesses here and there that he keeps to himself—and if he is found out he looks as sheepish as if he was caught stealing eggs. He gives his money away to every pathetic case that comes to him, and if it were not for Mrs. Jeffries he would have been broke long ago."

BILLY DELANEY.

ROBISON A MONEY MAKER.

Frank de Haas Robison of the St. Louis Cardinals says he has made money in only three years in baseball of the eighteen he has been interested in the game. Frank is trying to buy now, not to sell. He is after players. The woes and tribulations of these magnates are something terrible!

H. C. EGAN IS ABROAD.

H. Chandler Egan, the amateur golf champion, is now on a tour abroad, having sailed for Naples recently. He expects to be back in June and will defend his championship title at Wheaton, Ill., later in the summer.

MAY VISIT HAVANA.

It is possible Frank Farrell's New York team of the American league may take a spring trip to the city of Havana.

DRAMATIC DOINGS.

Charles Cherry, leading man with Maxine Elliott, is the husband of dainty little Grace Dudley, who was seen in "The Girl From Kay's."

James Carew is this year playing the role of Sam Coast, the western villain, in Maxine Elliott's play, "Her Own Way." He is the fifth actor to play this part, which seems to be a hoodoo role, inasmuch as every actor who preceded him resigned to accept a part in another play, which failed.

Maude Adams has played "The Little Minister" more than 1,000 times.

Charles Hawtrey has made a notable revival of "A Message From Mars" this season in response to the general demand on the part of the American public, and wherever it has been seen it has duplicated the success which it made when he first gave it on this side of the Atlantic three years ago.

The following is one of the "don'ts" preached by Joseph Jefferson: "Don't worry about the stage. It is in a state of transition, just as it has always been and always will be. It goes from bad to worse, then from worse to better, and so arrives once more at good. Its advance or retrogression is influenced by nothing so much as the state of the public mind—more by that even than through the ability of its actors to produce certain effects."

The Grand Opera trio, comprising three noted operatic vocalists, is one of the important future bookings at the Empire theater, Boston.

There are thirty principal singers and half a hundred male and female voices in the minor parts and the chorus of Lillian Russell's company in "Lady Teazle."

"Queen of the White Slaves" tells a story of San Francisco highbinders, who are better known as the "Terrible Nine."

Herbert Kelcey and Isabel Irving were the first American players to give the characters in "The Case of Rebellious Susan," of which Sir Charles Wyndham and Mary Moore were the originals in London and which they are now giving here in America on tour.

The report of the sudden death of the veteran low comedian James E. McElroy is without foundation. He is playing the leading comedy roles with the Herald Square stock company, now touring Maine.

Eddie Foy, the popular eccentric comedian, late of "Piff, Paff, Pouf," is meeting with immense success in vaudeville, where he is appearing, supported by a double quartet of singing and dancing girls.

Daniel Frohman when in Europe recently had a conference with Anthony Hope regarding a modern play which that author is writing for Cecilia Loftus. It will be produced next season. Booth Tarkington is also writing a play for Miss Loftus.

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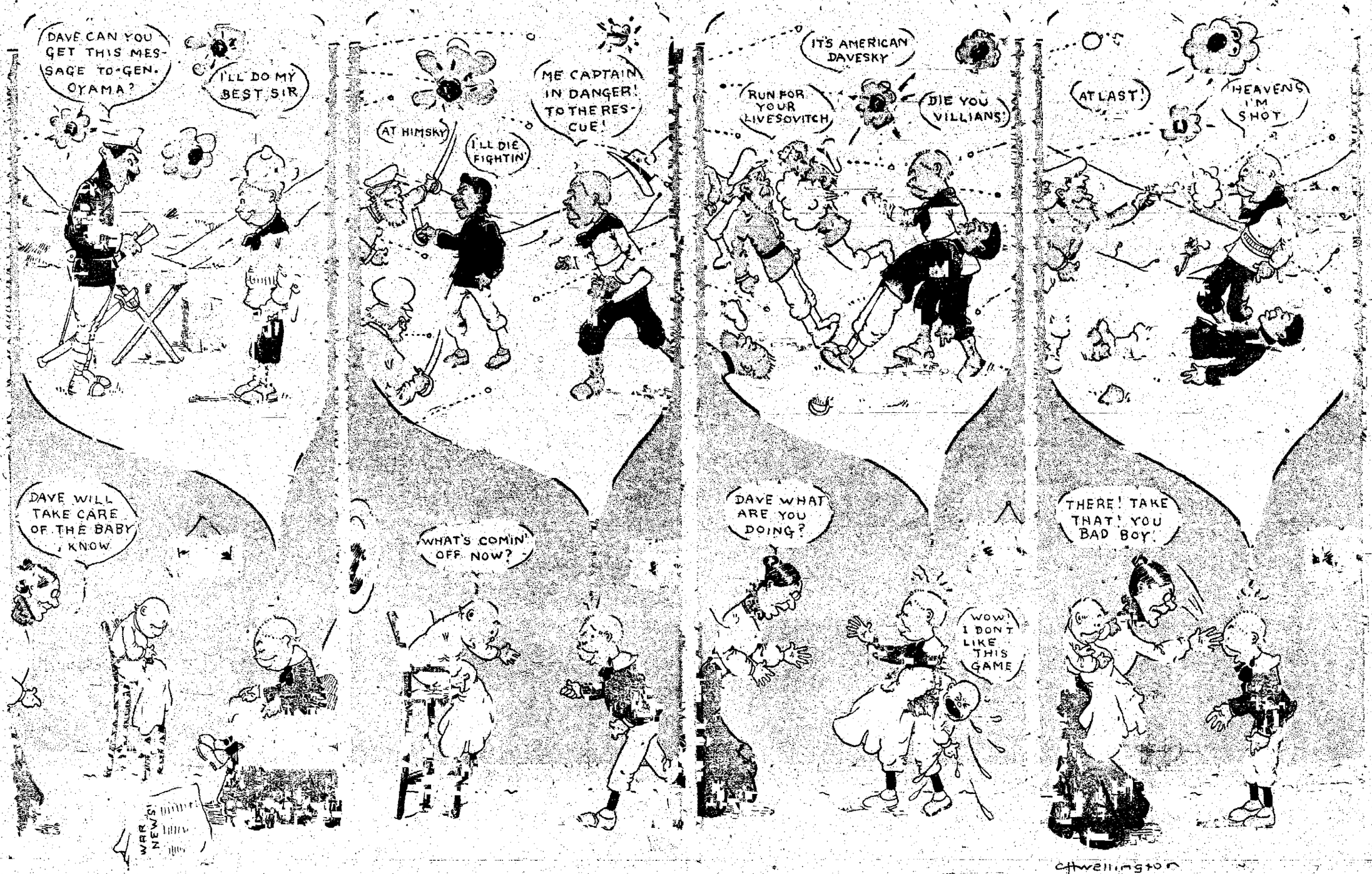
DRAMY AVS

MISSIONS OF FRIENDS THE MISSAVOSKY



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